The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. FRIDAY OCTOBER 13, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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The Chicago & Alton, Illinois Central, and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railways will sell round-trip tickets at above rates for trains leaving Chicago Oct. 16. Excursion train will leave St. Louis 9 a. m. Oct. 17. The State Fair of Arkansas is held at Little Rock from Oct. 16 to 21 inclusive, in conjunction with the Cotton-Planters' Association of America. This will be a splendid opportunity to see the great State of Arkansas and her products.

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151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.
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NO MUSIC,
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THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS
OF THE
Third Congressional District

Who are opposed to the election of Geo. R. Davis are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held on the 18th day of October, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Union Park Hall, 517 West Madison-st. (corner of Bishop-court), for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Representative, to be voted for at the election to be held on the 7th day of November, 1882.

The following are the number of Delegates to which each ward is entitled:

8th Ward—12 Delegates.
9th Ward—18 Delegates.
10th Ward—12 Delegates.
11th Ward—28 Delegates.
12th Ward—42 Delegates.
13th Ward—22 Delegates.
14th Ward—36 Delegates.

The Branch Ward Clubs of the Citizens' League of the Third Congressional District are requested to send Delegates in accordance with this call.

A. N. WATERMAN,
O. S. A. SPRAGUE,
R. T. CRANE,
GEORGE SHERWOOD, Committee.
FRANK H. COLLIER,
DAVID W. MEDBURY,
J. H. FRUNKEY.

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The "PRINCESS LOUISE SURTOUT," with or without cape, very Elegant and Stylish for the coming season, made from our large stock of fine Imported Overcoatings. This garment is "par excellence" (the thing) for Elegance, Style, and real Comfort, and is becoming to all. LADIES' STANDARD RIDING HABITS.

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POLITICAL.

Republican Defeat in Ohio Regarded as a Blessing in Disguise.

The Buckeye Bourbon Majority Will Reach About 20,000 Votes.

Morey and Hart Have Been Elected—Fourteen Democrats and Seven Republicans.

In Gen. Goff's District of West Virginia a Republican Gain of 3,135 Was Scored.

Illinois Republicans in Council Today—Gen. Smith on the Campaign—Nominations Yesterday.

POLITICAL POINTS

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The Republicans about headquarters take a much more cheerful view of the situation today. They deny that the Democrats are justified in their confident claim that the next House of Representatives is now certain to be Democratic, and suggest that Mr. Randall and Jere Black are premature in announcing that the Democrats will have control, and that Mr. Randall will be Speaker. Mr. Randall himself is quoted as saying that the House will certainly be Democratic with a good working majority, and that there will be a gain of three Democratic Congressmen in Pennsylvania. He also predicts a gain of certainly two members in New York, and an indefinit number in Indiana. The Republicans, on the contrary, insist that the result in Ohio will have

A GOOD EFFECT UPON THEIR PARTY

in both Pennsylvania and New York. If it should happen, for that matter, that the Democrats should obtain control of the House, it is by no means certain that Mr. Randall, a Pennsylvania protectionist, would be Speaker, in the event that ex-Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, with his Democratic free-trade record should be elected to Congress. The Democratic Congressional Committee has done little work thus far in the campaign, but the returns from Ohio have given those who manage the committee new zeal. These gentlemen about town today were very enthusiastic, and said that they would no longer make unsuccessful appeals to the moneyed men of the Democratic party for aid—that money would be had in abundance, and that it would be cheerfully given, and that from this time the headquarters will be the scene of marked activity.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS

confidently express the belief that Ohio will help to unite the party in their State, while Don Cameron, who arrived here today with Chairman Cooper, of the Pennsylvania State Committee, says he sees no reason to abandon confidence in Republican success in both Pennsylvania and New York. Cameron says, in fact, that the defeat of McKinley in Ohio, if he is defeated, will have a very good influence in uniting the protectionists of Western Pennsylvania in favor of Gen. Beaver, as they are more opposed to free-trade Congressmen than they would be to the victory of the opposing faction in their own party.

IF THE DEMOCRATS SUPPOSE

that any effort is to be relaxed, or that the Republicans have abandoned their expectation of securing the control of the next House, they will find themselves much mistaken. The work of attempting to elect Representatives to Congress from doubtful districts will be carried on with even greater energy than it has been, and it is probable that more attention will be paid to the South. The fact that the Republicans made a gain of one and nearly carried two districts in West Virginia is considered a very hopeful indication that earnest work in the Southern States is advisable.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA

will receive special attention. There is nothing in any late information that the committee has to show that the claims of Mahone that he will elect a certain number of Congressmen are not well founded. There is no reasonable doubt of the election of Wise, the coalition candidate at large, although the majority of last year may be somewhat reduced. Every effort is to be made to prevent the Democratic gains in Ohio from giving the control of the House to the Democrats, and the managers say with confidence that the local disaffections which have been attended with such disastrous results in Ohio will not be a factor in the Presidential election.

AS TO NEW YORK,

they are expressing more confidence. There are indications that those who know most about the inside movements still expect some sort of a combination with the Tammany faction which will reduce the Democratic vote in New York City to the figure which will make it possible for the Republicans to carry the State. One quite prominent Democrat who in the past has been noted for his sagacity expresses the hope that the Democrats will not be able to secure control of the House of Representatives for the reason, as he puts it, that such a success would result in the defeat of the Democratic Presidential candidate. His party, he says, cannot bear success, and if they should control the next House the blunders which they would make would, he thinks, make Republican success in 1884 assured. Simon Wolf, a German of some prominence, recently Consul-General to Cairo, attributes the defeat in Ohio to what he calls the invasion of personal liberty, which was involved in the attitude of the Republicans on the temperance question.

SPEAKER KEIFER

has arrived, and is very jubilant that he has been saved as a brand from the burning. He attributes the Republican defeat in Ohio to two causes—general apathy and the liquor question. The Democrats won the victory, not by any increase in their own vote, but by the aid of the Republican stay-at-homes. In his own district Mr. Keifer says the disaffection was so great that there was a diminution of 2,000 in the Republican vote. He thinks the Republican Legislature and some of the Republican leaders made a radical mistake in taking the position they did on the liquor question, and sides with Senator Sherman as opposed to Gov. Foster and Richard Smith on this question. Mr. Keifer had nothing to say as to the probability of his reëlection as Speaker in the Forty-eighth Congress.

FOLGER.

There is no longer any expectation that Judge Folger will resign the Treasury portfolio prior to the election. A gentleman just arrived from New York, who saw both the Secretary of the Treasury and the President there, and who is qualified to speak if any one is, says that Judge Folger will certainly remain until he has completed his report to Congress, whether he is elected Governor of New York or not, and that he is already making preparations for the report. The same gentleman adds that those Republicans who have been so earnest that he shall retire from the Treasury will not have their wishes gratified if he should not be elected Governor, and the President expects that he will complete his report in any event before resigning.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR

made his reëntry into politics today, having been nominated for Congress in the Sixth Maryland District, immediately adjoining Washington on the north. This is the district now represented by a Republican, but, in view of some dissensions in the party, the Democrats think that they can carry the district, and in this belief Mr. Blair takes the field.

MR. BLAINE

is expected to arrive here soon, and a number of Virginia Straightouts are in waiting to see him in the hope that he will give them some encouragement that he will render personal aid to them in their campaign agains Mahone. They evidently expect that he will make at least one speech in Virginia during the canvass.

A CANARD.

No information has been received at headquarters of the alleged negro uprising in Alabama, and the report is believed to be another campaign canard.

OHIO.

FOURTEEN DEMOCRATS AND SEVEN REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.—The official returns from the different counties are coming in very slowly, on account of the scratching that had been done on all the local tickets. At Republican headquarters tonight the following Congressmen are claimed without doubt: H. L. Morey, Third, by 42 majority; J. W. Keifer, Eighth; J. S. Robinson, Ninth; J. W. McCormick, Eleventh; A. Hart, Twelfth, by 13 majority; J. T. Updegraff, Seventeenth; E. B. Taylor, Nineteenth. As the returns come in from the different counties, it looks as if the great sweeping victory claimed by the Democracy would dwindle down to only a small majority.

THE DEMOCRATS

are considerably surprised that Morey and Hart have been elected, but seem to be satisfied because they have a majority of the delegation. The Democrats elected are J. H. Follett, First; I. M. Jordan, Second; R. M. Murray, Third; Ben Le Fevre, Fourth; George E. Seney, Fifth; W. D. Hill, Seventh; F. Hurd, Tenth; George L. Converse, Thirteenth; George W. Geddes, Fourteenth; A. J. Warner, Fifteenth; B. F. Wilkins, Sixteenth; J. W. Wallace, Eighteenth; D. R. Paige, Twentieth; M. A. Foran, Twenty-first. The delegation will stand seven Republicans to fourteen Democrats. Of the Democrats Hart and Paige are freetraders.

SOME OF THE FIGURES.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.—Returns from fifty counties on the election Tuesday show a net Democratic gain of 35,229. The thirty-eight counties to hear from, estimated, will increase the Democratic majority to about 20,000. The Democratic gains in Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, and Montgomery Counties will exceed Foster's majority last year. The Congressional delegation will likely stand fourteen Democrats to seven Republicans. Unofficial returns elect Hart, Republican, over Neal, by 15 votes, and Morey, Republican, over Campbell, by 42. The Democrats claim Wallace over McKinley by 41 votes. Stark County has not been heard from officially.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 12.—The official canvass of the vote of Lucas County gives King, Republican, for Congress, 176 majority over Hurd, Democratic. Hurd runs 146 behind his ticket in this county. For Secretary of State Newman has 970 majority. Doyle, Republican, carries the county by 582. Hurd's majority in the district is less than 1,000.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AKRON, O., Oct. 12.—The official canvass of the vote of four counties of the Twentieth District is as follows: Summit, Paige, 6; Wayne, 297; Medina, McClure, 530; Cuyahoga, Paige, 337; Paige's net majority, 110. The entire Republican county ticket is elected by a majority ranging from 334 to 962. The Republicans say the reason Summit County went Democratic on Congress is on account of the Akron *Beacon* assailing Paige's personal character.

CONGRESSMAN UPDEGRAFF NOT DYING.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 12.—Congressman Updegraff's condition is not critical, although he has been confined to his home for eight weeks by kidney disease. The rumors of his probable approaching death started on election day, and were purely sensational. He has a splendid physical constitution.

WEST VIRGINIA.

SWEEPING REPUBLICAN GAINS.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 12.—The latest returns show that a sweeping political revolution has occurred in this district. Gen. Goff, the Republican candidate for Congress, has a majority of about 1,600, which is a change of 3,135 as compared with the vote of two years ago. Heavy Republican gains are shown in almost every one of the eleven counties of the district. Even the Democratic strongholds have partially given away.

ILLINOIS.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—GEN. J. C. SMITH.

The Republican State Central Committee will meet at noon today at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The committee's experience at its last session here a few weeks ago apparently convinced the members that the love-feast business, while pleasant enough in its way, wasn't exactly profitable, and today's session is very likely to be a purely business meeting and not a talking match. "Long" Jones, the Chairman of the committee, has been at Warren for the past few days, but will return this morning and preside over the committee's deliberations. James M. Beardsley, of Rock Island, Gen. Philip Sidney Post, of Galesburg, and B. O. Jones, of Metropolis, members of the Committee, arrived yesterday. Gen. John C. Smith, candidate for State Treasurer, Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, John L. Colton, of Galesburg, and Dr. William Young, of Metropolis, put in an appearance as visitors. The rear guard will be here this morning.

ON THEIR METTLE.

Naturally about the first question to come before the committee will be the effect of the Democratic shower in Ohio upon the Republicans throughout the State. If the general opinion coincides with that of the members who arrived yesterday, the Ohio defeat, so far as Illinois is concerned, may prove a blessing in disguise. The general statement of those who arrived yesterday was, that the comparative apathy which has prevailed throughout the campaign had at last been broken by the Ohio shock, and that from this time on the Republicans of Illinois would throw themselves into the breach and march to victory with their old-time enthusiasm.

GEN. SMITH,

who has just returned from a tour through Central Illinois and Madison and St. Clair, and who will next visit Randolph and Perry, run down to Cairo, and then take in the southeastern and eastern part of the State, expressed the general sentiment of all when he declared that the result in Ohio had put the Illinois Republicans on their mettle, and that the remaining three weeks of the campaign would witness a degree of activity in getting out the voters seldom seen before. "The Republicans are not scared," said he, "but they are most certainly aroused from their apathy, engendered largely by the feeling that the majorities were so largely their way, and they propose to make it a fighting campaign from now until the votes are cast."

"How do you figure up the result?"

"We shall carry the State for Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction by 40,000 majority."

PROHIBITION.

"How does the prohibition question cut?"

"The movement is not as strong as some had supposed. Had the saloonkeepers kept up their agitation, Illinois would probably have come into line on the temperance question, and that would have been the issue of the campaign. The Prohibitionists are carrying the question into the legislative campaign, however, in the hope of securing the balance of power in the Legislature. Irwin, their candidate for State Treasurer, is really bent on succeeding David Davis. The Prohibitionists in Madison and St. Clair declare that he must go to the Senate if they hold the balance of power, and that they won't have Davis under any considerations, and Irwin has got the Senatorial bee in his bonnet about as badly as any man I ever saw or heard of. But I am firmly of the opinion, after a somewhat careful survey of the situation, that the Republicans will

CARRY THE LEGISLATURE—

certainly the Senate, where they have nine holdovers, and in all probability the House. I fully expect them to have a working majority in both branches and to elect the next United States Senator."

"What is your impression of the Kueffner-Morrison contest in the Eighteenth Congressional?"

"It is a close fight, but I think Gen. Kueffner will come out the winner. The nomination of Hynes, of Bond, by the Prohibitionists has made it all the closer, and Kueffner is working all the harder. Gen. Kueffner is very strong in St. Clair, and his friends there assure me that they can more than discount any losses by Prohibition votes for Hynes in Bond. The St. Clair Republicans count on a Senator and two Representatives, and expect to get them, although the Prohibitionists have nominated an ex-Republican by the name of Miller for the House. I met Miller the other day and remarked to him that it was hardly the square thing for him to step outside of a party which had honored him. He said he had not stepped outside—he had only stepped higher."

SINGLETON.

"Did you learn anything about the Singleton-Riggs fight?"

"The Democrats who were disgusted with the outcome of the Beardstown Convention, and the Republicans who realize that, as the district must be represented by a Democrat, Singleton can represent it more influentially and better than any other, are hopeful of electing him. They say he has nothing to look for hereafter from the Democrats, and they believe he would be independent of that party. The Singleton men are conducting a vigorous campaign, and the General himself is traveling through the district and mingling with the people. Adams County will give him a good round majority, and his friends expect him to get enough votes from Pike, Jersey, and the other counties to elect him. The Republicans in Adams are confident of electing Carter to the Senate even against an adverse majority, and are working hard to do it."

As to the Senatorial contest, Gen. Smith remarked that the legislative candidates, as usual, were very shy about expressing any preferences, and that the candidates for United States Senator seemed to be working on the principle that the first thing to do is to secure a Republican Legislature.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 12.—About 100 persons, Republicans, Democrats, Greenbackers, Nationals, Prohibitionists, and of no political principles, met at the court-house today in answer to the call for a temperance mass-meeting. After a bitter discussion, a motion prevailed directing the Sheriff to clear the hall of all but those who had signed the call for the meeting. The convention afterwards listened to an address by the Rev. Richard Haney, of Monmouth, Ill., Prohibition candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District. The speaker took a plain stand both for prohibition and woman suffrage. The Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of submitting to the people a constitutional amendment. The opponents of this action then resolved themselves into an independent convention to the number of twenty-five. They decided to adopt the State Prohibition ticket. The following of these meetings will not be large in the county, but enough so to prove troublesome.

LIEUT.-GOV. HAMILTON AT STREATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., Oct. 12.—The Republican campaign was opened here last evening by Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton at Oriental Hall. He spoke for a full hour and a half, referring in the highest terms of praise to the candidates for the State ticket and more particularly to the Hon. William Cullen, of Ottawa, who, he said, should by all means be returned to Congress to finish the work he had so thoroughly started. Gov. Hamilton's remarks were highly applauded.

FORTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARMI, Ill., Oct. 12.—The Greenback Senatorial Convention for the Forty-sixth District convened in this city today. The representation was very light, and this county controlled things. Judge A. M. Sturman of Hamilton County was nominated for Representative. It was expected that the Executive Committee of the Prohibitionists would indorse their candidate, but that committee refused to do so, and this evening brought out William M. Gowdy of Enfield, a stanch Democrat, as the third man. The action of the Greenbackers and Prohibitionists today will cut no figure in the general result.

FORTIETH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—The Pana *Gazette*, having attempted last week to throw doubt on the fact of Edward E. Cowperthwaite, the Republican candidate for the Legislature in the Fortieth District, having served in the army during the Rebellion, the discharge of Mr. Cowperthwaite is a triumphant answer to the attack. He was mustered into the service at Philadelphia Dec. 9, 1861, was a member of Company G, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, served three years, and was discharged Dec. 24, 1864, was mustered out at Varna, Va., by Lieut. C. Bowen, mustering officer, the discharge being approved by Maj.-Gen. Butler Dec. 31, 1864, at Fortress Monroe, Va. Mr. Cowperthwaite also has a testimonial from his commanding officer, Col. A. A. Gilson, U. S. A., given in front of Petersburg in July, 1864, which contains these words: "In garrison and in the field he has always been faithful and reliable."

SHELBY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 12.—The committee authorized by the Prohibition County Central Committee met here today and nominated the following county ticket: Judge, William Chew; Clerk, James Andes; Sheriff, James Moberly; Treasurer, J. L. B. Turner; Superintendent of Schools, the Rev. David Gay; Coroner, William Sampson. Mr Chew is the Republican nominee for the same office and Mr. Sampson the Democratic nominee for Coroner. Of the remainder two are Greenbackers, one a Republican, the other a Democrat.

THE CAMPAIGN

IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The *Evening Post* says: "The election of Mr. Folger appears today utterly impossible. Even the party managers know it, although they do not openly say so. The defections in the Republican ranks are enormous, and they are irremediable. They are mainly among a class of people who have waited long, but, having made up their minds, are not easily frightened or cajoled. Sympathy for Mr. Folger personally will no longer stem the current. The only problem the Republicans have to solve is how to make his defeat useful to the cause of good government and the party too. They should make it such a defeat that everybody must understand its meaning. It should be clear that it is not the result of Democratic skill, or increasing popularity, but that it is the work of the Republicans themselves, who are determined to emancipate their party from a vicious rule and restore its moral vitality."

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 12.—A large and enthusiastic Independent Republican meeting was held in this city tonight, and the audience was composed of the most respectable people that ever assembled here on such an occasion. The Hon. Charles A. Miner was chosen President. There were 124 Vice-Presidents elected, all of them being present. Gen. William H. McCartney addressed the meeting, denouncing Cameron and bossism. He was followed by Senator John Stewart, the Indpendent candidate for Governor, who also opposed Cameron, and claimed that Gen. Beaver was the latter's candidate according to the bargain entered into by them at the late Presidential Convention held in Chicago.

IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 12.—Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, delivered a stirring address here tonight to a large assembly of Republicans and Democrats. The great political events of the past twenty years, with the relations of the two parties, were briefly reviewed, after which the orator addressed himself to the issues of the day. With reference to the result in Ohio, the speaker said that the hideous doctrine therein indorsed could not stand, because there was a God. The indignation of the United States would rebuke the barbarous doctrine of free whisky and no Sunday, and a year hence the moral and order-loving masses would put the seal of their condemnation on the work wrought by the liquor element and the Democracy. The speaker ventured the belief that Indiana will rebuke Ohio in November.

IN IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 12.—The campaign in this district was opened tonight by a rousing speech from Senator Allison at Waterloo. The judicial ticket here is likely to be close, but Henderson is solid for Congress without doubt.

IN KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 12.—Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, Greenback candidate for Governor, spoke here last night, and was so complimentary towards the Democrats that suspicion was aroused that he intended to retire in favor of George W. Glick, Democratic candidate for Governor. The suspicion was subsequently confirmed from a thoroughly reliable source. Robinson says his only desire is to have St. John beaten, and he will do whatever will accomplish that end. A joint meeting of the Democratic and Greenback State Committees will be held at Topeka tomorrow to decide what is best for Robinson to do. S. N. Wood, Greenback candidate for Congress-at-Large, will be indorsed by the Democratic Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Van Bennett.

IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 12.—The State Temperance Alliance has addressed letters to the legislative candidates of both parties, asking if they will advocate local option if elected.

"329."

AN ALLEGATION THAT A MAN SPENT HIS TIME AND MONEY MAKING THOSE FIGURES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—In the Superior Court today there was a hearing on the assessment of damages in the libel suit of Thomas B. Chase, of Harwich, against F. B. Goss, of Barnstable, and publisher of the Barnstable *Patriot*. There being no appearance for the defendant in the way of counsel, he was defaulted. The plaintiff claims $20,000 damages for an alleged libelous article published in the *Patriot* in October, 1881, when the plaintiff was the Democratic nominee for the Senate. The article was as follows:

> The nominee of the Democrats of this district for Senator is Thomas B. Chase, who now hails from Harwich. He will be remembered as the man who was arrested in Maine during the last Presidential campaign for being engaged in the very small business of defacing the fences and buildings of that State by his "329" chalk-marks, and who boasted in a Democratic meeting in Harwich that he had used up he did not remember how many pounds of chalk in this detestable business.

NEBRASKA.

REPUBLICAN DISAFFECTION IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 11.—A prominent Republican politician and member of the State Central Committee, said to your correspondent today, speaking of the muddle in the Third Congressional District:

"It is a personal fight against Valentine, and the responsible parties are Edward Rosewater, of the Omaha *Bee*, and United States Senator Van Wyck. The latter never did like Valentine, and he likes him less now that he is associated with him in Congress. It is not that Van Wyck loves Turner more, but he loves Valentine less, that he has taken the stump for the former in the Third District."

"The friends of Turner claim that he is the regular nominee of the Republican convention of that district."

"It is not true. A few disaffected Republicans bolted the convention and set up one of their own, and this side-show convention nominated Turner. Valentine is the regular Republican nominee."

"Who is this man Turner?"

"No one can say anything about Turner personally; he is a very good man. He is a resident of Columbus, Platt County, and editor of the Columbus *Journal*; served one term in the State Senate, where he was known as a kicker. He is strongly tinged with anti-monopoly sentiment."

"What strength has he in the district?"

"A very uncertain strength. He may divide the vote so as to defeat not only Valentine but himself, and let a Democrat get in. The anti-monopoly strength of the district will go to him, and disaffected Republicans generally will vote for him. It looks to me like an even thing between the two candidates."

"HOW ABOUT THE DEMOCRATS?

Are they making any effort to elect their man?"

"Yes. The Democrats are very jubilant. They put up the best man they had, the Hon. W. H. Munger, of Dodge County, a man who will poll the full vote of the party. They hope to elect him, and with some show of success, as I said before."

"Are the two Republican candidates making an active canvass of the district?"

"Yes, Valentine is making a personal canvass, so is Turner. The former is assisted by speakers furnished by the State Central Committee, the latter by Senator Van Wyck and a half dozen smaller guns. Both candidates are on the track to stay and there will be no let-up to the fight until after the election. Meanwhile, Van Wyck comes in for a full share of blame. It is claimed that he is inconsistent. For instance, he will divide his time between the Second and Third Districts, speaking for Laird, the so-called monopoly-Republican candidate, in the one, and for Turner, the bolting Republican anti-monopoly candidate, in the other. It is for this reason that I say the fight in the Third District is personal in its character—a fight against Valentine alone."

FOR CONGRESS.

EIGHTH IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTON, Ia., Oct. 12.—The Hon. W. P. Hepburn, Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District, delivered a very fine address to a large and appreciative audience this evening. He explained his vote on the River and Harbor bill, the Chinese bill, and the Tariff Commission. Col. Hepburn is a very magnetic speaker, and makes friends wherever he speaks. The Democrats placed in nomination for Congress in this district today Lewis Bonnett, of Lucas County, a wealthy farmer. There are now three candidates in the field, which will give a walk-away to Col. Hepburn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 12.—The Democratic Congressional Committee of the Eighth District today selected Lewis Bonnett as candidate vice James W. Freeland, who declined. Mr. Bonnett is a wealthy Bourbon farmer of Lucas County.

FOURTH IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 12.—A telegram received today says the Democratic candidate for Congress has withdrawn from the canvass in the Fourth District of this State. This insures Thomas Updegraff's (Republican candidate's) election beyond all question.

FIFTH AND NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The nomination of Leopold Morse by the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District this afternoon and the acceptance of Theodore Lyman, the Independant Republican candidate, by the Democrats of the Ninth District, have raised the hopes of the Independents to a very high pitch. The two districts are strongly Republican, but the candidates are of such good standing that the defeat of the regular candidates is confidently anticipated. The party lines are not very strongly drawn just now in Massachusetts, and there is a deep feeling of dissatisfaction in the Fifth and Ninth Districts at the conduct of the present Representatives in Congress, both of whom are the present candidates. Harvard College will support Lyman solidly, and if he had not consented to run would have put up one of its own Professors in opposition to Bowman.

SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Mayor Lovering, of Lynn, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth District.

EIGHTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

MIFFLINTOWN, Pa., Oct. 12.—The Democrats of the Eighteenth Congressional District nominated Francis M. Kimmell.

THIRTY-THIRD NEW YORK.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Republicans of the Thirty-third District today nominated Dr. F. B. Brewer for Congress.

EIGHTEENTH NEW YORK.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Democrats of the Eighteenth District nominated A. L. Inman for Congressman.

SECOND CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—The Democrats of the Second District have nominated Charles L. Mitchell for Congress.

SIXTH MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12.—The Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District have nominated Montgomery Blair.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 12.—The Democratic Convention of Washington Territory nominated Judge Thomas Burke as delegate to Congress.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 12.—The Liberals today nominated Philip T. Vanzile, United States District-Attorney for Utah, for Delegate for Congress. It is regarded by both sides as the strongest nomination the Liberals could make. He is a man of ability and high character, and would reflect credit on any constituency in the country. The platform arraigns the Mormon Church for making Utah disloyal to the Government, retarding its growth, and setting its people at variance with the people of the United States, and declares there can be no fair and impartial civil government in Utah while the Mormon Church is permitted to control the law-making power. It repeats the demand of the last Territorial Convention for a Legislative Commission, and indorses Gov. Murray and the Edmunds Election Commission. To the latter it tenders its thanks for their judicious conduct of the registration of voters under great and peculiar difficulties. The Mormon convention is in session, and is more at sea than usual. There is a growing division of sentiment between the polygamists and monogamists. Polygamists being ineligible, Congressional timber is scarce. The Church Bourbons have selected John T. Caine. They would have taken Hooper, former Delegate, but he insisted on his own platform, and the church would not concede it. They are besieging the Governor to call a special election to fill the unexpired term of Cannon.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

A Bank Cashier at Lebanon, Pa., Knocked Down and Robbed of $30,000.

LEBANON, Pa., Oct. 12.—About 8 o'clock this evening George D. Rise, President of the Lebanon Dime Savings Bank, was robbed of a satchel containing $30,000, all in bills. He had just returned from Philadelphia, and before going to the bank stopped at his house for supper. While on the way to the bank after supper, and when about a square from his house, he was passed by two men, and directly afterward received a stunning blow, knocking him in the gutter. He held on to the satchel and cried murder. The robbers, who had been beating and kicking him all the while, fearing his cries would bring assistance, moved off a short distance, but returned, and wrenching the handle off the satchel secured it. Rise was covered with blood. It has been learned that the struggle between the cashier and the robbers was witnessed by George Pohr, who was passing along the street, but he thought it was a fight between a lot of drunken men. The robbers ran into a vacant lot near by, and were hailed as they ran by another citizen, curious to know the cause of their hurry. There is no further clew. Rise has offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the robbers. The money belonged to the bank.

FINANCIAL.

A Temporary Hitch in the Affairs of a Baltimore Firm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12.—A sensation was created in business circles here today when it became noised about that the immense establishment of A. Vogeler & Co., manufacturers of proprietary medicines, had closed its doors, and business for the time being was suspended. All sorts of rumors were afloat, and various reports were telegraphed over the country. So far as can be learned the cause of the temporary closing of the establishment was a disagreement between the members of the firm and the executors of the estate of the late Charles A. Vogeler, who built up this particular branch of the business and was the active partner and manager in it. He was also partner in the firms of Vogeler, Son & Co. and Vogeler, Meyer & Co., and it was by order of Mr. August Vogeler, head of the three firms, and father of the deceased, that the above establishment was closed today pending a settlement. A consultation was held between the attorneys for the widow and the firm, and her interest was purchased, the terms not being made public. Affairs have been amicably settled, and the concern resumes business.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—At a meeting of the University Senate tonight, a report from a special committee was submitted recommending that "The Lady of the Lake" be allowed as an alternative with "Marmion" at matriculation examinations. The report was rejected by a vote of ten to eight, the effect being that the senate decline to interfere, and "Marmion" is retained. Archbishop Lynch, as head of the Catholic body in Ontario, had taken strong ground against "Marmion" on account of what he termed its gross immorality and reflections upon the Catholic Church, and the Government, through the Minister of Education, were inclined to give way. The decision of the university will, however, give general satisfaction.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—Over 40,000 pilgrims visited the shrine of Labonne St. Anne this year.

Snow fell today on the mountains twenty-five miles north of the city.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—The scull race for the championship of Halifax harbor was won by Hamm, distance, three miles. Time, 24 minutes.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—John Albert, a County Constable, who shot a boy he was pursuing, was today found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged the 10th of November.

THE OLD BOSTON STATE-HOUSE.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The Bostonian Society formally assumed the custody of the old State-House in this city today. The exercises were of unusual interest, particularly to the members and descendants of the old Boston families. The old State-House has recently been restored, as far as possible, to its original condition in the old colonial times. The two rooms formerly used as the halls of Representatives and that of the royal Governors and Council have been restored to their original condition, with their ante-rooms. These memorial halls have been handed over to the keeping of the Bostonian Society, an organization composed of citizens of all ranks of life, and including on its rolls the names of many descendants of the earliest families of Boston. The halls, which are to be open free to the public, will be made the depository of paintings, antiquities, and other objects and mementoes relating to the history of Boston. There is already quite an interesting collection.

WASHINGTON.

Death of Representative Lowe, Anti-Bourbon Greenbacker, of Alabama.

His Friends Fear He Fell in a Duel with General Wheeler.

How Mr. Acton Undertook a Task Beyond the Powers of Man—Geneva Award.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Land-Office—A Star-Route Inquiry.

The Miser's Million Reaches the Treasury, and Wipes Out That Much Debt.

A CONGRESSMAN DEAD.

REPRESENTATIVE LOWE, OF ALABAMA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The flag has been at half-mast over the House of Representatives today since a dispatch was received announcing the death of Col. William M. Lowe, Independent member of Congress from Alabama. Mr. Lowe, who was in very robust health about a year ago, was stricken with quick consumption, and has been rapidly failing since. He was the originator of the Independent anti-Bourbon movement in Alabama, and if he had had his health the supporters of that movement have confidently believed that he would have succeeded in being elected Governor. He was a native of Alabama, a lawyer of ability, and was a gallant Confederate soldier. He for a number of years had opposed the Bourbon leaders, although elected first to Congress as a Democrat, and the Independent cause in the South has lost much by his death. Mr. Lowe successfully contested the seat which was held by Gen. Wheeler of Alabama at the beginning of this Congress. Mr. Wheeler was again his competitor at the coming election.

GEN. PELHAM,

former Congressman from Alabama, now a resident lawyer here, says tonight that his private advices were that Col. Lowe was to have fought a duel yesterday with his Congressional opponent, Gen. Wheeler, and that all the Alabama people resident here familiar with the circumstances greatly fear that Mr. Lowe fell in a duel at the hands of Wheeler. Numerous dispatches of inquiry have been sent to persons supposed to know, but the direct answer as to the cause of the death, and whether it resulted from a duel, has been in every instance evaded. The report, therefore, has not yet been verified here.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Representative W. M. Lowe, of Alabama, died at Huntsville this morning. He was suffering from consumption when he was contesting his seat with Wheeler last spring. Mr. Lowe was a Greenbacker.

A COMMITTEE.

Speaker Keifer has appointed in behalf of the House a committee to attend the funeral of Representative Lowe, of Alabama, as follows: Thomas H. Herndon, H. A. Herbert, William Oates, Thomas Williams, G. W. Hewitt, and William H. Forney, of Alabama, Emory Speer of Georgia, Charles E. Hooker of Mississippi, and George G. Dibrell, Benton McMillin, Charles B. Simonton, and William R. Moore, of Tennessee.

WHEN THE BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT

of the death of Representative Lowe was received here by telegraph today it was surmised he had fallen in a duel, for the reasons that he had recently received several challenges, and that he had not so far as his friends knew been sick. In reply to a telegram, D. B. Henderson, Secretary of the Republican Central Committee of this city, received the following:

Lowe died a natural death. The general sentiment favors D. D. Shelby as his successor. I think that best. You must aid the district as much as possible. GEORGE TURNER,
Chairman Republican State Executive Committee.

It is said Representative Lowe, before leaving Washington, intrusted to friends what is described as a sort of political will, to be opened in the event of his sudden death, and that in this will be expressed a strong desire that Paul L. Jones, a prominent Greenbacker of Alabama, should succeed him in Congress.

FROM BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 12.—Saturday last Mr. Lowe returned home from a trip in the western part of the district much weakened. The immediate cause of his death was a constriction of the bronchial tubes. His death is received with great regret by his friends and political opponents.

A DENIAL FROM MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 12.—There is no truth in the rumor that Congressman Lowe was killed in a duel. He died from some pulmonary affection, from which he had suffered for some time, and for which he some time ago made a trip to Colorado. The rumor about a duel probably grew out of his trouble with Wheeler, which had been settled.

FROM HUNTSVILLE.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 12.—The Hon. William M. Lowe, member of Congress from this district, died at his home here about 7 o'clock this morning. He had suffered for some months from an affection of the throat, which his physicians could not successfully diagnose. The immediate cause of his death, however, was a constriction of the bronchial tubes, resulting in suffocation.

SEVERAL INDEPENDENTS

are mentioned to succeed him in the pending candidacy for Congress. Chief among them are the Hon. D. D. Shelby, State Senator-elect, Paul L. Jones, Esq., and Joseph H. Sloss, ex-United States Marshal. The Hon. Luke Pryor, the present Democratic nominee, will probably receive the nomination for the unexpired term. Col. Lowe was in his 42d year. The funeral services will take place tomorrow at 11 a. m.

ACTON'S TASK.

AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The New York Secretary of the Treasury has just discovered that the Western boundary of the United States is not the Hudson River. The complications connected with the issue of the new gold certificates has shown that even a New York Secretary of the Treasury can discover that the financial requirements of the country are not limited to the Sub-Treasury at New York or to the speculative needs of the brokers in Wall street. The Sub-Treasurer, to satisfy a personal ambition or a vain whim, either at his own request or at the suggestion of Secretary Folger, is endeavoring to place his name in writing upon every gold certificate. After the 15th it is the purpose of the Treasury not to issue any more silver certificates, but to substitute gold certificates for them. A simple calculation made by the experts at the Treasury shows that it will take Mr. Acton, working some fourteen hours a day (and

HE IS QUITE AN OLD MAN)

eight months to write his name upon the certificates which ought to be issued by Oct. 15. In view of these facts, Mr. New has directed the issue of a new series, to be called the "Departmental Series," to be prepared at Washington, in which the signatures of the proper officers will be printed from engraved plates, as they are on United States bonds, and the legal tender and National-bank notes. The certificates will then be complete when they leave the printing-press, and the demands of the country can be satisfied. The innovation which was planned between Secretary Folger and Sub-Treasurer Acton, it is thus shown, is an entirely impracticable one, as could readily have been discovered had either of those gentlemen

TAKEN PAINS TO INQUIRE

of the officers in the Treasury experienced in such matters; but they made no such inquiries, and the consequence was the adoption of a plan, it is said to satisfy Mr. Acton's ambition, which has proved a failure. Although Mr. Acton has signed very rapidly, exceeding by a thousand signatures daily the average number of signatures which are made under similar circumstances in the Treasury here, he is still 100,000 signatures behind on the comparatively small amount of certificates which have been sent to the New York Sub-Treasury. If Mr. New had not taken the responsibility of issuing the new "Departmental Series," the Sub-Treasurers throughout the entire country would have been compelled to await the signatures of this one official in New York. At the rate of 2,500 signatures a day, it will take Mr. Acton seven weeks to sign the certificates now in his office, and eight months to finish those called for by the whole country.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

A COSTLY COURT WITH MANY CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The Geneva Award Court is organized on a liberal scale, with an abundance of clerks and special counsel, who have little to do. The charge of those who were opposed to the reëstablishment of the court, that many of the claims would prove to be speculative in their character is proved true by the proceedings which have already been taken before the court. This speculative interest is shown in two test cases now pending. The court will, however, soon be called upon to decide some very important test cases which will be of much interest. Under the reëstablished court, claims for War premiums paid to insurance companies, which were previously ruled out, are admissible. One important question is whether each individual owner may bring suit in his own name, or whether

"THE SHIP'S HUSBAND,"

as it is termed in the case of a whaling vessel, or the managing owner, as it is termed in ordinary mercantile vessels, can bring suit and recover for himself and his copartners. In a large number of cases the ownership is split up into sixteenths and thirty-seconds. The entire amount due on some of the vessels, the ownership of which is thus divided, is in many cases but $1,000. If these thirty-two owners are required to bring individual suits, the suits will undoubtedly not be brought, but if the "ship's husband" or managing owner can bring suit on behalf of all, and the court in its judgment can so place it on record that each owner can receive his proportion, it will very greatly facilitate matters. That question is to be determined by

A TEST CASE

to be presented to the court on the 15th of November. The probability is that the Government counsel will oppose to this proposition the suggestion that, on account of the lapse of time in a great many of these cases, many of the parties in interest in which are dead, no suit would be brought and that to authorize them to be brought by the "ship's husband" would be to add to the profits mainly of the single individual. That is one question that is soon to come up for decision. Another important one is that the law reëstablishing the court requires that persons bringing their claims now may obtain adjudication as to the amount of the scrip that they receive from the insurance company.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES

have recovered and settled in many instances in scrip. The question arises, what value is to be put upon that scrip—whether the court shall say that it must be accepted at its face value or at the value at the time it was received; or at the price for which it was eventually sold. There is a wide margin between these different prices. This question is to be presented in a test case, which also will probably be argued the latter part of this month. The law allows to the 13th of January for the presentation of claims, and a year and a half subsequent to that for the completion of the testimony.

PUBLIC LANDS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The Commissioner of the Land Office in his annual report states that the lands now embraced within the limits of the public domain amount to 900,000,000 acres, including Alaska. He recommends that the Preëmption law be abolished, as the Homestead laws cover all cases now arising. Public sales of land last year amounted to 7,933 acres, embracing 5,016 acres near Toledo, O., which were sold for $16,735, an average of $3.38 per acre. Respecting the forfeiture of railroad grants the Commissioner says: "The status of various grants for railroad purposes where roads have not been constructed within the time prescribed by law was reported to Congress March 28 last. The absence of legislative action touching the renewal of these grants or declaring the forfeiture thereof

SERIOUSLY EMBARRASSED THE WORK

of this office. It is not deemed expedient to certify additional lands to the railroad companies nor to award to the companies lands in dispute between them and settlers or other claimants, pending the determination of Congress in the premises. Large numbers of settlers occupy such lands, and it is important to know whether they can receive their titles from the United States, or whether they will be required to purchase from the railroad companies. Commissioner Macfarland submits an estimate for the salaries and contingent expenses of the next fiscal year, amounting in the aggregate to $453,940, which is an increase of the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year of $83,940. The increase is distributed generally among the bureau officers, and includes $3,000 for an Assistant Commissioner.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAND LAWS.

In accordance with an act passed at the last session of Congress, the Commissioner of the General Land-Office is now preparing for publication a volume containing the codified land laws and the history of the public domain of the United States, compiled and prepared by the Public Land Commission, with all of the subsequent land laws passed up to the day of adjournment of the last Congress. There will be a limited number of volumes published for general distribution, and many applications for them have already been received from lawyers and persons engaged in the land business, to whom the book will be of much value.

STAR-ROUTES.

FOREMAN DICKSON—A CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Dickson, the foreman of the star-route jury, threatens to procure a Congressional investigation into the question of jury-fixing. The fact that he has delayed so long in swearing out warrants for the arrest of those he charges with approaching him corruptly in behalf of the Government has about destroyed all faith in his stories. He has had it in his power any day for some time past to secure the arrest of at least one of those he makes public charges against. Now that the Government inquiry is in vigorous progress, it is understood that he contemplates causing arrests as an offset in his own favor. There are some other features of

A CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY

which are talked of here in connection with star-route matters, and these involve an attempt to discover the reasons why, after the collection of an immense mass of evidence against several extensive combinations, notably that of Monroe Saulsbury, the cases were not presented to the grand jury. It is well known here that the star-route frauds have only been very imperfectly developed in some cases where the Government has abundant evidence, and that, in certain directions, they have scarcely been followed at all. The holding back disappeared in part towards the close of the late trial, but still there are many reasons for believing that a Congressional inquiry covering the whole ground of star-route proceedings would be a public benefit.

NOTES.

THE JEANNETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The Jeannette investigation has proceeded far enough, some of the naval officers who have been watching it say, to warrant them in claiming that an attempt will be made to cast the responsibility for permitting the Jeannette, which was confessedly unseaworthy for such a purpose, to start on the Arctic expedition upon the dead De Long and some of his comrades who also perished with him. The testimony of the engineer officers who have thus far been examined is that the vessel was not seaworthy, although one of the engineers made the curious statement that, inasmuch as the expedition was largely a private enterprise, he felt a delicacy at the time in expressing his opinion. Engineer Melville said, before starting, that the vessel was not seaworthy. He wrote a letter to that effect.

MATRIMONIAL INSURANCE.

The Dead-Letter Office is receiving a large number of circulars of the matrimonial-insurance concerns which have found a footing in the Southern States. These circulars are returned as misdirected, and the addresses have evidently been obtained from some of the numerous subscription-lists which are owned by the speculators. Yesterday letters from sixteen different divisions were received at the Dead-Letter Office. The records of the money-order office, however, show that these insurance companies are finding a great many foolish people in the Southern States. This is shown by the record of the increase of business in some of the money-order offices. At West Point, Miss., an office which until recently did an average business of $200 per month, the business has increased by reason of matrimonial insurances to $10,000 weekly. The Vicksburg money-order business has increased very largely, as has that of Jackson and of other cities throughout Central Mississippi. The increase at Jackson, Miss., owing to this source, is about $10,000 a month.

SUPREME COURT.

The argument in the case of the Chicago & Danville Road vs. Fisdock was concluded in the United Supreme Court today, Judge C. B. Lawrence representing the purchasers at the foreclosure sale, Edwin Walker representing the railroad company, and Mr. Melville Fuller the trustees under the mortgage. The decree of foreclosure was reversed last winter, and this case was an appeal from certain orders entered by Judge Drummond after the sale.

SILVER.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The Treasury Department today purchased 875,000 ounces of silver for the New Orleans, San Francisco, and Philadelphia Mints.

REDEMPTION.

The Treasury Department will continue the redemption, both in New York and Washington, of the 117th call bonds without rebate of interest, but owners, while receiving full interest to Dec. 23, will be required to deposit a sum equal to three months' interest from Aug. 1, 1882, to Nov. 1, 1882. A check for this three months' interest will be forwarded by the United States Treasurer to the registered owners of bonds on the 1st of November in the usual manner. The effect is, of course, to pay now to holders of called bonds interest from Nov. 1 to Dec. 23, the three months' interest due Nov. 1 being paid on that date.

A MISER'S REQUEST.

A package was received at the Treasury Department yesterday containing $950,000 in Government bonds, bequeathed by a Hoboken (N. J.) miser named Joseph L. Lewis, to assist in extinguishing the publib debt. The case has been before the courts for some time, a claim having been set up for the estate by a woman who alleged that she was the wife of the testator. It was decided, however, that she was an impostor, and that the money belonged to the Government. The bonds have been temporarily deposited in the loan division of the Treasury Department to await the return of Secretary Folger or his successor. When they have been formally turned over to the Secretary of the Treasury the bonds will be canceled and destroyed, thus wiping out nearly a million dollars of the public debt.

PATENTS.

Ninety-three land patents and forty-six pension certificates were prepared for the signature of the Secretary of the Interior yesterday. The issue of patents and designs this week number 295, including thirteen to Edison for electric contrivances.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following appointments: F. G. Ward to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Susanville, Cal.; V. Randa to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Niobrara, Neb.; and A. H. Jackson to be Agent for the Indians of the Pima Agency, in Arizona Territory.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER,

Romero, leaves for Mexico on a visit in a few days. It is said that his visit is in connection with the commercial treaty which Gen. Grant and Mr. Trescott, who were appointed Commissioners at the last session of Congress, are authorized to make with Mexico. During Minister Romero's absence his brother, Senor Cayateno Romero, will act in his place, and he has been presented at the State Department as the acting Minister.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Bloody Encounter at Leadville, Colo.—The Daily Record.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Oct. 12.—A bloody fight took place today at a boarding-house on Seventh street, in this city, between William Straight and his uncle, Matthew Kellogg, in which Straight stabbed Kellogg in the back with a butcher-knife. The wounded man will probably die. Straight gave himself up and was lodged in the county jail.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 12.—Nick Walker, colored, who a few weeks ago killed a colored man named Tom Jenkins by shooting at him through a knothole in a house in Argenta, was today found guilty of murder in the first degree.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 12.—At Aquidnick Park today great excitement was caused by an attempt to lynch a young man named George H. Tew, who, as a special officer, made an attack upon a boy with a club. Tew was obliged to take refuge in a neighboring farm house, where he was protected by regular officers.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Oct. 12.—The trial of Eugene Hurd for the murder of a brother on the 5th of last August, which began yesterday, closed this afternoon with a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Oct. 12.—Solomon Meyers was robbed for the third time in two years last night, and clothing valued at several thousand dollars taken. They broke and entered the front store-window, and left no clew.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The grand jury found a true bill of indictment against James F. Brown, almshouse clerk and storekeeper, and Prince A. Snell, leather dealer, arrested in Colorado yesterday charging them with conspiracy to cheat the city by means of false bills for supplies furnished the almshouse. Another indictment was found against Snell charging perjury in swearing no other persons than himself were directly or indirectly interested in the amount named in the bill of Jan. 21, 1881, for $1,078, or were to receive any part thereof, whereas but one-quarter of the goods named in the bill was delivered, and there were others than the parties named in the bill who were to receive part of the amount.

This afternoon a hearing was given to George Turner, the bankrupt, arrested in Boston a few days ago upon a charge of contempt of court in being from the meetings of a Register in Bankruptcy. Judge Butler concluded to allow Turner to go upon furnishing $2,000 bail. Bail was, however, not secured up to the moment of adjournment. Turner failed in 1872 while he was in the shoe business on North Fourth street. It was alleged he had secreted from $16,000 to $20,000 of his assets.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—In the case of Healy, charged with murder, Judge Whitaker, of counsel for the defense, filed a challenge to the array of jurors on the ground that the Jury Commissioners are illegally appointed under the sections of Act 98 organizing the Criminal District Court, which act was passed in direct violation of Art. 48 of the Constitution.

UNION COLLEGE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Board of Trustees of Union College today heard the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of misfeasance and maladministration of funds preferred against Judge Platt Potter and Dr. Backus. The report, which exonerated the gentlemen, was adopted—yeas, 9; nays, 4.

President Potter read a brief letter refusing to resign on the ground that but nine of the eighteen regular trustees asked for it. John T. Hoffman moved the action of the trustees asking for President Potter's resignation be rescinded. Agreed to—yeas, 9; nays, 8. The vote was precisely the same as that at a previous meeting, when the resignation of the President was asked for, with the exception that ex-Gov. Hoffman voted with the President, and the anti-Potter men lost the vote of Col. David Robinson, who is in Europe.

CAPT. WEBB'S GREAT FEAT.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—Capt. Webb, the famous swimmer who entered a tank containing five feet ten and one-half inches of water with the intention of remaining in it 100 hours, had at noon today completed sixty-eight hours of his task. He was in a very exhausted condition, but he said he thought himself able to stay in the water the remaining thirty-two hours.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Celebration Yesterday of the One Hundredth Anniversary of His Birth.

The President Attends and Makes Several Speeches—The Exercises.

Recollections of the Great Orator and Statesman by Ben: Perley Poore.

His Hopes of a Future Life as Expressed on His Monument—His Descendants.

YESTERDAY.

THE CELEBRATION.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—The President and party left for Marshfield this morning, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Corps of this city acting as an escort. A large crowd collected at the depot, and the streets were filled with people anxious to see the Chief Executive.

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Oct. 12.—The train bearing President Arthur, members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished guests arrived here at 11:30, and stopped at a platform built for the occasion, where an immense crowd had gathered. The Presidential party upon leaving the cars took carriages for the Webster mansion, the first being occupied by President Arthur, Gov. Long, and the Hon. Stephen M. Allen. During the march the Presidential carriage was flanked by the guard of Worcester Continentals, Capts. Folsom and Cundy being a special guard of honor.

Arriving at the house, the President and party alighted. Upon entering the breakfast-room, the Hon. Stephen M. Allen delivered an address of welcome. The party then lunched with Mrs. Fletcher Webster.

Shortly after noon the procession was reformed, and the march resumed for the Webster tomb, where the following exercises took place:

Dirge—Original hymn, "Webster's Tomb."
Address by the Hon. Stephen M. Allen, President of the Webster Historical Society.
Prayer—The Rev. Ebenezer Alden, D. D., and the singing of Longfellow's "A Psalm of Life."

It was nearly 3 when exercises at the tomb were finished, and the procession took up the line of march to the fields next to the Webster estate, where were pitched the tents in which the dinner and literary exercises were to take place.

THE SCENE OF THE CEREMONIES

resembled a miniature camp. The most noticeable of the tents were two large dinner tents for the use respectively of the Webster Historical Society and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. That of the former was nearest the road, between which and the dinner tent were three small tents for ladies and reception-rooms. The larger canvas was oblong in shape, and within were sixteen tables, with accommodations for about 500 persons.

After a brief rest the President and party were escorted to the large dining tent erected for the use of the Webster Historical Society. The President of the Historical Society occupied the centre of

THE GUEST TABLE,

and upon his right sat President Arthur, Mrs. Webster, Secretary Chandler, Mayor Green of Boston, and others, and upon his left Gov. Long, Senators Dawes and Hoar, Collector Worthington, Secretary Lincoln, and others.

When the audience had been seated the retiring President announced the recently-elected officers, and invited Gov. Long, as the new President, to the chair. After dinner the President was escorted to the adjoining tent, where the Ancient and Honorables were dining. His entrance was the signal for repeated cheers, which were again renewed when he was formally presented by the commander for an acknowledgment of the reception. The commander introduced him as the first President of the United States whom the command ever had the honor to receive.

THE PRESIDENT SAID:

"I thank you most cordially for your kindly and enthusiastic greeting. I thank you, too, for the escort service you have done me today. I am glad to meet so many Ancient and Honorable men. [Laughter and applause.] I hope each member of the corps will, like the Countess of Desmond, live to the age of 110 years, and like her die from old age. You each and all have my good wishes, and I thank you again for your escort duty."

As the President concluded, Gen. Leonard proposed they now drink a glass of wine with the President. The President said: "I will take this drink as a matter of precaution. I drank my own health in the first place; now I drink to the health of each and every one of you." Upon returning to the society tent, the audience, partaking of the enthusiasm manifested by the military, rose to their feet and cheered the President heartily. Resuming their seats, the assemblage was called to order by

GOV. LONG,

who made one of his most eloquent speeches, taking as his text the character and attainments of the great statesman, the memory of whom they were then recalling, and concluded by a felicitous and appropriate reference to the President, whom he introduced. President Arthur was again heartily greeted as he arose.

HE READ FROM MANUSCRIPT

the following:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: It will fortunately accord with the proprieties of this occasion, no less than with my own inclination, if I confine myself within the narrow limits of my formal acknowledgments for these flattering salutations. I cannot find words to tell you how deeply I am touched by the warmth of your greeting. It is but a fresh display of that splendid hospitality which, ever since I came within the borders of Massachusetts has obstructed my path with demonstrations of courtesy and respect. I trust, sir, that neither my gratitude nor my sympathy with the purposes which have turned our reverent footsteps hitherward today will be measured by my endeavors to give them verbal expression. The character and genius of that illustrious man whose life moved grandly on in so many paths of eminence, in commemoration of whose birth

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

we have gathered today amid the peaceful scenes where he found rest from the fret and worry of life, have for more than a generation been a theme of discussion and eulogy. I shall not attempt to labor in a field over which so many flashing sickles have swept, and which has so long been crowded with industrious gleaners, but I may perhaps be permitted to declare my approval of what has been accomplished by this society in furtherance of the object for which it was founded. It is asserted, upon what I suppose to be trustworthy authority, that near the close of his honored life Mr. Webster expressed a wish that, for aiding to transmit his fame to future generations of his countrymen, for kindling in their hearts the flame of patriotism, and for instructing them in the principles of constitutional Government, there should be disseminated, far and wide among them, such recorded efforts of his genius as seemed most worthy to be thus preserved, and many of the loftiest and most inspiring of Mr. Webster's utterances have long been as familiar as household words in the mouth of every schoolboy in the land, but it is doubtless true that many others scarcely less dignified in subject, masterly in treatment, and splendid in diction, are comparatively unknown. In all that you have hitherto done, in all you may do henceforth to secure the result which Mr. Webster wished, by the collection and circulation of all his works which have a permanent value—and which of them have not?—I assure you of my earnest sympathy. No one of

THE RISING GENERATION

of our countrymen who seeks to be instructed in those political doctrines which are the basis of our Federal Government, to acquaint himself with the history of his country and with the origin, progress, and significance of its institutions, can by any other course so surely and so splendidly attain those ends as by a resort to that great storehouse of eloquence and wisdom, the published writings of Daniel Webster; and so I bid you Godspeed in this and in all other laudable efforts.

At the conclusion of the speech, which was punctuated by frequent applause, and very well received, Mr. Stillman B. Allen read an unpublished manuscript which was written by Mr. Webster and read to the Cabinet, in which he sat as Secretary of State, and which expressed his views upon important political qustions of that day.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Henry L. Dawes was introduced, and spoke briefly of the effect Webster's work as a statesman and legislator had had upon the political affairs of the country.

Gov. Bell, of New Hampshire, responded in a few words to the toast, "The Birthplace of Webster."

At this point in the exercises the President was obliged to leave for his train, which was to carry him to Boston.

Other brief speeches were made by Judge Thomas Russell, in behalf of the Webster Historical Society, by President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, in response to the toast to that institution, and by the Hon. George S. Boutwell.

Letters of regret were received from George Tichnor Curtis, President Eliot, of Harvard; Secretary Folger, Gen. Grant, Attorney-General Brewster, Senators Bayard and Frye, ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Senators Platt and Hawley, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, and many others.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN TO BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The special train bearing President Arthur and party and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company arrived at 6:45 p. m. The vestibule and upper end of the train-house was crowded with people, and a large gathering filled Kneeland street and the adjacent highways. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested and the President was loudly cheered. The President's carriage was flanked by a guard of honor from the Worcester Continentals. The party on reaching the Brunswick remained upon the steps while the escort passed in review, and then entered the hotel. Here the guests were surrendered by the Historical Society to the committee of the City Government, and the formalities of the day ended. Early in the evening the President and suite dined with the city committee. Later the party drove to

THE BOSTON THEATRE.

To avoid the crowd they were admitted at the stage door before the curtain raised, and walked across the stage to a private box, the representatives of the British soldiers in the play of "Youth" being drawn up in line at present arms. The appearance of the President in the box was a signal for the most uproarious applause, which only subsided when the curtain rose. The party saw two acts, and when the President rose to go there was another storm of applause. Carriages were taken at 9:30 and the party driven to the Essex street entrance of the Globe Theatre, where a large crowd had gathered, those in the vestibule making way and lifting their hats as the President passed. It was some moments before the audience caught sight of him in the box, but when it was known he was there an ovation was given him, which he acknowledged by stepping to the front of the box and bowing. Shortly afterward

GEN. BUTLER

appeared in the box opposit to that occupied by the President. He also was greeted with applause. Madame Modjeska at this moment appeared before the curtain, dressed as *Juliet*, and presented a fine basket of flowers to the President, who received them with a bow. She then crossed the stage and presented another basket to Gen. Butler, who, in turn, handed her a beautiful floral design. The uproar in the theatre while these courtesies were going on was immense, and was only ended by the rising of the curtain. At the close of the act Gen. Butler visited the President in his box, and they shook hands in sight of the audience. The ladies of Gen. Butler's party then joined the party in the President's box. At the close of the performance the President's party visited the engine house on Mason street and witnessed the evolutions of the firemen, getting horses out, hitching up, etc., and were then driven to the hotel.

REMINISCENCES.

BY BEN: PERLEY POORE IN THE BOSTON "JOURNAL."

It was my good fortune to visit Marshfield during the lifetime of its illustrious owner, and to enjoy its hospitality. It was just such an estate as "a fine old English gentleman" would select as a home, comprising about 2,000 acres of undulating land on the green shore of Marshfield, bordered on one side by the ocean. When Mr. Webster began to practice law at Boston, he used to go every summer to the Town of Sandwich, on the Cape, and pass several weeks there in shooting and fishing. The establishment of a glass foundry at Sandwich spoiled the sport there, and Mr. Webster next went to Marshfield, where he had been told that the gunning and fishing were excellent. He was so well pleased with the place that he purchased the farm of his host, Capt. Thomas. Mr. Webster had

THE SAXON "LAND-GREED,"

and not only enlarged the boundaries of the Thomas farm, but greatly improved it. He increased and resuscitated the old weather-beaten orchards, and he protected his buildings and gardens from the cold winds of winter by planting belts of forest-trees around the lawn of some twenty acres before his house. The seed which produced many of these trees was planted by Mr. Webster's own hands, and other trees were sent to him by friends. Between the buildings and the ocean were three ponds, fed from springs—the smaller one used by a large number of ducks of different varieties, while in the larger one was a flock of wild geese, well domesticated, although it was necessary to cut off the pinions of their wings to keep them from migrating as flocks flew overhead in the spring and fall.

The soil at Marshfield was naturally thin and unproductive, but Mr. Webster (who had a practical knowledge of agriculture acquired in early youth, which he always endeavored to improve) saw that the kelp cast on the neighboring beach, and the menhaden, easily taken in large quantities, were excellent fertilizers. By their use the cultivated portion of Marshfield was made very productive; and the foreman asserted, the year before Mr. Webster's death, that they had cut that season nearly, if not quite, 4,000 tons of English hay, besides raising 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 800 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of turnips, 500 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of beets, and many other vegetables. Of course this result was only obtained by large expenditures in labor and for fertilizers.

THE HOUSE AT MARSHFIELD

(which was unfortunately destroyed by fire a few years since) was a large wooden structure, with long piazzas fringed with the Virginia creeper and roses. There were nine rooms on the first floor, if I remember right, opening from one into the other, so that it was necessary to use them all to get about the house. In the parlors were a great variety of pictures, engravings, bronzes, and curiosities, while the library, the western room of all, was finished in somewhat of a gothic shape. Here hung the fine portraits of Webster and Lord Ashburton, taken after their negotiation of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and now in the Capitol at Washington, Congress having purchased them of Mrs. Fletcher Webster. There was also a small silhouet profile, cut out on black paper, in a simple frame, bearing the inscription: "My excellent mother. D. W." Near by stood on a pedestal a fine marble bust of Pope Pius IX., sent by his Holiness to Mr. Webster. A large library chair was Mr. Webster's favorit seat; and in bookcases were books of reference, standard editions of the works of Bacon, Washington, and Franklin, the Encyclopædia Britannica, a number of English and classical dictionaries, a collection of the British poets, Audubon's Birds of America, and a number of modern histories. He kept his agricultural library and a very few law books in a study built in the garden, but his valuable law library was in his Boston office.

Another interesting room at Marshfield was the dining-room, with its large sideboards covered with rare china and glassware, including a capacious punch-bowl. Breakfast, in accordance with the English custom, was served in a breakfast-room, which overlooked the ocean, and on the walls of which hung a series of spirited engravings representing the different phases of a fox-hunt.

THE COOK

was a colored woman named Monica McCarty, who was born and raised as the slave of Judge Cranch, of Washington. Mr. Webster purchased her freedom for $600, with the understanding that she was to work it out. He paid her her wages, however, without any reference to this indebtedness, and, as she received many presents from the family and visitors, she had when Mr. Webster died about $2,000 in the savings bank. She was certainly an admirable cook, as every one who enjoyed Mr. Webster's hospitality could testify.

In the guest-chamber at Marshfield, when I was there, was a set of mahogany furniture which had evidently been used by Mr. Webster at his house in Boston—ponderous and massive, and respectable in appearance as was its owner. But the comfortable bed afforded me no morning nap, for soon after sunrise there was a rap at the door, and a well-known sonorous voice asked if I would not like to get up and go and see the cattle. I, of course, hurried on my clothes, and, going down into the spacious hall, was joined by Mr. Webster, who had his trousers tucked into a pair of thick, high boots, a broad-brimmed felt hat on his head, and in his hand a long malacca staff. Going to the barns we found the foreman, Mr. Wright, who seemed to enjoy Mr. Webster's entire confidence. The cows were Devons and Ayrshires, the latter breed predominating, with a few Alderneys, then just coming into fashion, and some Hungarian cattle. Mr. Webster rather apologized for not keeping Short-Horns, but said that the soil at Marshfield was hardly up to the Short-Horn standard. While in England he had become impressed with the value of turnips as food for cattle, and cultivated quite a large crop. Indeed, all his crops were on a larger scale than one generally sees in New England. He appeared to like quantity as well as quality, and he once told Peter Harvey not to speak of his grounds, saying, "I have no grounds, but a farm." The hogs were fine, and a family of Chester County pigs appeared to be special favorits with their owner, who scratched them with his long staff, and pointed out their good qualities with evident pride.

IN PRIVATE LIFE

Mr. Webster was simply delightful, unless something occurred to cross him. His fund of anecdote and of personal reminiscences was inexhaustible. He had a keen sense of the ludicrous, and loved and appreciated nice touches of eccentric humor. There probably has never been a man on this continent who was personally acquainted with so many of its citizens, whether distinguished or obscure. (In this respect Mr. Blaine resembles him very much, for he also always appears posted up with regard to what everybody has said or done.) He was a man of wonderful imagination, and in his grave, constitutional arguments, as well as in his private conversation, his imagination reveled by giving poetic shapes and aspects to common things. He would turn from the petty squabbles of political life to the grand old poetry of the Hebrew Bible, which awakened echoes in his own poetic soul. One of the most memorable instances of his imagination was afforded by his parting words to the crowd of Washington politicians—his parting words they were—when, on the night of the nomination of Gen. Scott, they disturbed his slumbers by their call upon him to rejoice with them at the prostration of his life-long hopes. Rising superior to the office-holding crowd and to the occasion, the noble soul of the "expounder of the Constitution" sought consolation in his own high thoughts, while, scornfully looking down on the little men below him. "I will sleep sound this night," said he, "and if I wake I will know the hour by the constellation, for it is a glorious night."

Like Charles James Fox, the great English statesman, Mr. Webster possessed

A SOVEREIGN SCORN FOR MONEY

and a disregard for pecuniary obligations. He felt bitterly toward the close of his life the obligations which he had incurred by relinquishing his profession to plead the cause in Congress of the New England manufacturers, some of whom discourteously reminded him at different times that he had received their money and should be their servant. Dr. Ruggles said that once on parting Mr. Webster cordially remarked: "Come down to Washington—come often. I want none of your short-legged, sixty-day fellows about me with their three days' grace. I want men—long-legged men—who go striding down the century like those pre-Adamite birds in the old Connecticut Valley." In his mind's eye Mr. Webster doubtless saw them waddling down State street, and one or more of them perchance wondering whether a piece of sixty-days' paper they had put their names upon would be paid when it fell due by the honorable maker thereof or by those who had been honored with the privilege of indorsing it. It was one of these cotton-spinning patrons who said to Mr. Webster when it was rumored that he was going abroad: "I hear, Mr. Webster, that you are going to England. What for, Mr. Webster—what for?" "I am going," said the solemn, dark-browed son of thunder—"I am going over to see the Duke of Devonshire." "What for Mr. Webster? Why do you want to see him?" "Because," said Mr. Webster, "because he never made a bargain in his life!"

Mr. Webster, in his magnificent eulogy on John C. Calhoun in the Senate Chamber, said, half wonderingly, half admiringly: "He had no recreations. He never seemed to feel the necessity of amusement." Webster had

HIS RECREATIONS.

He was an enthusiastic angler, and equally enjoyed catching cod off Marshfield or bass at the Great Falls of the Potomac. But his favorit recreation was superintending the cultivation of the soil, especially at Marshfield, where the rural sounds and the grand aspect of nature ministered to the delight of his acute sensibilities. He loved the soil, and he loved to direct its cultivation.

Mr. Webster had a fund of anecdote and personal reminiscences, not only about Washington Congressional life and his cases in the courts, but about his rural rambles at Marshfield. Once, as he used to narrate with great gusto, he was tramping over the Marshfield meadows shooting ducks with Seth Peterson, when he encountered a couple of Boston sporting snobs, who happened to be in trouble just then about crossing a bog. Not knowing Mr. Webster, and believing him to be strong enough to help them over the water, they begged to be conveyed to a dry point upon his back. The request was, of course, complied with, and, after the cockneys had paid him a quarter of a dollar each for his trouble, they inquired if "Old Webster was at home," for, as they had had poor luck in shooting, they would honor him with a call. Mr. Webster replied "that the gentleman alluded to was not at home just then, but would be as soon as he could walk to the house"; and then added that "he would be glad to see them at dinner." As may be presumed, the cockneys were never seen to cross the threshold of "Old Webster."

It was at Marshfield that he planned many of his most celebrated speeches, and it may be well to say that all of his speeches were carefully prepared.

HIS FAMOUS ADDRESS ON BUNKER HILL

was thought over, it is asserted, while he was trout-fishing near Marshfield; and the following exclamation was, it is said, first heard by a couple of huge trout, immediately on their being transferred to the fishing-basket, as it subsequently was heard at Bunker Hill by many thousands of his fellow-citizens: "Venerable men! you have come down to us from a former generation. Heaven has bounteously lengthened out your lives that you might behold this joyous day."

Mr. Webster was a great lawyer—may I not say the greatest of American lawyers?—and his profession made him at times stifle his individual convictions to please his political followers, as he would have argued the bad side of a case to earn the fee paid by a client. No finer speech was ever made in favor of free trade than that made by Mr. Webster in 1816 in the House of Representatives, when he was a Representative from New Hampshire; and in 1820 he made another speech in Faneuil Hall on the same side of the question. But, in 1824, acting in obedience to the wishes of the Boston merchants interested in cotton mills who supported him, he earnestly resisted the Southern attempt to repeal the tariff, and thenceforth he was a protectionist.

So with the 7th of March speech. Mr. Webster had eloquently pleaded for the freedom of the Greeks, but, when the emancipation of the Africans enslaved in the Southern States began to loom up in the political horizon, he yielded to the temptation of the Southern Whigs, who offered him as a "retainer" promises that they would give him the Presidential nomination. I do not believe the assertion that he had prepared himself to speak against the compromise, as he had been impressed by the horrors of the civil war which he saw would be inevitable, although he was laughed at by the Free-Soil orators and press; and, as if to completely estrange him from New England, where public opinion was rapidly, though imperceptibly, changing toward emancipation, the same Free-Soil orators and editors brought personal charges against his integrity and morality.

THE MOST MALIGNANT AND SPITEFUL ATTACK

made upon Mr. Webster was by Mr. Charles Allen, then a Representative in Congress from Worcester. One evening, at the close of a session, Mr. Allen said plumply that he would not intrust Mr. Webster with the making of arrangements to pay the $3,000,000 of Mexican indemnity. He stated that it was notorious that, when he was called to take the office of Secretary of State, he entered into a negotiation by which $25,000 was raised for him in State street, Boston, and $25,000 in Wall street, New York. Mr. Allen trusted that the Democratic party had yet honor enough left to inquire into this matter; and that the Whigs, even, would not palliate it, if satisfied of the fact. Mr. George Ashmun, Representative from the Springfield district, retorted that Mr. Allen had eaten salt with Mr. Webster, had received benefits from him, and that he was the only one who dared thus malignantly to assail him. Mr. Ashmun alluded to a letter from Washington, some time previously published in the Boston *Atlas*, stating that a member of the House had facts in his possession upon which to found a resolution charging a high officer with "corruption and treason"; and he traced a connection between that letter and Mr. Allen's insinuations. Mr. Julian, another prominent Free-Soiler, seconded Mr. Allen, and tried to secure an investigation, if not an impeachment, of Mr. Webster.

Mr. Ashmun declared on the floor of the House, by authority of Mr. Webster, that the statement of Mr. Allen was "false in all its length and breadth, and in all its details"; but there was a doubtless a foundation for the statement. The friends of Mr. Webster admitted that a voluntary contribution had been tendered him as a compensation for the sacrifices he had made in abandoning his profession to accept the office of Secretary of State; and they justified his acceptance of the money on the ground that, after having devoted the labors of a long life to his profession, and attained in it a high rank which brought large fees, he should not be asked to relinquish those professional emoluments without, in justice to his obligations to his family, accepting an equivalent.

In May, 1852, Mr. Webster was riding one morning from Marshfield to Plymouth, with his private secretary, Mr. Lanman, in a one-horse carriage. As they were ascending a hill the transom-bolt broke, the carriage fell, and they were both violently thrown out. Mr. Lanman sprang to his feet uninjured, but Mr. Webster

LAY AT FIRST INSENSIBLE,

having cut his head and badly injured his right arm and hand, which he had put out to check the force of the fall. He was taken up, his face covered with blood, and carried to a house near by, where he was carefully attended until he was able to be removed to Marshfield. Soon after the wound on his forehead had been dressed the lady of the house entered the chamber and stood as if somewhat overawed. Mr. Webster, observing her embarrassment, said: "Madam, how diversified is the lot of humanity in this world! A certain man, passing from Jerusalem to Jericho, fell among thieves and was ill-treated. A man, passing from Marshfield to Plymouth, fell among a very hospitable set of people and was taken care of."

It was not known at the time that Mr. Webster had been injured internally, but both his arms had been bruised and sprained, and for several weeks he could not easily sign his name. The post-mortem examination after his death disclosed an injury to the brain.

Mr. Webster stood up manfully against approaching dissolution. He went to Washington, and then returned to Boston, and thence went to his beloved home at Marshfield. There he wrestled with the grim Destroyer, showing a reluctance to abandon life, and looking into the future with apprehension rather than with hope. When he found that his end was approaching he insisted that his surrounding friends should not leave him. "Don't, don't leave me," said he to Peter Harvey; "you promised that you would not leave the room until I was dead." When Dr. Jeffries repeated to him the soothing promises of the Great Physician, "Thy rock and Thy staff they comfort me," the dying statesman exclaimed, "Yes! that is what I want—Thy rock, Thy staff!" He was no hypocrit, and, although he prayed often and earnestly, he did not pretend that he felt "that peace which passeth all understanding": but he did exhibit a devoted submission and true reliance in Almighty God.

"I still live!" were his last words, and he sank into a state of tranquil unconsciousness, his breathing becoming fainter until it ceased, and his soul returned to its Creator.

THE CENOTAPH.

The following are the lines which Daniel Webster desired to have inscribed upon his cenotaph, which stands near the family vault wherein his body lies:

> "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief." Philosophical argument, especially that drawn from the vastness of the universe, in comparison with the apparent insignificance of the globe, has sometimes shaken my reason for the faith which is in me; but my heart has always assured and reassured me that the Gospel of Jesus Christ must be a divine reality. The Sermon on the Mount cannot be a merely human production. This belief enters into the very depths of my conscience. The whole history of man proves it. DANIEL WEBSTER.

CHARACTERISTICS AND INCIDENTS.

There are very few men in this or any other country who possess the faculty of winning and keeping personal friends to as great an extent as did Mr. Webster. So simple and unpretending was he in his manners, and so kind-hearted and affectionate, that those who were privileged to know him intimately had their admiration greatly increased, and learned to love him with a devoted affection.

No man in the country was more fond of outdoor recreations than Mr. Webster. He had no taste or fondness for indoor amusements. He never played a game of chess, or checkers, or billiards, or ten-pins, in his life, and it is said that he was equally ignorant of cards, unless it was whist, a game which he would play with ladies and gentlemen on a winter evening for an hour so. To outdoor sports he had always been addicted, and to this manly taste he was unquestionably indebted for the robust constitution of his manhood.

Mr. Webster admired above all things to see the sun rise, especially from his chamber window at Marshfield. He appreciated the moral sublimity of the spectacle, and it ever seemed to fill his mind with mighty conceptions.

Much has been said and written about Mr. Webster's extravagance and negligence in money matters. He was not, indeed, a worshiper of Mammon; or, if the world will have it so, he knew not the value of money. But what matter? He never defrauded a neighbor, and he scorned, above all others, the character of a miser. He made money with ease, and spent it without reflection. He had accounts with various banks, and men of all parties were always glad to accommodate him with loans, if he wanted them. He kept no record of his deposits, unless it were on slips of paper hidden in his pockets; these matters were generally left with his secretary. His notes were seldom or never regularly protested, and when they were they caused him an immense deal of mental anxiety. During his long professional career he earned money enough to make a dozen fortunes, but he spent it liberally, and gave it away to the poor by hundreds and thousands. Begging letters from women and unfortunate men were received by him almost daily, at certain periods, and one instance is remembered where, on six successive days, he sent remittances of $50 and $100 to people with whom he was entirely unacquainted. He was, indeed, careless, but strictly and religiously honest in all his money matters. He knew not how to be otherwise. The last fee which he ever received for a single legal argument was $11,000.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WEBSTER MANSION.

The old homestead was burned on the morning of Feb. 14, 1878, at about 2 o'clock. Mrs. Webster, her son Ashburton, and Miss Cowing, a lady friend, were in the house, and when aroused by the servants, near whose quarters the fire broke out, they hurriedly dressed, and, finding that there was no possibility of extinguishing the flames (the old resource of the fire-bucket being the only appliance at hand), they turned their attention to saving as many as possible of the articles of historical value which the house contained.

The energetic labors of the servants, under the direction of Ashburton, with the assistance of a few neighbors, resulted in the rescue of the family portraits and most of the furniture and ornaments from the lower floor, all above being completely destroyed. For the succeeding three years Mrs. Webster established her household in the comparatively circumscribed quarters of the Winslow House, itself a spot rich in associations, dating from colonial times. Upon the site of her old home Mrs. Webster has since built a modern mansion, where she now resides.

MR. WEBSTER'S DESCENDANTS.

The following are the children of Daniel Webster and Grace Fletcher:

Grace Fletcher, who died in infancy.
Fletcher, married Caroline S. White, and who was killed in the late War.
Julia, married Samuel A. Appleton.
Edward, who died in the Mexican war, Major of the Massachusetts Regiment.
Charles, who died in childhood.

Children of Fletcher Webster and Caroline White:

Grace, who died young.
Daniel, who died about 1863.
Harriet Page, who died in infancy.
Caroline, who married James Geddes Day, and died in 1881.
Ashburton, who died about three years ago.
Julia, who died in infancy.

Children of Julia Webster and S. A. Appleton:

Caroline, married, first, Newbold Edgar, second, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte.
Samuel, married, first, Miss Abercrombie, second, Miss Jones.
Julia, married Keith Armistead.
Daniel, died in infancy.
Mary Constance.

Caroline, daughter of Fletcher Webster and Caroline White, who married James Geddes Day, had one child, Julia Caroline, who died in infancy. From this statement it appears that the surviving members of Daniel Webster's family are his granddaughter Caroline, now Mrs. Bonaparte, and her five children; his grandson Samuel Appleton and his six children; and his granddaughter Julia, now Mrs. Keith Armistead, and her three children.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Two Men Killed and Three Injured by a Boiler Explosion Near Petersburg, Ill.

A Flood at Galena—The Defunct Milwaukee Steam-Supply Company—An Iowa Bigamist.

ILLINOIS.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—A frightful boiler explosion occured near Petersburg this morning, resulting in the killing of two men and the serious injury of three others. At the time of the accident five men were working about the mill. James Stephenson, one of the proprietors, and James Hohelmer were almost blown to pieces and were killed outright. Two men named Watkins and Lantier were fearfully burned, scalded, and otherwise injured, and it is doubtful if they recover. Another man whose name cannot be learned was also severely scalded. The mill belonged to Stephenson & Duncan, who were engaged in making lumber. The structure was entirely demolished.

SPRINGFIELD'S FIGHTING MAYOR,

Judge Cook, was indicted by the grand jury today for his assault on C. A. Keyes.

SMALL-POX IN MONROE COUNTY.

To the Western Associated Press.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—New cases of small-pox are reported in Monroe County, attributed to neglect of the County Commissioners in respect to the cases on Staton's Island. The report says: "It is in three families on the main land, when, if the authorities had quarantined when first notified, we would have no small-pox in this county now." The Sheriff of the county has been instructed to enforce the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health.

A FLOOD AT GALENA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 12.—A flood of rain has fallen in this city since 9 o'clock this forenoon, doing considerable damage to streets and overflowing many cellars. This evening the rain is falling with redoubled fury, and several of the main thoroughfares leading from the hill are converted into swiftly-running creeks. No such continuous heavy rain has been known here for some time.

A WEDDING AT HAVANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAVANA, Ill., Oct. 12.—The great society event in Havana high life is the marriage today by the Rev. Mr. Maxfield, at the residence of N. C. King, of Havana, of Mrs. Lizzie Taylor and Mr. William G. Newton, of Lewistown, Ill. Mrs. Taylor is the granddaughter of the Hon. George S. King, the oldest banker in Fulton County, and niece of Bankers N. C. King, of Havana, Ill., and O. S. King, of Mason City. The wedding was private, the company select, and presents numerous and valuable.

DEATH AT PLANO OF MRS. URSULA STEWARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Ursula Steward died today, after an illness of about four weeks, of no particular disease, but a gradual failing. She was born at Glastonburg, Conn., in 1800, was married to Marcus Steward in 1821, and they removed to Illinois in 1838, settling just north of where Plano now stands. Her husband died in 1872. The Hon. Lewis Steward and his brother George, with Mrs. J. H. Smith and Mrs. Ira Steward, are the children living in Plano. The remaining children, of whom there are four sons, live away from here—one in Iowa, one in Connecticut, and two in Illinois.

A MATRIMONIAL EVENT AT SHELBYVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 12.—Thomas J. Gallagher and Lillie Clawson, two well-known society people, were married last night in this city.

WISCONSIN.

THE DEFUNCT MILWAUKEE STEAM-SUPPLY COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—In the Circuit Court today a judgment of $51,138.25 was rendered in the suit of John Johnston, trustee, against the defunct Steam-Supply Company. This suit was brought to close out the affairs of the unfortunate enterprise. The property will now be sold by the receiver who was recently appointed, and who is the Secretary of the Gas Company, and the property will doubtless be purchased by that corporation. The business of the concern is in a fair way of being wound up.

THE MATTER OF REVOKED LICENSES.

A great stir has been created among the lower order of saloonkeepers by the stand taken today by Mayor Stowell in regard to the matter of revoked licenses. Heretofore it has been the custom where the licenses of disreputable, disorderly groggeries have been revoked for the owners to secure legal counsel and political influence and prevail upon the Mayor to return the license or grant new ones. In this way one of the largest and most notorious resorts of thieves, thugs, and women of evil repute has been enabled to continue business, although its license has been revoked repeatedly. The city ordinances provide that the revocation of a license shall be filed with the City Clerk within ten days, after which the license shall be void. To the great gratification of law-abiding citizens, Mayor Stowell today announces that he will abide by the letter of the ordinance on the subject.

DROWNING OF A WEALTHY MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 12.—News reached this city per steamer Obreed of the drowning of Eli Filer, a wealthy retired citizen of Ahnapee, while hunting on Lake Poygan, twenty-five miles west, yesterday morning. Deceased, with a companion, was in a boat, and the force of the charge from his gun upset it. Both men clung to the craft until near shore, when Filer succumbed to the cold. Deceased was 68 years old. He leaves a wife. He formerly lived at Racine. A short time ago he celebrated his golden wedding. His body has not yet been recovered.

BANKER MEAD'S MURDER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—Two packages of notes taken from Mead, the murdered banker of Waupaca, Wis., have so far been found—one the day after the deed in an alley in the rear of the bank, the other yesterday on a road leading out of the village. The exact amount of the cash taken is ascertained to be only $834. The amount of bonds and notes taken cannot be estimated yet, as most of them belong to depositors. The reward for the apprehension of the perpetrator amounts to $2,000.

MICHIGAN.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 12.—Christina Diedrich, wife of a saloonkeeper and restauranteur, committed suicide last night by taking a dose of "rough on rats." She was around the house during the evening attending to her household duties, and about 9 o'clock went up-stairs to her room. An hour later she sent word to her husband, who was down in the saloon, by a woman employed at the restaurant, that he wished to see him. He went up-stairs, when she told him what she had done, but would assign no reason for her act. She was at the time sinking rapidly, and, although medical aid was immediately summoned, she died before anything could be done to relieve her. Coroner Clark was notified this morning, and adjourned the inquest till next Monday night. Mrs. Diedrich was about 35 years old, and leaves no children.

FREIGHT-CARS WRECKED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 12.—Lake Shore freight-train No. 54 from the west approaching Hudson, sixteen miles west of this city, at 4 o'clock this morning, got beyond control of the engineer and brakemen on a rather steep grade and dashed into the yard at high speed, colliding with freight No. 53, which was then taking water. Five cars of No. 53 were badly demolished and the conductor, Harris, injured about the head. Both engines were wrecked, and the draw-bars of thirty cars on No. 54 were broken. The wreck delayed other trains some time.

OTHER STATES.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BIGAMIST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 12.—For some months past the Sheriff of this county has been on the lookout for a man named Albert T. Dorman, who about a year ago married a young girl named Mary Smith, of this city, and after living with her a short time deserted her. Hearing that his mother lived at Belleplaine, in this State, she went there and learned that Dorman had a wife living at Belleplaine. Yesterday Dorman returned to this city, and was last night arrested by the Sheriff, and in default of bail was committed to answer for the crime of bigamy. He is a good-looking young fellow, and possesses all the qualifications of a first-class masher.

SUIT AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—A suit for $50,000 damages by libel against John C. New & Son, proprietors of the Indianapolis *Journal*, was filed today by Alexander Collier and John A. Wright, conducting the Marion Trust Company, one of those new-fangled benefit institutions which promises to pay enormous returns on investments made on it. The libel alleged was contained in an article ventilating the methods of the concern.

THE FIRST UNITED SYNOD OF INDIANA began its session tonight in this city. Nearly 200 churches were represented by the clerical and lay delegates. President Fisher, of Hanover, was elected Moderator, and the opening sermon was delivered by the Rev. Joseph F. Zuttle, President of Wabash College. The synod will continue in session over Sunday.

A GREAT SOCIAL EVENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Oct. 12.—The great social event of the season was the marriage of Dr. Charles E. Graystone to Miss Jennie Davies, oldest daughter of Jesse Davies, of this city, which occurred tonight. The presents were numerous and costly.

ARABI.

Correspondence Between the Khedive and Arabi—How the Latter Was Encouraged by the Sultan.

The London *Times* has received the following communication from a gentleman who, from his position, was able to obtain information of the proceedings of the Egyptian national leaders during the early part of the recent war: "I have in my possession copies of a correspondence which took place between the Khedive and Arabi Pasha in the beginning of the month of Ramazan (the middle of July), and which throw some light on the early history of the war. The Khedive wrote to Arabi at Kafr-el-dwar as follows: 'Now we have spoken with the English Admiral about recent events'—namely: the bombardment of Alexandria—'and he has informed us that there is no hostility between England and the Egyptian Government and has assured us that the bombardment was only resorted to as a revenge for the insult and menace offered to the British fleet by the mounting of the guns on the Egyptian fortifications, and has told us that if we could have a well-organized, loyal, and trustworthy army he would be prepared to evacuate Alexandria. He has also said that if the Turkish troops come here the English will respect them and give up the town to them. This is a proof that England is not at war with Egypt. It has also been decided in the conference at Constantinople by the representatives of all the Great Powers that neither the privileges granted to Egypt by former firmans nor the rights of the Porte in this country should be prejudiced in any way. The status quo will be maintained and Turkish troops will be sent to establish order in Egypt. Therefore, in reference to all this, you are desired to disband the army and give up all military preparations, and as soon as you receive this, our order, you are to come to Ras-el-Tin and receive verbally the necessary instructions according to the decision of the Ministers."

"To this Arabi replied: 'Be it known to my great and noble lord that the war with England was caused by the demands made by the English Admiral. Those demands were submitted to your Highness and were discussed by your Ministers in a council of war, over which your Highness presided, and at which also were present Dervish Pasha, his Imperial Majesty's representative, and many selected notables. The council, having after due consideration found that the Admiral's demands were hostile to the Khedive's Government and humiliating to the national honor, decided upon refusing them, even at the cost of war. The council accordingly decided, in your Highness' presence, on increasing the army, and orders were issued to the Mudirs directing them to recruit 25,000 more soldiers. It was also decided in the same council that no gun should be fired from our forts until five shots had been fired upon us by the British fleet. In accordance with this decision no shot was fired by us until twenty shells had been thrown at us by the British. Up to this time our preparations for defense were incomplete, owing to the continual restrictions which had been placed upon us. According to the decision of the Council his Excellency the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in your Highness' Government sent orders to all the provinces declaring the whole country to be under martial law and in state of war with England. According to all the decisions arrived at by your Ministers in a council presided over by you and held in the presence of the Sultan's representative, your Egyptian Government, my Lord, is truly and legally at war with England. It is fully known to your Highness that neither the Egyptian Government nor its army attempted to menace or to insult in any way the British fleet, and that the war was forced upon us by England.

"Now, if the English Admiral has declared to your Highness that he is not now at war with you and your Government, such a declaration, after what has happened, must be considered rather as a request for peace and as the expression of a desire for the renewal of friendly relations. It cannot be taken as a denial of the fact that a state of war has already existed. No doubt I am bound to concur with your Highness in your earnest desire for the honorable peace of the country as well as that of the Government. If the Admiral, after having destroyed with the British guns the town of Alexandria, is earnest in his desire to hand over that town to a regular and well organized army under your Government, here is the well-organized army, an army which has committed no act of indiscipline, and it is ready to take over the town on the retirement of the fleet. If, however, the fleet does not retire the military preparations must be continued, according to your Highness' decision, in order that protection may be afforded to the interest of your Government, and in order to prevent, while the fleet is still here, the recurrence of troubles created by an excited mob, similar to those which occurred in Alexandria (on the 11th of June). The events of the 11th of July have lessened our confidence in the repeated promises of peace. These promises proved to be mere tricks to distract us from making our arrangements for self-defense, and were resorted to in order that time might be gained for enforcing upon us unbearable demands, such as would be considered to endanger the interests of our country. I would have been but too glad to obey your Highness' orders to come to Alexandria, and would have wished to submit to you personally the above considerations, but I regret to say information has reached me that Alexandria is still in the occupation of the British troops. This prevents my coming. If my Lord be pleased to order the Ministers or the Prime Minister to come to Kafrdawar it would afford me a great opportunity of ascertaining the truth, and I might then be able to disband the army, relinquish the military preparations, and proceed to Alexandria. AHMED ARABI.'"

"It has often been said that Arabi has been encouraged by the Sultan in his proceedings in Egypt. I may tell what I know of this matter. On the 14th of June last I called on Mahmoud Pasha-el-Feleki, the astronomer, who was formerly a supporter of Arabi. My object in calling on him was to learn something of the real state of affairs in Egypt. On that occasion he assured me on the highest authority that Arabi had been and was still at the time encouraged by the Sultan in his proceedings against the Khedive and that one of the men through whom the Sultan communicated with Arabi was then at Cairo. This man was Said Ahmed Asaad, the Sultan's sheikh and representative at Medina. He had joined Dervish Pasha in Egypt at the Sultan's special wish. The Sultan gave this Said, before his leaving for Egypt, a private telegraphic code, and is was a different one from that which he had agreed upon with Dervish Pasha. By means of this code Said was enabled to communicate matters to the Sultan which did not pass through the Pasha's hands. He strongly supported Arabi and befriended him, and, on his return to Constantinople, published, at the suggestion and with the consent of the Sultan, a pamphlet in which he endeavored to justify Arabi in all his military and political acts, and he strove to prove that all the blame for the condition of affairs was to be traced to the weakness of the Khedive and to the schemes of the British Consul. Arabi's private secretary told me himself on the 29th of June last that Dervish Pasha, having compromised himself with the Khedive on the one hand and with the Nationalists on the other, had been two days before to the Director of the Government telegraphs at Kasr-el-Nil to request him to return to him the originals of the telegrams he had sent to Constantinople. His request was, however, refused. When I was at Cairo, on the 17th of June, I learned that the Khedive had strongly opposed the appointment of Ragheb Pasha as Prime Minister, and that Arabi had telegraphed the fact to the Sultan. On that day a telegram came from the Sultan directing the Khedive to appoint Ragheb at the risk of deposition if he refused. It was this last menace from the Sultan which induced the Khedive to give up all hopes of support from the Porte. I have in my possession two telegrams sent by Arabi to one of the Sultan's aides-de-camp. One is dated July 18 and the other July 24. In the latter of these Arabi informs the Sultan that Tewfik, having betrayed the Egyptian people by associating himself with the British and by acting against the Sultan's wishes, he has been compelled to disregard his authority and to unite with others in resisting the invaders."

SLAVES IN NEW JERSEY.

Reminiscences of Uncle Anthony and Aunt Betsey.

New York Times.

Uncle Anthony Thompson and Aunt Betsey Berry are the only persons now living in Essex County, New Jersey, who were born in slavery in New Jersey. Uncle Anthony lives in a little weather-beaten cottage near the base of Eagle Rock, the highest point on the Orange Mountains. In 1833 he purchased the place for $800, and he has lived there ever since. He was born in Raritan, Somerset County, N. J., in 1798. His mother was a slave in the family of the Rev. Philip Duryee, of Raritan, and she and her babe were sold to David Still, who resold them to Samuel M. Ward, of Cranetown, now Montclair, in Essex County. Mr. Ward died in 1832, after promising to give Anthony and his mother their freedom. Mrs. Ward died a few months after her husband's death, and then Anthony became a free man at the age of 34 years. His mother, who was too old to work, was sold at auction by the town, that being the custom in those days. Anthony got her and cared for her until she died. He entered the service of the grandfather of the Rev. Dr. Williams, the present venerable rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Orange, and he has known five generations of the family. Anthony got a fair education in the district school, joined the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was one of the three oldest members until he joined the Second Presbyterian Church, and recently he went over to the First Reformed Church. His maternal great-grandfather was a chief of the Guinea negroes in Africa. Anthony has no children, but he has been married twice, his second wife being a portly and pleasant woman about 50 years old. He has large features, coalblack eyes, and a frame that was once muscular and powerful.

"I never saw a slave whipped in New Jersey unless he deserved it," said Uncle Anthony to a *Times* reporter, "but I heard of some cruelty up in the Dutch settlements about Quackanock and Stone House Plains. I was kindly treated, and, so far as I know, all the slaves in Essex County had kind masters. Friends loaned me money to buy mother with, and I gave $100 to a young man, who bid her in for that sum up at the old Park House. He gambled away the money and went to the bad, but the town gave me my mother. She often told me that she had seen slave mothers sold away from their children in New Jersey, and she had seen slave women severely whipped. Some men in Newark and up on the mountain owned from five to twelve slaves when I was a lad, and up in Bergen County all the Dutch farmers had slaves. After I got my freedom I went into the service of 'Gov.' Benjamin Williams, at Tory Corner, who was the head man about Orange. He owned nearly all the land in these parts, and he settled all the disputes among farmers. His family and the Harrison family bought hundreds of acres of land from the Indians for rum and old clothes, so the folks used to say. I've heard Gov. Ben say that when Steve Harrison made a four-wheeled wagon people came from all parts to see the wonderful invention. Only clumsy ox-carts were known to the farmers before that time, and a trip to New York was like going to Europe now.

"When I was a small boy," said Uncle Anthony, "all the country between the mountain and Newark was almost a howling wilderness, with the exception of the few houses in Orange and Bloomfield. There was no tavern until you got to Caldwell, beyond the mountain, or else up at Stone House Planes, where young fellows used to drink and dance with the girls. Nearly all the land as far as you could see was owned by the Harrison, Williams, and Dodd families, and everybody went to the First Church, in Orange, where the slaves were boxed up in one corner like horses in a stall. In the new First Church the slaves had a place in the gallery. I married a daughter of 'Fiddler Tom' when I was a very young man. He played for the white folks in Newark and over the mountains, and when he drew the bow across the fiddle the girls came from far and near. Apple parings and potato pulls were followed by supper and a dance in the barns. At big weddings the Dominie kissed the bride, drank apple-jack toddy and cider, and got the pick of the eating."

Aunt Betsey Berry was found in her cosy home on Main street, in East Orange chatting with the pretty daughter of one of her rich New York neighbors. She had on a neat black house cap, a plain dress of brown stuff, with a white linen collar about her neck, and her eyes shone like black diamonds when she became excited. For over forty years she has rented the little house in which she lives, and which is neatly furnished. Her husband died twenty-six years ago. He earned his freedom after they were married. They had twelve children, five of whom are living. Aunt Betsey has a kindly word for her neighbors, but she is very bitter against the old families that owned slaves up in Bergen County. She likes to have the Bible read to her, but she says that she does not believe that the persons who were cruel to her in slave days can now be occupying "reserved seats in Heaven." She was born at Quockanock, in Bergen County, and is now 85 years old.

"Folks as hed slaves here in New Jersey was jest as cruel as the folks in the South," said Aunt Betsy to the *Times'* reporter. "In every place there is good an' bad folks, an' there was good an' bad masters and missus in New Jersey. Families was broke up and sold up in Bergen County in my time, an' my mother was sold away from me when I was a wee little baby, so little that I can't remember her except like in a dream. First I remember I was called Betsy Jacobus, an' that was because I was owned by the Jacobus family up at Quockanock. Henry Jacobus was my own master, and he was good to me sometimes, but the rest of the family cuffed me about. I knowed slaves as was whipped so hard by the old Dutch farmers that they died, an' one man named Still had to bury his dead nigger under the barn. I was small when I seen women whipped with bunches of twigs until the blood run in streams, an' they afterward showed me their backs all covered with cuts an' black welts. Nobody can't tell me that slaves wasn't whipped in them days, an' nobody can't scarcely believe how bad an' cruel some masters was in them days. Some of the slaves used to fight for themselves toward the last, an' you couldn't blame them if they did nigh kill the masters sometimes. Good masters sent the black children to school, but them kind of folks was scarce. Once I asked to go to school, an' old Jacobus said: 'What! you nigger. I'll take you to the barn an' give you school if you ever mention it again.' An' so I didn't get any learnin'. The farmer had from three to twelve slaves, an' Miss Van Wagenen, over nigh to Plainfield, had more than twenty. An' yet she died poor, and I've had old Missus Jacobus ask me for help after I got free. Them folks was too proud an' lazy to work after the slaves was free, an' so lost their property.

"One of old man Jacobus' daughters-in-law once attempted to whip me," Aunt Betsey went on to say. "The folks was at church, an' she told me to fetch her some apple-jack from the cellar barn. I wouldn't because it was Sunday, an' then she said she would flog me. But I was a powerful strong young girl then, an' dared her to do it. She struck me once with the whip, an' then I got hold of her long black hair an' yanked her down, an' I tell you what, didn't we have it lively for awhile, an' didn't she holler for help. I got her down with my knees between her shoulders, an' when she hollered I got up an' run away. I was supple then, an' I meant to run away if they whipped me, but when old master got home an' heard the story he scolded her for whippin' me. He said he could do all that business himself. He didn't like her, an' I knowed it. That's why I showed fight. Another of the family once choked me by the throat, and she said she'd get her husband to whip me, but the old man called her a she devil, an' warned her I was desp'ret. Women folks was the cruelest to the slaves. It's all right for some folks to boast of their Dutch ancestors, but there is lots that hold their heads high now who came from a cruel stock. They made slaves go barefooted for fear they'd run off while church was in! That's religion and piety for you! Black folks, they thought, hadn't white souls. Wonder if the Lord thinks so? When the manumitting law was passed I was bound to get my freedom. Two men went my security, an' I was three years paying $350 for my free papers. I got 50 cents a day workin' out. Livin' was cheap, for butter was only 12 cents a pound, an' a quarter of flour only 50 cents. Beside, I mostly got my meals at the house I worked a day in. Didn't I scrimp an' save every penny I earned an' that was given me, an' wasn't I a proud woman when I was free! A Queen couldn't be prouder. Before that I married James Berry, who was a slave for old Dr. Pierson here in Orange, but who was born in the Berry family. My husband worked out his freedom for $400, an' was five years doin' it. I tell my children that they don't know what it is to live when they grumble about hard work. They'd ought to thank God every minute that they is free, even if they live on one meal a day. Nobody can tell me how good the masters was in New Jersey, for I know what I seen with my own eyes an' felt with my own body. Other slaves had twenty times worse times than I had, an' my lot was bad enough."

"I've lived in Orange since I got my freedom," said Aunt Betsey, after a pause, "an' I must say that the folks have been very good to me. I worked out washin' till a year ago, but now these bones of mine is gettin' stiff and lame."

A STRANGE COLLAPSE.

The Remarkable Disappearance of Jeanne Duval—Awful Effect of the Calabar Bean.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Miss Jeanne Duval, of 1220 O'Farrell street, was one of the nicest girls that ever breathed. Is she could have breathed more easily her circle of acquaintances might have included as many admirers as it contained sympathisers. As it was, all her friends—and they were many—were sympathisers, for Miss Duval had an affliction. In two words, the poor girl was outrageously fat. Up to the age of 5 Jeanne was a fragile little thing, and her parents—M. Duval is part proprietor of a restaurant on Market street—feeling alarmed about the health of their only child, sent her to a brother of Madame's, who keeps a vineyard in Sonoma County. Jeanne staid in the country for three years, and came back as chubby as one of Raphael's angels. Nor was the change in her condition temporary. She continued to plump up until at 12 she was the wonder of her class at the Rincon Grammar School. Puberty brought increased bulk. She spread and grew, waxed in rotundity and increased in stature until from a bouncing girl she became a young giantess. Her proportions at 17 were astonishing. Her shoulders were huge, her corpulence immense, and her limbs like those of a well-fed Titan. But borne down as she was by the burden of her obesity, Miss Duval never lost the sweet amiability of her disposition. She preserved that, together with her pleasant girlish face, and though debarred from nearly all the pleasures of society and public amusements, she never complained. She knew that whenever she appeared on the streets her Falstaffian figure made her an object of wonder and remark, but she puffed complacently along and returned home out of breath, but never out of temper. It must not be supposed, however, that she accepted her immensity as incurable, or at least undiminishable.

She drank a pint of vinegar every morning for a month, but it acted like "parritch" upon a Scotchman. She practiced the Bantam plan for a whole spring and gained flesh at the rate of three pounds a week. She was once more sent to her uncle's in the country, with instructions to ride hard every morning, but after killing one poor horse her gentle soul revolted at what she knew must be cruelty to animals, and she returned home rounder, and rosier, and vaster than ever. Her father put up a horizontal bar in the bath-room, and her mother made her a gymnasium suit, but she broke the bar on the third day and outgrew her bloomers on the fourth. Then she tried walking up and down the little strip of garden that lies at the back of the house, but, after rambling there with patient perseverence for a fortnight, she had to desist on account of the dangerous settling of the party wall. Finally it was decided to quit experiment and—like Mr. Gilhooly and the gondolas—to leave nature to take her course. Her course was one of increased curves and greater amplitude, of larger girth and still more ponderous proportions. When first met by a *Chronicle* reporter—now some eight months ago—Miss Duval weighed close on to 320 pounds, with every probability of her reaching the 400-pound standard before the year closed. Fat-bodied as she was, she was anything but fat-witted, and, though she was a burden to herself, she never repined except on those rare occasions when the doubt intruded itself whether she was a burden to others. Her obese serenity was not easily ruffled, and even the brutal joke made by a coarse friend of the family, that she should stand as an advertisement for her father's restaurant, did nothing more than make her smile.

On the 15th of last April there arrived in San Francisco a cousin of the Duvals, Victor Cordin by name. Cordin was a queer, vagabondish fellow who had been brought up in the medical school of Dieppe, who had served in Algeria as an army doctor, and who afterward had wandered away to the centre of Africa. What he had done there no one exactly knew, but there were strange stories of his having married a chief's daughter, and, with her as partner, of having carried on a most abominable slave traffic in Guinea. Finally, so ran the report, he had disposed of his wife and partner by selling her at a good round price, and had returned to France a rich man. With his restlessness unsatisfied he had once more left his native country, and was, when he reached San Francisco, on his way to Borneo with no good object in view, one may be sure. He was a remarkable looking man when the writer met him at the Duvals' one evening soon after his arrival. Standing only about five feet two inches in hight, but with the chest and shoulders of a gladiator, having a long bald head, pointed beard, twisted mustache, a solitary eye that gleamed in its socket like a fire in a cave, a face burned almost black from long exposure to a tropical sun, with a tatooed chain about his neck and strange characters pricked heavily into the backs of his hands—make a mental picture of these characteristics and add to them a rumbling bass voice and a brusque, almost fierce, manner of address, and you will perhaps form an idea of Dr. Victor Cordin. Being in San Francisco he might naturally have been expected to have soon sought out his cousins, the Duvals, but no, he gave no sign of his presence, and it was not until after much persuasion that the kind-hearted restaurateur prevailed upon Cordin to leave the hotel and accept the hospitality of his home.

The introduction of the little doctor to his enormous cousin is said to have been most ludicrous. It was the meeting of a pigmy and a mammoth. Of the two the mammoth was by far the most confused. Indeed, the pigmy was not at all flustered; but, with his head perked to one side, ran his eye over the girl's amplitudinous figure as critically as though he were examining her for the slave market, and then, like another Dominie Sampson, growled, "Prodigious!"

Thereupon the Duvals related to their cousin the whole story of Jeanne's marvelous growth and of the efforts they had made to arrest and reduce it.

"A thousand thunders!" roared Dr. Cordin; "it is not possible that you want to make this magnificent creature any *thinner*."

"Well, not exactly that," said Duval smiling rather sadly; "but we should very much like to see her somewhat less stout."

"Holy blue!" vociferated the returned African. "Why in Ji-ji-jow-jah this splendid ani—young woman would be worth her weight in gold-dust. But then on the other hand," he added reflectively, "at Jah-jow-ji-ji she would be stoned to death. And so you seriously wish to—to—diminish your daughter?"

"Do you mean to say you can do that?" cried father and mother Duval in a breath.

"I can," replied the Doctor quietly; "but mind," he went on, emphasizing his words with the slow movement of his right forefinger, "you must remember this: I shall tell you exactly what to do, and furnish you with the means, but there my responsibility ends."

"What do you mean?" asked Duval, rather nervously.

"I mean this," replied the strange little man, "that while I can guarantee that Jeanne under the treatment I shall prescribe shall diminish, I will not guarantee where or when that diminution shall end."

"Will the treatment impair her health?" asked the anxious mother, and being answered no, the proposition was laid before Jeanne, who accepted with tears of joy streaming down her hemispherical cheeks.

The very next day Dr. Cordin asked permission to have the use of the kitchen for the afternoon, and there, having locked the door, stewed and sweated over a hot fire, emerging in the evening with two bottles, the one small and containing a ruby-colored liquor, the other large and filled with a white turbid substance.

"Observe," growled the doctor to the assembled family. "Of the contents of this large bottle you will put a wineglassful in Jeanne's bath, which she must take daily. The substance it holds in partial solution is a preparation of the pith of the baobab tree, about 100 times a more powerful astringent than alum. The smaller bottle contains, on the other hand, a preparation of the physostigma venoseum, commonly known as the Calabar bean. Mind you, this is a subtle and peculiar poison, as you may well imagine when I tell you that it is used by the natives of certain African tribes as an ordeal out of which very, very few bring their lives as proofs of their innocence. In this form, however, there is no danger, and as the secret of its distillation rests with me and a few Equatorial Obiists, I am not afraid to leave it with you. Its action is to contract the tissues in an astonishing degree. Taken as a dose this bottle full would shrivel one up to utter nothingness; taken by the ten drops every morning, as Jeanne must take it, the contraction will be gradual, painless, and efficient. How efficient I cannot say, for, as I told you, my bargain does not extend so far as that. And now good-by. When I return from Borneo," concluded the Doctor, with a peculiar smile, "I'll call on you and see the result of the experiment."

He left on the 15th of last May, and the very next day Jeanne Duval commenced the treatment recommended. The effect was astonishing, or as Dr. Cordin would have expressed it, "epouvantable." The girl began to contract, not gradually, as she had grown, but rapidly and visibly. She shrank like an early ear of wheat in a norther, like the shadows with the approach of noon, like the honesty of a shoemaker turned politician. Every day she saw the wane of her bulk, and hugged her thinner self for joy. Her spirits grew buoyant as her weight grew less, and one Sunday morning she surprised her parents by bounding down-stairs three steps at a leap. Two dressmakers were employed all the time "taking in" the dresses of the young lady, but notwithstanding all their pleating and tucking, her clothes hung on her, as one of them said, "like a shirt on a bean-pole." She startled the whole neighborhood by tripping along the sidewalks like a convalescent from dropsy, and to all wondering remarks replied only by a smile. As the days went on, however, and the condensation of their daughter showed no signs of coming to a stop, the Duvals began to grow apprehensive, and when Jeanne had actually become as attenuated as a match, they peremptorily ordered her to desist from taking any further doses.

Like the dutiful girl she had always been, even at her heaviest, she gave up both drops and bath; but, alas, the poison had done its work. Last Tuesday evening, at the parents' invitation, the writer called at 1220 O'Farrell street, and was actually shockd at the spectacle. The once leviathanic girl was now as thin as a lath, as a wafer, as a thread—paper—as anything that is emaciated and lank. She seemed literally a shadow, and in the half light of the room glided about like a weazened ghost. Her parents watched her (as well as they could) with tearful eyes, medical attendance was summoned, but Jeanne collapsed, dwindled, and ebbed until yesterday morning, when the now heartbroken mother stole into Jeanne's room to see if her daughter slept, she uttered a loud shriek and sank senseless to the floor. Duval rushed in, just in time to see an intangible something that lay in bed shiver, grow indistinct, and disappear. Poor Jeanne was gone, and what adds the greatest poignancy to the grief of her parents is that they cannot give their lost child a funeral, for there are no remains.

TRAMP-ARCHITECTURE.

How Vagrants Construct Winter-Quarters from Small Trees and Fence-Rails—A Beggar-Sculptor's Work.

Philadelphia Times.

Wistar's woods, near Ardmore Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, for more than a year past has been a regular rendezvous for tramps. The woods are about a quarter of a mile from the Lancaster road, and embrace nearly a hundred acres of wild, unbroken forest. Such a wilderness affords stragglers all the seclusion and protection that they desire. Through the woods flows a stream, along the banks of which are high, shelving rocks, and fantastic, gnarled roots of trees, overhung and intertwined with saplings, vines, ferns, and wild flowers. The rocks afford numerous places of shelter to the tramps, the roots give them opportunity for the exercise of their skill, while, strange as it may sound to some, they were not oblivious to the charms of the sylvan beauties by which they were surrounded. Traces of tramp-occupancy may be seen all along the creek. In one place several fence-rails have been stretched from stump to stump to form benches, the backs being made by bending down and interweaving young beech-trees and grape-vines. Beech-trees and grape-vines also form quite an airy rustic bower, within which may be seen large, flat, blackened stones piled together for a fireplace; several old pots, tin-pans, and waiters, while here and there may be seen scattered a faded flag, an old boot, or a piece of suspender. Perhaps this was a summer-house, winter-quarters evidently being more substantial. One place was in a sort of natural cave, formed by a deep depression in the earth, overhung by great rocks. Here may still be seen the blackened "hearthstone," with the inevitable accompaniment of old tin-pans. From one tree to another stretches a piece of telegraph-wire, from which are suspended a lantern and a hanging-basket filled with moss and vines. It would seem that tramps have a taste for the beautiful.

The hut is quite a work of art, constructed according to no rules but a tramp's own sweet will. The visitor sees a hollow about ten feet square and six feet deep, the hollow being on the side of a hill, which slopes above the depression for about fifty feet and below it for about fifty more, covered with a most luxuriant growth of tall forest-trees, a thick underbush, and a carpet of ferns. At the left side and back of the hollow rise high rocks, with smooth perpendicular faces, and around it grow a dozen or more slender young beech-trees. The visitor can imagine a tramp or other architect tying some of these beech-trees together with telegraph-wire, bending others against them, and resting logs and rails upon the wire and saplings by one end, and placing the other upon the rocks and swelling ground. He could easily form a roof so, filling in the crevices with sticks and dried leaves. He could close the spaces between the upright young beeches with perpendicular pieces of wood and bark, so as to make the front and one end of his cabin, the rocks and hill constituting the back and the other end. Of course he would leave a door and a window in front. He might—for this tramp did—make a fireplace of stone against the rocky end, and fix an old rusty milk-churn above it, through the roof, so as to do duty as a chimney. He also filled the greater part of the earthdoor with dry leaves for a bed. The architect of the cabin is known to the neighborhood as Indian Jack. He has had, until recently, a great number of companions, off and on, some of them women; but all looked up to Indian Jack as the smart one of the number. The shanty was decorated with old pots and pans, waiters and lanterns, cast-off clothing and a blacking-brush—though what a tramp needs of a blacking-brush is not clear.

Indian Jack is quite a sculptor. One of his productions is the head of a rhinoceros carved out of the root of a beech-tree, overhanging the creek. Another root is made to resemble an elephant. Some of his figures are movable, but nearly all constructed from peculiar pieces of root, partially suggesting the shape into which they are finally wrought. Most of the elaboration is bestowed upon the head. "The Clown" has bright eyes, a grinning mouth, and a jaunty hat. "The Squaw" is crowned with a flowing mane of horsehair, beneath which dangle ear-rings formed of curled pieces of woody vine. "The Baby" reposes in a hammock of interwoven grape twigs. "The Chief" is gorgeous in feathers and finery. In this work of art the head is a round knot, which has grown from the side of a shaggy tree, so that the warrior, as it were, looks out from a bark medallion. His earrings and other ornaments hanging from his tangled horsehair locks are of twisted pieces of metal and old tintypes. All of these human effigies are plentifully besmeared with red, white, and black pigments, the red being pokeberry juice. All the eyes and teeth fairly glisten in their white. Besides these fantastic images Indian Jack has made many other queer things, among them a most ingenious puzzle composed of an intricate network of vine-twigs and a few iron rings.

Now that the great body of the tramps have betaken themselves to other regions, the people in the neighborhood can safely explore their recent haunts and learn something of their habits and occupations. Indian Jack still lingers, but he is far above the ordinary run of tramps. He is not an Indian, nor has he, as some have supposed, Indian blood in his veins. His real name is a mystery. He belongs to a respectable Philadelphia family, but prefers living in the woods and earning a few pennies by doing odd jobs in the neighborhood to staying at home with a disagreeable wife.

CHEESE.

The American Product in England.

Pall Mall Gazette (London.)

There is one good reason why cheese made in the American factories will never detract from the popularity of Cheddar, or Cheshire, or Stilton. The Americans can imitate English cheese admirably in appearance, but not in flavor. Our importations from America are consumed chiefly by those who do not consider any particular flavor essential. Whatever may be the case with the luxurious few, the average Englishman is not a connoisseur in relation to cheese. There are, of course, many lovers of good living, whose taste is almost as exquisit in such matters as in the article of wine, and who wisely insist that cheese should be selected with as much care as any other item in their delicate repast. But it is not the epicure whom the cheesemonger would regard as his best customer. Those who are most careful in the selection of cheese, and who have prejudices as to special varieties, usually consume it only in small quantities, regarding it rather as a relish to a meal than one of its main ingredients. The type of the actual cheese-consumer may be taken to be the laboring man or the artisan who ties up his midday meal in a colored handkerchief and devours it with the aid of a pocket-knife. Cheese, say the French, is the complement of a good dinner and the supplement of a bad one. To the laboring man cheese is frequently not merely an adjunct to dinner, but dinner itself. There is neither an antecedent joint nor a subsequent dessert. Bread and cheese and beer are the materials of what the Americans call "a square meal," and the workingman, being rather omnivorous than critical, is less exacting as to quality and flavor than as to quantity and price. Undoubtedly, one reason for the great popularity of American cheese among those who cannot afford to pay fancy prices is the circumstance that it toasts well. This may be owing, as is suggested, to the presence of surreptitious kinds of fat; but in any case the fact remains that even the cheaper varieties of American cheese, when placed in a pan before the fire, "melts like butter." On the other hand, it is only of the finer varieties of the English commodity that a palatable Welsh rarebit can be made. If the American factories use fat, there are some English dairywomen who cannot resist the temptation of selling their cream, the consequence being that their cheese would not be greatly mutilated if it were bowled down a mountain side.

In England cheese-making has long been a stationary art. The farmers have kept to the old paths. The Americans, on the contrary, have advanced, with all the customary energy of their race. Those who remember the first importations of American cheese will find little cheerfulness in the recollection. The first consignments came in great barrels, and were only a degree less objectionable in appearance than repellant in flavor. To the American cheese of the present day they bore much the same relation as did the tough rolls of "jerked" beef which were sent over from Texas about twenty years ago to the fine, healthy-looking quarters which are now regularly supplied to the English market. To the exhibition of 1862, however, the Americans sent a monstrous cheese, which was intended as a gage of battle. Thenceforward every consignment improved on the last in appearance and quality, until, at the present day, their best varieties, when stripped of the cloth which surrounds them, and cut in two with a blunt knife or a piece of string, may easily be mistaken for excellent Cheddar. It is said of the Lancashire cotton operatives that they prefer American cheese to any other. There are two reasons for this preference. American cheese is cheap, and it is "mild." The poorer classes of Englishmen are no fonder of "strong" cheese than of "high" game. They do not appreciate that biting of the tongue which is produced by Roquefort or old Stilton. The extremely mild Gouda, or Dutch cheese, has only failed to become popular because it is too salt, and because when toasted it is apt to assume the appearance and the consistency of leather.

In the matter of flavor, American cheese, manufactured as it is at present, is never likely to compete successfully with our own dairies. There is a pleasant individuality about all kinds of English cheese. Each country has its own method of manufacture. The Americans make their cheese in factories. If fifty cheeses are turned out at one making they will all be exactly alike in shape, and size, and color, and flavor. Now, in six cheeses coming from a Cheshire dairy, there will be six varieties of taste. Mrs. Poyser, a splendid example of that type of farmer's wife to whom dairy-work is at once a great luxury and an inexorable duty, only made a cheese now and then. At many farms, even when the occupation was much more general and remunerative than it is now, the rate of production was never more than one cheese a week. An English dairy, with its cheese-press in the corner, and its row of shining tin pans, and its tub of curds and whey, is, as Mrs. Poyser says, "a fine sight for them as looks on." For long after it has been made an English cheese is crisp and crumbly, and retains the taste of the curds. Then it begins to knit together and to mellow; it improves with keeping, and only gets a really rich flavor after it has a year or so of age. American cheese, on the other hand, is made in a place almost as large as a cotton mill; it is ripe almost immediately after it has been taken from under the presses; and by long keeping it usually grows bitter and dry. It has been proposed that in order to compete successfully with America the farmers of a cheese-making district should, instead of keeping separate dairies, "club together" in one great factory, after the transatlantic model. The problem to be solved is whether this can be done without sacrificing the peculiar characteristics of English cheese. The English dairy farmers have at present the satisfaction of knowing that, despite outward appearances, they can, if they choose, produce a really superior article. Whether American cheese is made of skim-milk and fat or not, the best qualities are sold by retail dealers at from twopence to threepence a pound less than good Cheddar. This margin certainly ought to be large enough to encourage the effort to revive cheese-making in England, unless, indeed, as is not improbable, the farmers can do better with their milk by sending it to the large towns. In any case, however, we are not likely to produce as much cheese in England as will appreciably diminish the amount of our imports. English cheese is a luxury for the prosperous few; to the many thousands of poor men who have "little to earn and many to keep," American cheese is by no means the smallest of those boons which we receive, with rather a bad grace, from our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic.

THE REGALIA OF ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria's Three-Pound Bonnet of Precious Stones, Which Has Got a New Keeper.

New York World.

Col. John Cox Gawler died a few days ago in London, and Maj.-Gen. George Dean-Pitt, C. B., an officer who has seen much service in the colonies, was appointed his successor in the office of Keeper of the Jewels in the Tower of London. The salary attached to the position is £500 a year, and the keeper has in his ward a remarkably valuable assortment of royal crowns and sceptres and other jewels.

The regalia of England, as Dean Stanley tells us in his "Memorials of Westminster Abbey," were strictly Anglo-Saxon by their traditional names, there being the crown of St. Alfred or St. Edward for the King, and that of Edith, wife of the Confessor, for the Queen; the sceptre with the dove recalling the peaceful days of Edward after the expulsion of the Danes; the gloves, a perpetual reminder of the abolition of the Danegelt—a token that the King's hands should be moderate in taking taxes—and the ring of the pilgrim, with which the King was wedded to his people. At present "St. Edward's Crown," "St. Edward's Staff," and the "Crown of St. Edgitha" are still the official designations of some of the chief of the regalia, but with the exception of the ampulla or oil-vessels, and perhaps the ring, none of those now existing antedate Charles II.

From the reign of Edward the Confessor to that of Henry VIII. the regalia were kept in the Treasury at Westminster Abbey, and the Dean is still intrusted with them for some time previous to the day of coronation. Henry VIII. divided the jewels between the Abbey and the Tower, sending the most precious of them to the fortress. Under the Commonwealth, in 1643 and 1649, the Treasury of the Chapter was forced and the crown, sceptre, sword, and robes were placed on George Wither, the poet, who capered round "with a thousand apish and ridiculous actions, exposing those sacred ornaments to contempt and laughter."

In 1649 the regalia were sold off, having been broken, defaced, or melted down by order of the Parliament, and a new "outfit" had to be prepared for the coronation of the Merry Monarch and Catharine of Braganza. Part of these narrowly escaped capture on the 9th of May, 1671, when Col. Thomas Blood made his well-planned attempt to steal them, subsequently bamboozling Charles II. by his story of the tremendous conspiracy of which he formed a member and by which he would be fearfully avenged, so that the King pardoned him, took him into favor, and gave him a grant of land, while the old keeper and his son, who were almost killed in defending the jewels, got royal warrants for small sums, which they had to sell for half their face value.

Queen Victoria's crown was made in 1838 by the well-known London jewelers, Messrs. Rundell & Bridge, with jewels taken from old crowns and others furnished by her Majesty. It is thus officially described: "It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, set in silver and gold; it has a crimson velvet cap with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is thirty-nine ounces five pennyweights troy. The lower part of the band, above the ermine border, consists of a row of 129 pearls, and the upper part of the band of a row of 112 pearls, between which, in front of the crown, is a large sapphire (partly drilled), purchased for the crown by his Majesty King George IV. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphires (three on each side), between which are eight emeralds. Above and below the seven sapphires are fourteen diamonds, and around the eight emeralds 128 diamonds. Between the emeralds and the sapphires are sixteen trefoil ornaments, containing 160 diamonds. Above the band are eight sapphires, surmounted by eight diamonds, between which are eight festoons consisting of 148 diamonds.

"In the front of the crown, and in the centre of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward Prince of Wales, son of Edward the Third, called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the battle of Najara, near Vittoria A. D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, A. D., 1415. It is pierced quite through, after the Eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled up by a small ruby. Around this ruby, in order to form the cross, are seventy-five brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the crown, have emerald centres, and contain respectively 132, 124, and 130 brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of the French fleur-de-lis, with four rubies in the centres and surrounded by rose diamonds, containing respectively eighty-five, eighty-six, and eighty-seven rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak leaves and acorns; the leaves contain 728 rose, table, and brilliant diamonds, thirty-two pearls form the acorns, set in cups containing fifty-four rose diamond and one table diamond.

"The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is 108 brilliant, 116 table, and 559 rose diamonds. From the upper part of the arches are suspended four large pendant pear-shaped pearls with rose-diamond caps, containing twelve diamonds, and stems containing twenty-four very small rose diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere 304 brilliants, and in the upper 224 brilliants, the zone and arc being composed of thirty-three rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the centre, surrounded by four large brilliants and 108 smaller brilliants.

The "summary" of the brilliants comprised is as follows: One large ruby, irregularly polished, one large broad-spread sapphire, sixteen sapphires, eleven emeralds, four rubies, 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, four drop-shaped pearls, and 273 pearls. One estimate in detail makes the value of the precious stones almost £112,000, without taking into account the gold in which they are set. The Agincourt ruby is popularly supposed to be worth "£500,000 sterling," but, apart from its historic value, would not bring more than a tenth of that sum. A few years ago, however, it and two other stones in the Queen's possession were valued at £100,000, so that the detailed estimate already given is perhaps under the mark. The ampulla is an eagle-shaped receptable of chased gold, weighing about ten ounces, with an accessory gold spoon, ornamented with four pearls. The coronation-ring is a large table ruby engraved with a St. George's cross and set in plain gold.

The regalia, it may be said, came near being destroyed at the fire in the Tower, Oct. 30, 1841. They would have been sacrificed but for the pluck of a police officer, Superintendent Pierce, and he didn't even get a royal warrant negotiable at 50 per cent discount.

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The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Laura Don in "A Daughter of the Nile."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Salsbury's Troubadours in "Greenroom Fun."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. John McCullough in "Virginius."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Mary Anderson. "The Lady of Lyons."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Barry and Fay in "Irish Aristocracy."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "The Maid of Arran."

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Sedgwick street, corner of Division. Variety entertainment.

Exposition Building.
Lake Front, opposit Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Day and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 160, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this evening for business and important work at 7:30 p. m. Master Masons cordially invited. 76 Monroe-st.
JOHN C. BARKER, W. M.
FRED W. PORTER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1882.

FOR the Upper Lake region today, local rains, partly cloudy weather, and nearly stationary temperature.

THE Socialists of the Fourteenth Ward are intensely indignant at the discharge of the two election judges charged with altering the returns in an Aldermanic election two years ago, and held a meeting last night whereat resolutions were passed denouncing Judge Gardner for the discharge of the accused parties. The speeches at the meeting were especially abusive.

THE proceedings yesterday of the Christian Convention at Farwell Hall embraced addresses by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, of New York; the Rev. Marcus Rainsford, of London; the Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Mackay, of Hull, England; the Rev. William Fawcett, of Chicago; Mr. J. S. Smithson, late of Dublin; and the Rev. C. Spurgeon, of London. The sessions of the convention are attracting great crowds of people, and its work is exciting a lively interest.

THE engineer's estimate of the cost of the great Brooklyn bridge was seven millions of dollars, and not to exceed that sum. The expenditures up to the present time have been $13,973,490. Some of the items are: Salaries, $481,848; office expenses, $162,607; rents of offices, $75,620; land and ground damages, $3,780,627; for granit, $2,124,319; for iron and steel, $2,757,366; for timber and lumber, $758,128. The general belief is that three to four millions have been stolen by the construction ring and the trustees.

THE 100th anniversary of the birth of Daniel Webster was celebrated yesterday with peculiarly interesting exercises at Marshfield, Mass. President Arthur and Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler, Senators Hoar and Dawes, Gov. Long, Mayor Green, and other notables were present, the President making several speeches in response to the attentions bestowed upon him. In connection with the account of the proceedings at Marshfield, we print some interesting reminiscences of Daniel Webster, contributed by Maj. Ben: Perley Poore.

THERE was a report current in Washington yesterday that Congressman William M. Lowe, of Alabama, whose death was announced, had fallen in a duel with Gen. Wheeler, his opponent in the contested election case which terminated in the award of the seat to Lowe. The report, however, was not confirmed up to a late hour this morning, and it is probable that Col. Lowe fell a victim to quick consumption, with which he was stricken about a year ago. While the contest was pending in the House the fear was frequently expressed that, owing to Col. Lowe's poor health and the severe strain of the exciting contest, he would be unable to withstand the shock of failure. In his death the Independent or anti-Bourbon movement in Alabama has lost its ablest and most zealous advocate. Col. Lowe was again a candidate in opposition to Gen. Wheeler, and with fair prospects of success.

THE wool-growers of West Virginia and Ohio had a hearing before the Tariff Commission at Wheeling yesterday, and improved the opportunity to ask for an increase of something like 200 per cent on the wools produced. Mr. Cowden, of Quaker City, O., made a showing that, with the average price of wool at 35 cents per pound and the tariff maintained at the present rate, there was in his region an annual loss of $80 on a flock of 100 sheep; whereas, if the duty were reduced and the price of wool was decreased, sheep-raising would have to be abandoned altogether. To the average protectionist such a showing would appear to be an unanswerable argument in favor of increasing the duty on wool, but a little cross-examination by Mr. McMahon, of the commission, put a vastly different phase on the matter, and at the same time illustrated the absolute selfishness of the protection idea. It was shown that in the Congressional district in which Mr. Cowden raises sheep there is produced only about 1 per cent of the wool grown in the United States, and that in Texas and many other parts of the United States wool can be grown so much cheaper than in Ohio as to need a much lower duty, and perhaps none at all, for its protection—so that the demand of the Ohio man virtually was to tax 50,000,000 people for the benefit of a district that produced only 1 per cent of the wool-clip of the United States. And this is not an exceptional case, either; it is exactly in a line with the doctrine of prohibitory protection.

OUR Cincinnati special yesterday stated that the defection from the Republican ticket was not confined to the Germans, or to the larger cities, but extended to the Americans and to the rural districts. Thousands of Republican native-born farmers kicked against Saint Smith's Sunday Blue Law, and other thousands refused to vote. The Rev. Saint Smith, author of the Sunday law, who lives in Noble County, is understood to have voted the Prohibition ticket—the Republican ticket not being pure and holy enough for his saintship. Republicans who are not Germans in every township and precinct in Ohio voted the Democratic ticket to rebuke the Sunday-Prohibition fanaticism foisted on their party by the Pharisees. It was impossible to make the average Ohio voter comprehend why it is legal to drink beer on Saturday and Monday, and a crime in the eye of the law to do the same on Sunday; hence the political revolution in the State.

THE Compulsory Education act in France was to go into operation on the 2d inst., and the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* notes a curious complication in connection with it. Under the act parents are required to notify the authorities whether they elect home education or the schools for their children, and, if the latter, what schools; and the notification must be made at least a fortnight before the beginning of the term. The Mayoral summons, however, was scarcely in any case issued in sufficient time for that purpose, and a later date was consequently fixed. The clericals contend that this is clearly illegal, and that the declaration for this year has completely lapsed. The *Univers*, the clerical organ, advocates uncompromising resistance to the law, and argues also that the fortnight's notice prior to Oct. 2 being now impossible, the Mayors cannot grant an extension of time. To add to the complication, the Government itself does not seem to be unanimous in the course it should pursue under the circumstances.

THE COUNTY ELECTION.

The Democrats of this county have nominated for all the county and local offices a list of candidates, and, however objectionable the ticket may be, it combines many of those peculiar characteristics which ought to be fatal, but which will make it immensely popular and strong in its appeals to a Democratic populace.

It will undoubtedly be elected, and by a very large vote, unless opposed by a Republican ticket of such a character as, rising above the ordinary cut-and-dried, old timed and familiar productions of the machine, will offer sufficient inducements to an intelligent and law-abiding people to go to the polls and vote for it.

The Republican ticket which may be nominated on Saturday will be subjected to two trials. It may be of such a character as will cause several thousands of Republicans in thorough disgust to refuse to vote at all, and several other thousands, in order to make their disgust more emphatic, to vote the Democratic ticket. Republicans are tired with the management, control, and government of the party affairs in this county, and the general feeling and purpose is that the wisest and surest policy is, in case the same management prevails in the nominations this year, to let that management be disastrously and overwhelmingly defeated. If the party is to be defeated, this year is about as good a time as any. Let the dead wood be buried now, and be disposed of, it is hoped, forever.

Now, what kind of a ticket is to be nominated? If it is to be a ticket selected and engineered under the protecting auspices of the present County Committee, then Mike McDonald can issue certificates of election to his men at once. If the convention is to be composed of delegates selected by the Deputy Sheriffs and other deputies of other candidates, then such a ticket will justify the Republican defeat which will be inevitable. We speak plainly because the occasion calls for it. The present official party organization in this county is rotten and dishonest, and if the nominations shall be in keeping with the organization, then the more emphatic the defeat shall be the better for the party now and hereafter.

There are 50,000 Republican voters in this city, and fourteen or sixteen deputy officeholders have thus far corruptly and designedly ignored these voters and have manipulated the party politics. There may be opposing interests and rivalries in this ring, but it is a mere contest over the spoils, and not in behalf of the Republican voters or the public interests. Men are proposed for nomination at this convention who have become odious and offensive to the public. Their names are odorous from long association with the stenches of caucuses, primaries, and conventions; they are inseparably connected with officeseeking, and with all the tricks and dishonesties of low politics and scandalous officeseeking. Not a man of them has any popular following, not one of them can produce five respectable voters who are not deputies or expectant deputies who desire his nomination. The persistent and habitual control of party machinery by these men has made them individually offensive, and their nomination would disgrace the tickets on which their names should be presented to the public. The voters have become wearied of being used as mere dumb beasts to do the labor of this class of men, a dozen of whom will be at the convention demanding nominations because of "services" to the machine.

Shall the ticket be composed of men of this character? Have the 50,000 Republicans of this county no other persons than these to nominate? Can these 50,000 men find no name to offer for Treasurer, or Sheriff, or Clerk of this or that court except that of some incumbent of that or some other office, who has spent years doing the dirty work of politics, packing conventions, and working primaries, to be nominated for some office? Cannot the Republican party of this county produce any new men for these places? Cannot the party produce some new name, one that has not been heard of in politics, as a candidate? Cannot it find men who are not so familiar to the public as to become contemptible in public estimation?

If the Republican convention wishes to nominate a ticket which it expects to be elected, let it try to nominate one that ought to be elected. If it does not nominate candidates who deserve to be nominated, then it makes little difference whom it nominates. Between one set, labeled Democratic disreputables, and another labeled Republican disreputables, there is very little difference beyond the fact that the Democrats will vote for their men and elect them, and the Republicans will not vote for their men, who will therefore be defeated. The convention has it in its power to secure an old-fashioned Republican victory in this county. Will it do so? It can do this by discarding the plots and schemes, the trades and bargains, of the County Committee, and nominating new men. Let it select men who are known to the public as something else than officeholders and officeseekers. Let it nominate men of character and ability, who have shown a capacity in some other business than "running" a primary or packing a convention. We warn the convention that party lines are very weak, and that the success or defeat of the Republicans in the county this year depends upon the character of its nominees, and not upon their politics. The convention can nominate a ticket that upon the personal character of its names will deserve to be elected. If such a ticket fail then the responsibility will be on those who neglect to elect it. The duty of the convention is, however, imperative. It is a duty to the public and to the party, and a neglect in either respect cannot result in anything but defeat.

A CHIMERA OF REFORM.

When reformers of an economic turn run out of other subjects for their renovating energies they usually take up some such easy problem as the invention of a universal money, just as philological reformers used to work over a universal language. A writer in the *International Review*, Mr. Alfred B. Taylor, has a more ambitious scheme. He proposes the unification of weights, moneys, and measures, which would in his opinion be followed by benefits equal to those which have come from the general adoption of the Roman alfabet, the Arabic numerals, and our written music.

Mr. Taylor would throw away all the current systems of numeration, and would adopt a new one which he calls the octonary, which would take the figure 8 as its basis. This octonary scale would be applied to lines, surfaces, volumes, and weights, and would consequently achieve the desired unification of moneys, weights, and measures. Americans would cease to think of money in terms of cents, dimes, and dollars, and the English would give up their pence, shillings, and pounds. In place of all these we are to have the following, which the author thinks would be a "simple money table":

Denominations.	*15-16 fine.*
1 penny =	$ .019930
8 pennies make 1 bit =	.159440
8 bits make 1 dollar =	1.275524
8 dollars make 1 real =	10.204194
8 reals make 1 eagle =	81.633559

Part of Mr. Taylor's money reform is the adoption of the single gold standard. Our confidence in his ability to handle this difficult theme is impaired by one of his statements. In illustration of what he conceives to be the impossibility of maintaining the double standard he says that "the weight of our silver coins (half-dollars) was reduced by the act of Jan. 21, 1853, from 206 grains of standard silver to 192 grains." This change was made, as he ought to know, only in the minor coins, which were legal-tender only up to $5. The silver dollar was not touched. In his elucidation of his own octagonal or octonary system of moneys, weights, and measures Mr. Taylor is exceedingly vague. He shows, of course, that it is beautifully symmetrical. But the symmetry of the ready-made paper constitutions which Jeremy Bentham prepared for Russia and John Locke for Carolina did not give them any practical value. What would be gained in one direction by symmetry would be lost a thousand times over in the disturbance of methods that have become ingrained in our history, life industry, and mental equipment. By the foot of twelve inches for which he would substitute a module of sixteen inches are regulated all the distances and surfaces of our railroads, our farms, our city lots, our furniture, our tools. The political subdivisions of counties and townships are all built up on this unit.

The point where the writer is strong is in his attack on the metrical system. This misbegotten attempt to revolutionize measurements began with a blunder in its own primal measurement of an arc of the earth's surface. The sentimental efforts of a few "reformers" who were led astray by its novelty and symmetry have failed to secure it any general recognition, and it is now steadily losing ground. Even in France tradesmen, in obedience to a law of the mind, persist in cutting up their mètres into halves and quarters and eighths, disregarding the centimètres and decimètres of the law of the land. As Mr. Taylor points out, the task of converting all our measurements of inches, feet, rods, acres, and miles into metrical terms is an impossible one. But, as he does not point out, their conversion into "modules" is equally out of the question.

BRITISH FAIR PLAY.

Fair play has always been the boast of the Englishman, but has it been exhibited thus far in the settlement of the Egyptian matter? Arabi Bey and his Generals have been conquered by Sir Garnet Wolseley and Admiral Seymour. There is no question that Gen. Wolseley is a gallant officer, and has deserved well of his country for many campaigns in the past; and if any glory attaches to the Egyptian victory, which many people doubt, it largely belongs to him. Admiral Seymour is reported to be a bluff and brave old sailor, and as the English navy has not had many opportunities to distinguish itself of late years there is no reason why his bombardment of Alexandria, though it was an assault of monsters upon pigmies, should not have aroused great enthusiasm in England. There was no question for an instant when the war commenced how it would end, and the campaign can hardly be regarded as more than a summer picnic and tour through Egypt of the home troops, and a change of scene for a few weeks for the Indians. At the very first real blow the National movement was crushed like an egg-shell, and an empty egg-shell at that. Notwithstanding all this, the Government has handsomely rewarded its land and water heroes with swords and money gifts and civic freedom, and the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer upon them "the dignity of Barons, in acknowledgment of their recent distinguished services," and no one has found any fault, except some of the Conservatives, who attribute the success of the two heroes to good luck, and are not overpleased to welcome two fresh Gladstonian Liberals in Parliament, for there may be contingencies where two votes may carry great weight with them.

This is one side of the medal. The reverse of it is not so pleasant to contemplate. The Government dealt fairly by the conquerors; it is not dealing fairly by the conquered. Call Arabi Bey what it may, it stands upon unquestioned record that he represented the National party of Egypt, and that that party represented grievances of no ordinary character. They took up arms for the right of representation in their own Government. They claimed that they had the right to administer that small portion of their budget which was not allotted to the payment of foreign bondholders, and with which the Controllers had no right to interfere. They protested against the wholesale removal of native officials and the substitution of foreign officials at greatly increased salaries. They claimed that foreigners ought to pay their share of the taxes, and, more important than all these combined, they protested against being ground down any longer and stripped of the uttermost farthing to pay the claims of these foreign blood-suckers which had already been satisfied, principal and interest.

For less cause of revolt than this the world has applauded and sympathized with other people when they have risen against the oppressor, but then they were not ignorant and weak native races. The Egyptians were crushed, and not a Power in Europe lifted its hand in their defense. The least that now can be done is for England to see that the conquered have fair play. Is she doing it? Arabi Bey and the other Egyptian leaders are English prisoners of war, and as such they are a sacred trust. Unless they are found guilty of actual crime, their execution, which will take place if they are left to the Khedive's hands, will be simply judicial bloodshed without adequate cause, added to the bloodshed of a war which was not justifiable. They are now in prison and are exposed to every indignity at the hands of their keepers pending their trial, and attempts have been made to secure their assassination by those subtle and mysterious processes so well known to Oriental officials, and which were abundantly used in Egypt itself under the régime of Ismail Pasha whenever he desired to rid himself of the presence of an official who was distasteful to him. The Khedive has already declared that he and Arabi Bey cannot live together in the same country. Riaz Pasha, his Prime Minister, notorious in the past for his cruelty, has declared a retributive program as the condition of his remaining in Egypt, and a retributive program of his making means wholesale slaughter. Every day the agents of the Khedive are spreading terror by proscriptions, arrests, and imprisonments. Hundreds of arrests of civilians, of Ulemas, and of officials under the National Government have been made, and what their exact fate will be it is safe to say no one will ever know. The people of Alexandria, of Cairo, and of other cities are in a panic. In the exercise of their personal power the Khedive and his Ministers are arresting not only those who are suspected of crime, but those who have been conspicuously hostile to them or are opposed to the restoration of their political régime. Is this British fairness? The English Government is responsible for every man arrested by the Khedive and for his treatment. It is bound by every consideration of humanity and justice to see that they are not arrested without sufficient cause and that they have a fair trial and the protection of legal defense. No protest has yet been made by it against the arbitrary course of the Khedive and Riaz Pasha, though hundreds of persons have been arrested, and the number is swelled every day, upon no warrant except the absolute order of the Khedive or his Ministry. It is not likely that the world will ever know what becomes of these victims, but England is none the less responsible for their fate and for the persecution of Arabi Bey pending his trial. It is not pleasant to contemplate this illustration of English fairness.

THE RELATION OF PARTIES.

The Democratic party corresponds in character and career, though not in purpose, to the Tory party of England. Its title is a misnomer, and to call it conservative would be misleading. It is the defensive, inactive, dormant party of the country. It originates nothing. It is unprogressive. Like Mr. Micawber, it is always waiting for something to turn up. It opposes new ideas uniformly, claims the advantage of their rejection by the people when they are weak, but accepts them and abides by them more or less restlessly when they become finally imbedded in the American system. The Democrats are always ready, like the Tories of England, to take office when there is contention among their opponents, or when a dearth of issues leads to political apathy among the people and tempts the stagnant element to bestir itself.

An article in the current number of the *International Review* traces briefly the history of American parties, and leads up to this view of the Democratic position: The Democratic party is the oldest political organization in the country, because it has been willing to abide by the early traditions of the Government and to oppose all the changes which the other parties have suggested. It still clings as far as possible to the condition of things which obtained under the original Articles of Confederation. The Constitution of the United States was adopted in spite of Democratic opposition, and ever since its adoption the Democrats have struggled to limit its operation within the narrowest possible confines. At first it was the Federal party which the Democrats antagonized. The Federalists insisted that the General Government should exercise certain sovereign rights which attach to National existence, and they prevailed over Democratic resistance up to the point where they made mistakes which caused the people to trust themselves rather to Democratic obstruction and sluggishness than to Federal aggression. The alien and sedition laws adopted by the Federals were the errors which provoked the popular repudiation of their party. Then the Democrats came into power under Jefferson, which they retained for a time by adapting their administration of public affairs to the Constitution which they had opposed, and which the people owed to the Federals. The next party of progress which came to the front was the Whig party. The policy of internal improvements—the construction by the General Government of public roads and canals, the improvement of the rivers and harbors, and the development of the country's resources—commended itself to the people, but the Democratic party opposed it. The Democratic leaders maintained that this policy was at variance with the strict construction of the Constitution, upon which they still insisted. Had any other professional idea been brought in issue their resistance would have been the same. The result was that the Whig party triumphed, and the Democrats relapsed into passivity, merely accepting the verdict of the people and waiting until the Whig party should either carry its mission to completion or become the victim of dissensions. The institution of slavery brought about the disintegration hoped for, and in the progressive movement, first for limiting the extension of slave power and next for the abolition thereof, the Democratic resistance was more stubborn than ever, and it found a powerful ally in the wealth and selfishness of the South, which restored the Government to the Democratic party and kept it there until slavery, along with State sovereignty and secession, was crushed out upon the battlefield.

Ever since the Democratic resistance to progress was overcome at the ballot-box and by trial of battle the American Tory party has awaited a condition of apathy or some new disturbance to bring it into power. It pretends to have accepted all that has been accomplished by the Republican party; its platforms of today embody most of the principles the Republicans contended for and established; but it offers no new ideas. It has gained a revival of hope this year from the dissensions in the Republican ranks, and finds a new provocation for resistance in the prohibition craze which is seeking to fasten itself upon the Republican organization. If the Republican party were to become identified with the prohibition cause and urge it as a new element of progress, then, indeed, the Democrats would have something to fight; and the inherent weakness of the issue in seeking to control by law the personal appetites and habits of men would probably give the Democrats the coveted opportunity to ride into power upon the basis of opposition—the only weapon which they know how to use. The late experience in Ohio furnishes pretty strong evidence of that result. But it is altogether improbable that the Republican party will commit itself to so impracticable an issue. In the first place, the Republican party is essentially a National organization, and prohibition is essentially a local issue, not even broad enough to serve as a State issue, and much less for National contention. The prohibition craze will prove to be ephemeral. It will not develop the strength of the Granger agitation or the Greenback folly, but will soon drop back to about the same level as the anti-Masonic movement. There is no danger that the Republican party will go down in such shallow waters.

There is one important consideration which is to be added to the historical theory which has been advanced. Mere inanition as to issues is not so likely to throw the Government into the hands of the Democrats now as it was when the Federal and the Whig parties had completed their work. The administration of the offices is today a matter of far greater import than it was thirty or forty years ago. So long as Democratic success has nothing tangible to offer the people in the way of progress or improvement, the threat of a revolution in the civil service and the widespread disturbance which it would produce are formidable objections to a change of parties. In England the Tory party seems to come naturally into power whenever the Liberal party has nothing new to offer or precipitates an issue which proves to be unpopular; but a change in parties there involves no change in the system or the personnel of the civil service; the business of Government proceeds upon the same methods and is conducted by the same capable and experienced persons. Democratic success in this country, on the other hand, threatens the summary removal of 100,000 employés who have had special preparation for the work in which they are engaged, and the substitution of 100,000 inexperienced persons who will bring no higher qualification to their responsibilities than the service they have performed in running primaries or packing conventions. The Republican party must needs make some very grave error to induce the American people to risk the consequences of such a change. If the civil service of the United States were established upon a permanent business basis, assuring tenure of office during good behavior, promotion for merit, and the filling of vacancies upon a test of fitness, the prospect of Democratic triumph would be less alarming and more probable.

THE NEW YORK CANALS.

In a recent interview the policy of the railroads towards the public was summed up by Mr. Vanderbilt, the greatest of our railroad kings. How shrewdly and mercilesly this policy, so frankly confessed, is carried out is shown in the measures deliberately taken by the railroads in New York to kill off the Erie Canal. Their agents procured the adoption of a constitutional amendment limiting the expenditures on the canals in any year to their profits in the preceding year. No matter what the emergency which reduced the receipts below the expenses, no matter if a break in the banks were made by any cause, the Legislature cannot appropriate one dollar to keep this great waterway alive.

With this constitutional provision in force the railroads have gone to work to cut down the business of the Erie Canal by every means to losing figures. They have succeeded. It has been officially reported by the State officer in charge of the canals that they must be closed if the Constitution is not changed. To prevent such a calamity as the closing of highways which have cost the people of the country $125,000,000, a constitutional amendment has been proposed, to be voted on at the coming election. It makes the canals free of tolls and places their maintenance at the charge of the State like other public works.

This amendment the railroad capitalists have doomed to defeat. It would enable the wheat and corn of the West to continue to be shipped to Europe at water rates instead of rail rates. It would help the public. Agents of the railways are at work all over the State. Both party platforms, the letters of acceptance of both candidates have been by the railroad power kept silent or have skulked this the most important practical question before the voters of the State. Neither political machine will furnish affirmative ballots by which the citizens may vote for free canals. The Merchants' Exchange of New York has taken up the issue against the railroads, but, a private and comparatively poor organization, it cannot cope with the gigantic pecuniary power of the railways.

It is greatly to be feared that the free-canal amendment will be lost, and that there will therefore be no canals. Every businessman knows that with the spring opening of navigation railroad rates between Chicago and New York are lowered. With the winter closing of navigation they are as surely raised. The railroads are now plotting to destroy the canals. They want the public to pay winter rates all the year. They propose, in effect, to do what the Constitution of the United States does not allow Congress to do—levy an export tax on the products of the West.

THE special correspondent of the London *Telegraph* tells the following story about Arabi, and declares that it is authentic: When Arabi had constructed the big dam across the canal at Tel-el-Kebir which was to complete the Arabian stronghold, it was considered absolutely necessary to obtain the approval of a holy Bedouin recluse. Arabi conducted the sage everywhere; showed him the Christian, on whom he invoked a curse; led him over his works, displayed his army, and demanded a blessing on his arms. When they came to the wonderful dam, the saint frowned ominously and cried, "What, my son, is this?" "Holy father," replied the rebel chieftain, "this is to cut off all the water-supply from the odious enemy." "This may not be," retorted the recluse, sternly; "know that the hateful Christian, though lamentably benighted and besotted, and grievously arrogant to boot, is, after all, an erring child of Allah. Water is given for all creatures. He has a right to water like the rest. Open a way, that at least some of the precious stream may moisten his parched throat." And actually it was found on arrival at Tel-el-Kebir that, reluctantly enough no doubt, Arabi had obeyed the sage's mandate. Through the centre of the dam an opening had been made about six feet wide, by way of which the muddy stream was percolating slowly. The English had found the water scanty and foul, but, thanks to the Bedouin sage, the supply was not totally cut off.

THE magnificent Yellowstone Park is in danger of being rapidly destroyed and its natural beauties defaced by wantonness and vandalism, unless the Government steps in to protect it. It is said that the first thing the Englishman does after arrival in this country is to start for the Yellowstone Park, and needlessly shoots down scores of its large game—deer, buffaloes, bears, antelope, and mountain-sheep. Nor are foreigners always the chief sinners in this respect. Many of the most famous Yellowstone geysers have already been ruined by people who amuse themselves by hurling immense trunks of pine trees into them in order to see the water force them high in the air. In many cases these logs have stuck in the water-apertures, and have completely stopped the spouting. In Wyoming the people are taking steps to put a stop to such vandalism, and the wholesale slaughter of buffaloes and other game by English tourists.

MR. JOHN ROACH explained to the Tariff Commissioners the other day at great length that the present prosperity of the United States is due solely to the protective tariff. There can be no doubt that Mr. Roach is right, for the doctrine that protection makes a country prosperous is based upon two axioms, and therefore must be true. These axioms are that it is cheaper to pay two dollars than one for any given article, and that any two persons can make themselves independently rich by persistently swapping jack-knives. It is the first of these axioms that convinces every fair-minded man who buys a protected American blanket for $4 that he would lose money did the tariff permit him to buy an imported blanket of the same quality for $2. It is the second of these axioms which Mr. Roach has in mind when he says that the tariff has made the whole country prosperous; for if the shopkeeper receives high prices for his protected goods, and the workman who buys them and who is employed by the shopkeeper to repair his counter receives high wages, so that he can buy food and clothes, both the shopkeeper and the workman handle comparatively large sums of money, and enjoy precisely the sort of prosperity which is achieved by two persistent swappers of jack-knives, who can claim that in the course of a day they have handled cutlery of the aggregate value of several hundred dollars.—*New York Times.*

A ROCHESTER gentleman, said by the *Democrat* to be "of liberal education and pleasant address," has devised a scheme as astonishing as Keely's, Henkle's, or any of the other don't-stop-at-trifles inventors of the day. The idea of this gentleman is to furnish power to run the whole world, so to speak, but more particularly the ocean steamers and ships of all kinds, railroad trains, factories, etc. Like the other inventors, he proposes to get his power very cheap—in fact, for nothing. His idea is to construct a turbine wheel, nearly one mile in diameter, with all the modern improvements. This wheel he intends to have placed in the great maelstrom off the coast of Norway, attaching to it cables which shall span the oceans, and which, when the wheel once starts in motion, as it is of course sure to do in this wonderful current, will furnish power for everybody. All the expenses attached to this will be repairs to the wheel and the cables which may occur from time to time, "and," said the inventor to a *Democrat* reporter, "you know that will amount to almost nothing." The projector of this extraordinary enterprise wishes his name withheld for the present, or until he has his plans and drawings nearer perfection, when he promises that they shall be accessible to everybody for inspection. He proposes to form a stock company to be known as the National Cable Towing Company, and will probably find no difficulty in getting subscribers to pay the expenses of his puttering over his visionary scheme.

A LETTER from Maine to the Philadelphia *Press* says: "Old Jase Hamilton, the patriarch and princeps of Moosehead guides, explained to me not long ago the workings of the Maine law for the protection of deer. It struck me as a fine illustration of what may be accomplished by intelligent legislation. The killing of deer is prohibited, except between the 1st of October and the 1st of January. At all other seasons of the year the penalty for shooting a deer is $40, one-half of which sum goes to the informant. Now the venison, the hide, and the horns of an average deer are worth something over $30. The protected animal is unhesitatingly shot whenever it is encountered in the woods, no matter what the season. The hunter gets a friend to enter information against him. He pays his $40 fine, $20 of which goes to his friend, and thus finds its way back into the pocketbook from which it came. This hunter then sells the carcass for $20 or more, and comes out even or a little ahead on the transaction, to say nothing of the sport he has had, and the excitement of defying the law. The result of this wonderful piece of legislation is, that deer will soon be scarce in the woods of Northern Maine. The moose are better protected. The fine for killing a moose out of season is $100. Ten or a dozen years ago they were regarded as almost extinct. Today the pine woods are said to be full of them once more."

IF ex-Senator Mitchell succeeds in getting elected to the Senate from Oregon a split in the Republican party seems inevitable. The opposition to him is of the most bitter character. The Portland *Oregonian* says that he can win only by the most barefaced corruption and bribery. It charges that the Republican members of the *Legislature* who refuse to vote for him have been approached with corrupt offers, and that the Democratic support he is receiving has been won by similar efforts. The *Oregonian* adds: "The Republican party will not follow Mitchell's leadership. No man of his personal character, political methods, and complete subservience to corporation control can lead the Republican party of Oregon."

A LITTLE incident which occurred on the morning of Sir Garnet Wolseley's recent victory shows that Mr. John Pender's estimate of the efficiency of the American telegraphic system is not too high. About 10 o'clock on that eventful morning a railroad-train stopped at a little station in the Indian Territory. There Mr. Pender received a dispatch informing him of the English victory, and was able to telegraph to Sir Garnet, who is an intimate friend of his, that "from a land where civilization is only dawning he sent his congratulations to the land of the Pyramids." And all this was done in less time than is represented by the difference of hours between the two points.

THE political situation in California is as mixed and uncertain as it is in many other States. There are four tickets in the field, and one more may be added to the number. The State went Democratic by only a few hundred majority two years ago, and the present unsettled condition of things gives few data upon which to base a prediction of the result of the present canvass. Both the Republicans and the Democrats seem to be fighting in the dark.

THERE is a farm of 8,000 acres in Bexar County, Texas, which to a youngster's eyes must present a spectacle of delight which no show on earth can equal. It is devoted to the raising of Shetland and spotted ponies for the special benefit of children with indulgent parents. The diminutive horses roam over the prairie with the docility and contentment of sheep, and are always on the best terms with each other and with the human family.

LOUISVILLE *Courier-Journal:* While Frank James was on his way to Jefferson City to surrender his arms to the Governor, a Caldwell County mob of alleged Kentuckians took Mary Sullivan, a member of a noted band of outlaws and robbers, and hung her to the first convenient limb. If this meets the eye of Mr. James, it may affect his future visits to his Logan County relatives.

THE recent Denver Exposition was a financial failure. It is stated that the grounds, building, and furniture cost $235,000, and only $100,000 of the bonds issued were sold; while nearly every man who bought a special privilege in the building lost heavily. The trouble is, that the managers went into it with only $75,000 in hand, and ran on tick recklesly.

THE competition of young girls for appointment in the English postal service is increasing. At an examination to test the qualifications of applicants a fortnight ago there were 800 candidates for thirty places. The salary is very small, beginning at only $2.50 a week.

C. C. DOWNING, Republican candidate for Congress in Nevada, was a newsboy on the Central Pacific Railroad, between Sacramento and Truckee, fifteen years ago.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

The Ohio idea this year seems to consist in laying the blame on the other fellow.

Anna Dickinson has renounced female suffrage, but will continue to play *Hamlet.* Anna ought to respect the dead.

A young lady in Laurens, S. C., has recovered $9,000 from John Berry for breach of promise. South Carolina is one of the places where talk isn't cheap.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, referring to the Democratic victory in Ohio, says that "never did the wires thrill with more glorious tidings." Invitations to drink are never sent by telegraph in Indiana.

A young man in Montreal has fasted for thirty-six days. The strangest thing about the affair is that he is never known to have worked on a country newspaper, and where he practiced for the feat is unknown.

An English paper says that Prof. Tyndall has built for himself an iron house at Hind Heath, on the borders of Hampshire. It would seem that even scientists are often at a loss to account for the lodge remaining in session so late, and prefer solitude.

According to an English paper "the obscure German Town of Klingenberg-on-Main has become so rich from a large interest in quarries that not only are there no taxes, but every burgher is presented with $25 at Christmas. At the celebration of the Sedan festival gifts were bestowed upon the householders and the children attending school. The municipality expended $50,000 in building a bridge across the Main, and in celebrating its opening money was distributed to all the inhabitants." Why sombedy doesn't ship a trotting-horse to Klingenberg is not clear.

A dispatch from Toronto states that a fourth-class clerk in the post-office has been arrested for the theft of letters, and over $5,000 in currency was found in his room. If this is the record for fourth-class clerks, a first-class one ought to make quite a good living.

Upon the noontide's perfect blue
There sleeps a perfect cloud;
The lily's faultless form is hid
Within her leafy shroud.

Now droops the cloud his silver wing,
Now fades the perfect blue;
The lily's form betrays a fault,
For lovers prove untrue.

—*John Kelly.*

PERSONALS.

Father Peter John Beckx, the General of the Order of Jesuits, is now in his 87th year, and his declining health has of late given rise to much speculation concerning his probable successor. He has been at the head of the order for nearly thirty years, which is an unusually long period, since it is the rule for only men already well advanced in years to be elevated to the position.

Mrs. Lois Dunlap, who has just died at Hollis, Me., aged 91 years, was the mother of Mrs. James Russell Lowell. Mrs. Dunlap's first husband, Capt. John Porter, was lost at sea, and in 1819 she married John, the brother of Gov. Dunlap. He failed in the West India trade, and after his death, in 1839, Mrs. Dunlap supported her children until they became successfully established in life.

Some one was one day rallying Congressman Lefevre on his eccentric chirography. "I ought to write better, that's a fact," he replied. "Why, some time ago I wrote a man thanking him for a clipping out from a newspaper about me, and asking him for the name and date of the paper; and he replied: 'I am much obliged for your advice and will follow it, believing that my claim will go through and I will at last get my pension.'"

While Theodore Barrere and Raymond Deslandes were at their wits' ends for a title for their latest comedy they went to Dieppe for a brief sojourn. Strolling along the beach one day they found a bracelet which belonged to a lovely young lady, who, in her delight at recovering her property, threw her arms around Barrere's neck and kissed him on both cheeks. Tete de Linotte. "I never saw her before," exclaimed Barrere, and thus was named one of the most popular plays ever produced in Paris.

Mr. Herbert Spencer is now spending a few days in Philadelphia as the guest of Mr. G. W. Childs, after which he will return to New York, and then, as soon as possible, set sail for his home in England. His health is so poor and the inevitable annoyances of travel are so great that he has given up all ideas of visiting the Far West. In fact, he is sorely disappointed with his visit to this country, so far as its effect upon his health is concerned. He is now scarcely as well as when he came here, and this result he attributes in great part to the characteristic American spirit of unrest and hurry and bustle with which he has been obliged to come in contact, especially in the large cities. He considers, however, that the American people have been very kind in respecting his wishes for quiet and seclusion.

One of the new rules of the United States Treasury is designed to prevent employés—and officers, too—from leaving the scene of duty by a private door before the close of office hours. The first man who was tripped by this regulation was Controller Knox himself. The other day, accompanied by his wife, he started to leave the building some time before the close of business by the west door, where his carriage was in waiting. But the doorkeeper said, "No, sir, you cannot go out here. My orders to that effect are strict." Expostulation and entreaty were of no avail, and Mr. Knox was obliged to go to the main door at the other side of the building, where, after giving a proper excuse for going away so early, he was allowed to depart.

When President Arthur was on his way from Alexandria Bay to New York two little girls, age 10 and 13 years, nieces of Gen. Butterfield, were presented to him, they being passengers on the same car. When they told him that they too had been boating and fishing, he described to them the glorious sport he had had on the St. Lawrence, and asked: "How would you like to catch a fifty-pound fish on a light rod like yours, with a tip almost as slender as a rye-straw? That beats bass-fishing. You have to play with the fish an hour or two, sometimes, and be careful not to allow him to escape or to break your rod." "Why," said Miss Thirteen-years-old, "a little girl up to Carlton caught a four-pound bass and broke the pole right off!" "Ah," replied the President, "when she gets older she will soon learn to play a larger fish than that on a light rod, and land him, too."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Prince Bismarck, who has long been one of the most decorated personages in Christendom, has just received an addition to his decorations in the order of the Chrysanthemum, conferred upon him by the Mikado of Japan. He has now forty-five decorations.

Mlle. Le Mercier, of the Gymnase Theatre, Paris, was accidentally shot recently with a toy American pistol by her little son. The small bullet imbedded itself in Mademoiselle's flesh and had to be extracted by a surgeon. The boy, a child of 8 years, was in despair, and murmured continually, "Je suis un petit parricide."

The London *Saturday Review* calls America "the country par excellence of superficial 'culture' and affected interest in science and arts." This same journal, in discussing certain phases of a recent political imbroglio in New York, conveys the startling information that Mr. Conkling "requested the President to pass a certain elevated railroad bill" as a personal favor!

The *International Getreide Zeitung* published in connection with the International Seed Fair lately held at Leipzig, points out that enormous fields of cereals in every stage of cultivation have been left untouched in Russia because of the partial exclusion of the Jews from the cereal trade, consequent on the persecutions. The agricultural classes cannot get advances on their grain.

A few days ago Victor Hugo presided at a banquet given at Veules, in France, at his expense, to eighty poor children, many of whom were orphans of drowned sailors and fishermen. The dinner was followed by a lottery. All the prizes were in money. There were no blanks, and the highest prize was 100 francs. Victor Hugo, in addressing the little folk, told them to believe in a just God, to love each other, and not fear death at sea or anywhere else to which duty called them.

A German writer, Emil Dechert, controverts the idea that North America is to overwhelm Europe in products and commerce. He says that Europe has a foreign commerce twice as great as all the rest of the world; that she predominates in all other productions; produces four times as much coal and iron as North America, three times as many cattle, four times as many sheep, three times as much grain, four times as much wheat; and has two and a half times as much horse-power in steam engines. "Europe is something yet," says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, "and is holding her own, while we are skinning our rich lands. We ought to know that she is something when we import from her to the value of $700,000,000 a year, when the shipping of Europe is increasing while ours is disappearing from the ocean, and, when Great Britain alone has driven our ships from every sea, and is carrying nearly all our own export and import trade."

Canon Liddell, of Durham, Eng., had a narrow escape from drowning in the sea a fortnight ago. He fell overboard from a London and Aberdeen steamer while she was passing the Firth of Forth, and, though the engines were stopped and a boat was lowered, no trace of him could at first be found. He had been given up entirely, and the boat was being hauled in, when his cries were heard a few hundred yards to the stern of the ship. The boat being again lowered, he was finally rescued after he had been more than a half-hour in the water. During that period of suspense the Canon's wife had been among the excited passengers who were witnessing the painful scene from the deck of the steamer. Canon Liddell, when on board, was found to be in a state of great exhaustion, though his condition was in no way serious.

The great autumn fair at Nijni Novgorod, which is of the greatest importance to the industry and trade of the whole Russian Empire, and at which the transactions sometimes aggregate $100,000,000, has been practically a failure this year. This unfortunate result was due to unprecedentedly low water in the Volga, in consequence of which the vast quantity of goods destined for the fair could not be delivered. Such a standstill on the most important commercial river of the empire assumed the character of a positive calamity. The owners of large stocks of goods lost the chances of selling their wares and making new purchases at the fair, and still worse, the commercial class in general were not in a position to meet their payments, which, in accordance with the usual custom, matured at the time of the fair. Merchants who succeeded in getting their goods delivered put down their prices and offered the most favorable terms of settlement without finding purchasers.

FOREIGN.

Arabi Heard Again in His Own Defense—His Compatriots.

Schouvaloff Once More in Favor—The Bimetallic Conference a Fiasco.

Parnell Telegraphs that Ireland Relies on America's Continued Support.

Germany, Having the St. Gothard Tunnel, Now Wants a Statutory Mountain.

Cremation—Irish Murders—Bombs and Jew-Baiters—Peace for Greece—Shipwreck.

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM

AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Oct. 12.—The following Pashas will be arraigned with Arabi for trial: Toulba, Ali Fehmy, Mahmoud Fehmy, Abdelal Samy, Toulba Yakoob, Omar, Rahmy and Ali Rouby, and Said Bey Gandeel.

A list of the prisoners awaiting the court-martial is handed the British Consul-General. It contains 113 names, exclusive of the prisoners in the provinces, who number thirty.

The examination of Arabi Pasha was continued today. It is understood he ably defended himself, denying complicity in the massacres and in the burning of Alexandria. He boldly vindicated his conduct as leader of the National party. He said that when he reached Cairo, after his defeat at Tel-el-Kebir, and found the inhabitants unwilling to continue the struggle, he immediately bowed to their will and surrendered.

Gen. Alison has been appointed to the chief command of the Army of Occupation.

Gens. Hamley and Willis have sailed for England.

Gen. Wolseley has not yet received permission to leave Egypt.

The Khedive today received a deputation of the National Grand Lodge of Free Masons. He thanked the deputation for their visit, and said he could not be sufficiently grateful to England for the assistance she had rendered him.

AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 12.—Thirty-two Europeans arrived to serve in the gendarmerie. Three Colonels accused of complicity in the late massacres were arrested in the interior and brought here.

IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Oct. 12.—The result of the inquiry into the recruiting of men for the Egyptian gendarmerie is that the authorities do not object to the departure of men who have no occupation.

AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, in replying to a toast tonight, said there no doubt was a feeling of sympathy among Mohammedans with the Egyptian insurrection, but the Indian Mohammedans know the Queen has made no distinction between her subjects, and that the Government has no desire to annex or govern Egypt. The Great Powers are satisfied England has no other object than to prevent anarchy and the closing of the canal, whether in peace or war. The Postmaster-General also spoke. He said the Liberal party were never more united or ready to sacrifice their individual wishes to the general good.

AT LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Courtney, Member of Parliament, in a speech last night said the policy of the Government was to detach Egypt from the Sultan; to look after the Suez Canal, and to allow the Egyptians to stew in their own juice, and in so acting warn the Khedive that his future position depended upon his management of affairs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Ingestre Hall, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, near Stafford, was destroyed by fire today.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

At Newmarket, for the Champion Stakes, Thebais and Tristan ran a dead heat for the first place; Dutch Oven third. Six ran.

CREMATIONS.

An account is published of two cremations, the first which have taken place in England. The bodies were those of Lady Hanham and Mrs. Hanham, who died in Dorsetshire in 1877 and 1876, respectively. They both expressed the wish that their bodies be cremated. Their remains were kept in a mortuary until preparations for the process were complete. Last Sunday the remains, inclosed in substantial coffins, were placed in a furnace on plates of iron and fire-brick and reduced to ashes.

WRECKED ON HER TRIAL TRIP.

GLASGOW, Oct. 12.—The new steamship Belgium, 4,000 tons, built at Aberdeen for the American trade, was totally wrecked on her trial trip.

LONGFELLOW.

John Walter, A. J. Mundella, Harding S. Gifford, Prof. Ray Sankester, Canon Rowsell, and the Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood joined the Longfellow Memorial Committee.

Ingestre Hall was completely gutted. The loss is estimated at £500,000.

TUAM.

The Archbishop of Tuam has forbidden the clergymen of his diocese from taking part in the National Conference.

IN THE INTEREST OF IRISH MANUFACTURES.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—At a meeting of the Exhibition Company, Lord-Mayor Dawson submitted a prospect for the formation of a new company, and £500 was voted to defray the preliminary expenses connected with its organization. He also proposed that the new company take powers to carry on banking transactions and grant loans on ample security to Irish manufacturers.

THE LOUGH MASK MURDERS.

In the inquiry into the murder of the Huddys, near Lough Mask, the informer, Kerrigan, and his wife testified that the elder Huddy was stunned with a stone as he was serving the processes. He was then kicked, and one of the assassins fired four rounds from a revolver into his body, killing him. The younger Huddy's head was then dashed against a heap of stones, and he was afterwards shot in the presence of a crowd of villagers. The corpses were then placed in sacks and taken to Lough Mask.

"UNITED IRELAND"

says Parnell has cabled Mooney, President of the National Land League of America, that he will at the conference advise the adoption of a prudent though firm policy, strictly maintaining the original program and the abolition of rack-rents pending the attainment of peasant proprietary. *United Ireland* says it believes this expresses the unanimous opinion of the Irish leaders and declares "the foolish chatter about dissensions absolutely baseless."

PARNELL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—James Mooney, President of the Irish Land League of America, has received the following dispatch from Dublin:

I shall advise the Tuesday conference to adopt a prudent though firm policy upholding the original platform—abolition of rack rent—pending the attainment of peasant proprietory. I feel confident this will secure our proper maximum of progress with the minimum of oppressive coercion, and meet the approval of Irishmen at home and abroad. Ireland relies on America's continued support. PARNELL.

GERMANY.

PROF. GNEIST.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The reason of Prof. Gneist declining reelection to the Prussian Landtag was that, in view of party differences respecting the commercial and financial policy of the Government, there was no place for him in which to take any beneficial share in legislation. The reelection of all the members is considered certain.

THE TUNNEL.

Petitions in favor of a duty on vegetables and an increase of duties on corn and cattle have been forwarded to the Government from many quarters, but they have so far met with little attention. The immense influence of the opening of the St. Gothard Railway upon the importation of cattle and cereals from Italy and the Levant, however, has given a serious importance to the question, and it is considered probable an increase of duties will be proposed in the Reichstag.

COLOGNE, Oct. 12.—Sixteen delegates have arrived here to attend the bimetallic conference. They are nearly all Germans.

A FIASCO.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says: The Bimetallist Congress seems to have somewhat of the character of a great National assembly convened and exclusively attended by the tailors of tooley street. The congress is spoken of as a fiasco.

AUSTRIA.

THE RIOTS AT PRESBURG.

PESTH, Oct. 12.—In the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies Herr Tisza, Prime Minister, in reply to questions in relation to the anti-Jewish riots in Presburg, said the movement might eventually degenerate into one of a Socialistic character. He declared that he would never tolerate the perpetration of excesses. With a view to the settlement of the question, the Government, he said, had introduced measures revising the usury and and trade laws.

THE HUNGARIAN BUDGET

shows a deficit of 21,681,000 florins.

BOMBS DISCOVERED.

VIENNA, Oct. 12.—A large number of Orsini bombs were found in the rooms of Demeter Rogosa, the companion of Overdank.

WEST INDIES.

TIDAL WAVES.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 30.—On the 16th inst. the tidal wave invaded the mouth of the river Ozama three times. Vessels parted their chains, some striking the bottom. At Guayubin the same day the sea receded twenty feet. The phenomenon was repeated along the west coast as far as Azua the 7th and 9th insts.

THE CYCLONE.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—The late cyclone did much damage in the Vuelta Abajo, especially at Consolacion del Sar. The tobacco crop suffered greatly. Two coast steamers were lost on the south side of the island. The passengers were saved.

RUSSIA.

A BETTER SYSTEM.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—The revenue of Russia from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, this year, was 30,128,000 rubles more than the same time in 1881, and the expenditure of the same period was 26,603,000 rubles less.

RUMORS.

It is persistently rumored that Count Tolstoi, Minister of the Interior, and Bunge, Minister of Finance, will resign, and Count Peter Schouvaloff and Abasa will probably succeed them.

SPAIN.

TREATIES.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—At the Cabinet Council today the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that negotiations for treaties of commerce with various nations were progressing, and that the basis of a treaty with Germany had been fixed. Spain, he said, entertained friendly sentiments towards England, but was unable to arrange an agreement for a treaty with that country.

FRANCE.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF LATE YEARS.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The new trial of Fenayron, the apothecary, his wife, and his brother for the murder of the apothecary Aubert has begun.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION SETTLED.

ATHENS, Oct. 12.—The difficulty between Turkey and Greece is regarded as terminated.

THE FIRE RECORD.

The alarm from Box No. 286 at 6:15 o'clock last night was caused by the burning of a chimney at No. 3709 La Salle street. No damage.

The still to Engine Company No. 19 at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by some boys setting fire to some shavings in the barn in the rear of No. 45 University place, owned by Robert Nichols. Damage nominal.

The alarm from box No. 316 at 1:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a chimney fire at No. 57 Burlington street. No damage.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Olathe, Kas., states that a fire there last night destroyed the building occupied by the Post-office, the Olathe *Mirror* newspaper, and several law offices. The mails were saved. Total loss, $18,000; insurance one-half that sum.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 12.—Packer Colliery No. 2, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, burned. Loss, $50,000. The colliery shipped about 100 cars of coal per day, and employed between 400 and 500 hands.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—A Terrell, Texas, special says a fire there early this morning destroyed nearly a block of business houses, involving a heavy loss. Among the losers are J. H. Muckelroy & Co., $30,000; H. Brien & Co., $25,000; C. L. Jones & Son, $35,000. Other losses will probably increase the total to $100,000 or upwards. The insurance is light.

CROPS IN THE BRITISH NORTHWEST.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 12.—Specials from Manitoba and all crop sections of the British Northwest report a favorable season for crops. The average yield of wheat is thirty-two bushels per acre; largest yield 104 bushels, thrashed from two acres. Oats averaged forty-four bushels, barley thirty, roots from 250 to 500 bushels, peas twenty-five bushels. The potato yield is phenomenal, the average per acre being 274 bushels, the largest yield reported being 400 bushels, raised on half an acre of sod of first breaking. The hay crop is heavy. An enormous area of new land was broken this season. The rapid extension of settlement calls for more railroads to get crops to market. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 45,000 emigrants entered the country. Thousands came too early.

THREE MEN KILLED.

ALMA, Col., Oct. 12.—This afternoon while an engine pushing an empty flat was coming down a steep grade on the Mosquito Extension of the South Park Railroad the flat-car struck a mule which was on the track, throwing the engine and car down an embankment. Conductor Jack Bledsoe and two unknown men were instantly killed. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping from the engine.

SALE OF CATTLE.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 12.—At a cattle sale at the fair-grounds today sixty-one head of Polled Angus and Galloway cattle were sold from the herd of A. Mathews, of this city. The sale aggregated $26,720, the averages being as follows: Angus cows, $748; Angus cows, calves, and bulls, $639; and Galloway cows, $467. A number of cattle-men were present from other States, including Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Texas.

Oh, My Corns.

Dr. Wing's remedy, just the thing; no pain; perfectly harmless. Druggists, 92 Lake street.

NEW YORK.

Miss Marie Prescott's Libel Suit Against the American News Company.

Some Blunt Statements by Ex-Judge Fullerton for the Defense.

The County Democracy Still at Sea Regarding Their Local Ticket.

Ex-Soldiers Looking After Their Interests—A Brutal Dog-Fight at Hunter's Point.

Western Union Election—Mining Litigation—Beecher—A Card from W. H. Vanderbilt.

MARIE PRESCOTT.

HER SUIT AGAINST THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—In a sheet devoted to the discussion of theatrical topics and known as *Nym Crinkle* an article was published in August, 1881, which reflected severely on Marie Prescott, the actress who supported the Italian actor Salvini last season. The article called attention to the fact that a portrait of Miss Prescott had been published in another so-called dramatic journal which had previously published attacks upon her ability as an actress and her good name as a woman. It charged that she paid $25 for the publication of her portrait, had thus appeased her former assailant, and procured some notoriety for himself, but at the same time had given the public reason to believe that the statements which had been made against her good name were founded in truth. Miss Prescott, considering this article to be libelous, began a suit for $20,000 damages against the American News Company, by which corporation *Nym Crinkle* was sold and distributed.

THE TRIAL

of the suit was begun today before Judge Russell and a jury in the Superior Court. Miss Prescott, or, as she is known off the stage, Mrs. Pertzel, is about 30 years of age. Her lawyer rested his case after proving the publication and circulation of the alleged libelous article. Ex-Judge Fullerton opened the case for the defense, stating that the American News Company had not circulated the alleged libelous article with knowledge of its contents or with the purpose to do the plaintiff harm. The proper person for her to sue under the circumstances was the publisher of the paper; but, as she had sued his client, he proposed to prove the truth of the article, and that the plaintiff was not a chaste woman. On the contrary, he said, he would show that she had been the mistress of several men. Upon hearing this Miss Prescott grew red, and

HER EYES FILLED WITH TEARS.

A little boy who sat by her side, and who was said to be her own son, noticing her tears, began to weep in sympathy with her. After having shown by a witness that publications are distributed by the American News Company without knowledge of their contents, ex-Judge Fullerton astonished the actors and theatrical managers present by calling the plaintiff as a witness for the defense. She said, in response to his inquiries, that Marie Prescott was her maiden name, but she was the wife of Mr. William Pertzel, to whom she was married in this city on June 23, 1881. Being asked to produce her marriage certificate, she answered curtly, "I haven't it."

"Where is it?" said the ex-Judge.

"None of your business," calmly answered the witness.

"Is this the best account you can give this jury of your marriage?"

Letting her examiner pass from her view, Miss Prescott, addressing the jury, said:

"I was married to William Pertzel on the 23d of June, 1881.

I AM HIS WIFE,

and that's enough."

She subsequently admitted that in 1869 she was married to one Edward James Burke, about whose whereabouts there was some uncertainty. Ex-Judge Fullerton then asked:

"Did you ever profess to be the wife of Ernest Harvier?" and the witness answered "Never!" with much vigor.

"Did you ever sign your name as Marie Harvier?" The emphatic answer to this question was "No, never!" She subsequently denied that she wrote certain letters handed to her for identification, but admitted the authorship of others, which she said she wrote to her husband, Mr. Pertzel. Ex-Judge Fullerton read one of those letters, in which he thought there was evidence that it and the others had been written by the witness to Ernest Harvier, but he explained that the reference in it to "Ernest" was sarcastic, and could only be understood by her husband, who had the key to it in other letters.

CITY POLITICS.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Democracy of New York are still at sea regarding the local ticket. There was a long consultation held by the County Democracy this evening, and it was decided to present the following names at the joint conference to be held tomorrow evening: Allan Campbell, Corporation Counsel, William C. Whitney, Franklin Edson, George W. Lane, and Robert B. Rosevelt. The names of Messrs. Roosevelt and Whitney are to be presented simply because it is understood that Tammany intends to present at least two names of candidates who are members of its organization. Messrs. Rosevelt and Whitney are prominently identified with the County Democracy. It is intimated that a large sum of money will be thrown into the canvass if Mr. Whitney becomes the union candidate. The names which Tammany's conference committee is likely to submit to

THE JOINT CONFERENCE

includes those of Congressman Cox, Judge Charles H. Van Brunt, Charles F. Allen, Congressman H. P. Dugro, and J. Nelson Tappan. Irving Hall's candidate will probably be Herman Oelrichs, who is well thought of also by Tammany Hall. The general sentiment among politicians is that there will be three district local tickets in the field this fall. The indications all seem to point in that direction at the present time. The enthusiasm of the delegates to the County Democracy's convention, when the subject was broached of placing Allan Campbell at the head of the organization's ticket and going into the fight without reference to Tammany, is pointed out as evidence of the bent of that organization. The probabilities point to one ticket, with Allan Campbell for Mayor, to be supported by the citizens' movement and by the County Democrats; another headed by the favorit of Tammany and Irving Halls; and a third to be selected by the Republican machine.

G. A. R.

PROTECTING THEIR INTERESTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A convention of delegates from Grand Army of the Republic posts throughout this State will be held here tomorrow night. The movement, started by John A. Dix Post, No. 135, regarding the discharges of veteran soldiers from service in the various departments of the Government in violation of the civil-service laws, has met with hearty support in every direction. All of the posts heard from have appointed committees to confer with and assist in whatever action may be taken by the convention, and in many instances the committees have been instructed to attend in person. It is proposed that the delegates present and those named from other posts shall constitute a general committee, and shall name from among themselves an executive committee, to consist of fifty or more comrades, and that to this executive committee shall fall the duty of looking to the recognition of the rights of veterans in connection with Government appointments throughout the State. It is proposed that this committee shall also take the initiatory steps toward the organization of general and executive committees in every State, and ultimately the appointment of a National executive committee, through which united influence may be brought to bear should occasion require.

A DOG-FIGHT.

A BRUTAL SPECTACLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—An unusually brutal dog-fight took place at Hunter's Point this afternoon. For one hour and three-quarters two full-blooded English bulldogs attacked each other without any other interference than that provided by the rules governing these exhibitions. The dogs were Bruto, a brindle, weighing thirty-five pounds, and Tug, a clear white, weighing about thirty pounds. The dogs were scratched at 2 o'clock and fought five rounds. In the fifth fifth round Bruto was left apparently lifeless upon the floor of the pit. Several thousand dollars, it is said, changed hands upon the result. The fight was one of the most bitterly contested that has been known in the vicinity of Hunter's Point in many months. Bruto, crippled beyond all possibility of recovery, was shot by his owner before the party left the inclosure.

TEA.

THE TRADE DEMORALIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—There is uneasiness in the tea trade on account of the excessive amount of stock on hand, and dealers are anxious to dispose of it. Prices have declined from 10 to 25 per cent in the general trade, and the coming in of new teas has caused much anxiety. A member of one of the largest importing firms here says: "There is a large stock of low grade goods in the market, and it is demoralizing trade to a certain extent. The only way in which these can be sold is through the auction-rooms, which have become damaging to the legitimate trade. The advices from China indicate that the export of teas will probably be less this year than for the last two years. From Japan, however, the reports show that the exports will be a million and a quarter pounds more than last year."

MINNIE HAUK'S DOG.

HOW IT ELUDED A CUSTOMS OFFICER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—As Miss Minnie Hauk, the singer, who arrived here from Europe today, was leaving the steamship pier, her dog, a pretty poodle, was stopped by a custom-house inspector: "You cannot take the dog along yet, Madam. You will have to wait until the declarations are made out."

"Why?"

"I must find out if that dog is on the list."

Several of the gentlemen remonstrated. Mr. Smith E. Lane, the Park Commissioner, said: "Why, you don't want the ladies to wait in the rain on account of the dog?" The Inspector insisted, but Mme. Hauk, who led the dog by a string, slipped it from his collar, blew a silver whistle, and the dog started off at full speed, and was soon out of sight. "He is a Yankee," she said, "and is only returning to his native land."

ITEMS.

DEATH OF HENRY W. TURNER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Mr. Henry W. Turner, the late President of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, manager of the publication department of the *Nautical Gazette*, and a prominent Freemason, died at his residence, Brooklyn, this morning. He was in the 56th year of his age.

MISS EMILY FAITHFUL

will arrive here tomorrow on the Inman steamer City of Brussels.

WESTERN UNION.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At a meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the following were elected officers: Dr. Norvin Green, President; Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, Vice-President and General Manager; Augustus Schell, John Vanhorne, and Harrison Durkee, Vice-Presidents; D. H. Bates, Acting Vice-President and Assistant General Manager; J. B. Van Every, Acting Vice-President. The other officers hold over. Executive Committee—Norvin Green, Thomas T. Eckert, Edwin D. Morgan, John Vanhorne, Augustus Schell, Harrison Durkee, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Alonzo B. Cornell, Sidney Dillon, Cyrus W. Field, and George J. Gould.

DIFFERENTIAL RATES.

At today's meeting of the agents of the different railroad lines in Commissioner Fink's office, the committee to prepare forms for continuous train passage tickets reported that they could not reach any conclusion. They were discharged. Another committee of General Passenger Agents of the four trunk lines and the Boston & Albany lines was appointed. The meeting then decided to give the differential fare already established between intermediate points a further trial. The meeting adjourned till Nov. 22, when differential fares and the award of percentages for divisions of earnings under the pooling contract will be specially considered. A suggestion that the next meeting be held in Louisville was not acted upon.

ANOTHER MINING SENSATION.

Martin B. Hayes has been arrested and suit began against him with damages laid at $200,000 for circulating malicious reports regarding the Central Rica mining property, recently purchased by the plaintiff, J. B. Whitney, President of the Bonanza Development Company. The property was sold to Whitney by Hayes, the defendant, and Mr. Moffatt, of Denver.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Churches passed a resolution expressing regret at Beecher's withdrawal, affirming a belief that the divergence of his views on theological and doctrinal points from the views of the association were not sufficiently serious to demand such a course, and expressing the hope that he would see his way clear to withdraw his resignation.

A CARD FROM VANDERBILT.

William H. Vanderbilt writes a card anent a recently-published interview. He says: "I do not and never have entertained any such opinions as are attributed to me. I did not use the language reported as to the public, anti-monopoly politicians, or the Nickel-Plate Road, and both my words and ideas are misreported and misrepresented in the report. I have frequently been interviewed by the New York press, and every one knows I never use language or expression as attributed to me by the reporter."

SECRETARY FOLGER

arrived today.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The Civil-Service Reform Association of Brooklyn tonight passed a resolution denouncing the interference of the Federal Administration in the politics of this State as contrary to the declaration in favor of civil-service reform embodied in the Republican National Convention, upon which the present Administration was elected, and as utterly opposed to the spirit of our Government.

FREE CANALS.

The Union League pronounced tonight for free canals.

WRESTLING.

Walter E. Brown, champion of the Boston police, and Officer James Quigley, of the eighteenth precinct, wrestled for a gold medal tonight. The terms were one hour's collar and elbow, and one hour's Greaco-Roman, the one winning the greatest number of falls to be declared the champion of both departments. Quigley won the first hour's wrestling, throwing his man twice, but being only allowed one fall. In the Graeco-Roman Brown was soon on his shoulders, and the referee announced a fall. Brown protested that the rules called for two shoulders and hip, but he was overruled and left the stage. The medal was given to Quigley. Clarence Whistler offers to wrestle any man in the world for $1,000 to $5,000.

THE NEGRO UPRISING.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Oct. 12.—Information from Russell and Lee Counties, Alabama, states that all is quiet in the neighborhood where an insurrection by negroes was anticipated. The whole excitement grew out of false rumors floating around the country. The matter has been promptly investigated, and the excitement is quieting down. No trouble is likely to occur.

WESTERN BEEF AT ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—In consequence of the opening of the trade here in Western dressed beef the butchers of the fresh slaughtered cattle had to reduce their prices one cent per pound. The ruling prices today are 6@10 cents for common to choice. Cattle cannot be profitably slaughtered at the prices now obtained.

AMERICA ABROAD.

European Ideas About Our People and Our Ways.

Margery Deane in Boston Transcript.

It was in a Nuremberg horse-car that we ladies opened our map in the guidebook, and called forth by the act this remark from a gentlemen who thought we understood no German. He turned upon us a most flattering look of respectful admiration and said to his companion: "That is the way the American women get about the world. They start out alone, consult their maps, go ahead, and seem to enjoy themselves beyond any women alive. I must say I like it in them." But the other gentleman gave his shoulders a significant German shrug, and replied that it didn't quite suit his idea of woman's vocation. I am sure he was comparing us unfavorably with his own good Hausfrau, very likely at home that moment concocting a favorite dish for his supper, or knitting in the garden, gossiping harmlessly with a neighbor perhaps, and probably wearing the same stolid expression when abroad that the other women in this same horse-car wore at that moment. Yesterday I read in an Austrian paper, in the correspondence of a contributor now in America, a most flattering article concerning American ladies. It has an apologetic tone, however, which is a little annoying, for naturally we do not know the need of being apologized for, though I am aware that we are not altogether esteemed in German households, where we have the reputation of being poor housekeepers and lacking domestic qualities dear to the German heart. My observation teaches me that we are much better housekeepers than the German women. In the first place, we have three times the house to keep. It is true, we are not always hanging about a kitchen or noting down expenses in a book, but a good general makes little noise. This correspondent says: "Were it legal for me to have two wives I would take one American, the other a German. The first I would keep upon a pedestal [he would have a good time, I fancy, keeping her stationary], and I would worship her from a distance. She would wear the beautiful clothes, and always delight my eye; but the German should be my housekeeper and the mother of my children. American women direct their households only, while our women are not afraid to put their hands to work." As for that matter, I am as proud of being a good ruler as a common soldier, and find it much more agreeable. We are told in this article that we are cultured, beautiful, and amiable, but not domestic. How does the New-England housekeeper like that?

We feel annoyance very often at the erroneous impressions we find among foreigners of American women as a whole. Last night, at a friend's, I met an English girl of the aristocracy—a clever, frank girl—who looked me straight in the face and said: "Your American girls are so pretty, but always so fast, you know." If you are wise you never argue with an Englishwoman. "Your English is not so bad," she said again, "but it does amuse me to hear you Americans talk." In the next breath she asked me if I thought a certain court beauty, who was present, had gone off in her looks since I saw her last, and if I didn't think Oscar Wilde was quite nasty (pronounced nawsty).

That we are imposed upon because we are Americans and ladies is very true. If a coachman asks us the first time the tariff price, it is a matter of surprise to us; if our bill is not a third more at every hotel than it would be for a native, we feel like rewarding the landlord on the spot. In one hotel we ordered some melon. For three slices we were charged 75 cents. We were assured that melons only grew under glass in Germany. A half-hour later we found them in the market-place—we always go through the markets—for 15 cents each.

We got a list of private lodgings, and the hunt began to be exciting. We had a chance to see how the middle classes, who let lodgings during this crowded time, live, and I assure you the American housekeeper who takes care of her own house need not be ashamed of her house and housekeeping as compared to those of these "thrifty, domestic German wives." We picked our way pretty daintily up and down a good many staircases. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business," is an old saying, and it certainly applies to these halls and staircases which are used in common by half a dozen families. Apartments, neat enough, even pretty, were reached by such villainous passageways that we were almost discouraged, when at last we found a woman that did not put beds in her best parlor.

This being a parlor, there was gas in it. Having been converted into a sleeping-room the gas was turned off at the metre and two candles stood upon the centre table. We at once begged for gaslight, and the good soul looked incredulous. Was it possible that we demanded gaslight in our sleeping apartment? We signified our great willingness to pay the extra expense, and the gas was turned on. She lighted one burner, turned it half-way up, and went out. We locked the door, lighted four burners, and reveled in a luxury we had not found before on the Continent, and don't expect to find again. We paid for our light by measurement, but to prevent our landlady from thinking us quite insane we turned out three lights and turned down the one every time she paid us a visit. She was very sociable and came often, and it kept one or the other of us busy striking matches and locking the door behind her. They have so little idea of luxury here, even in the best households! In six months of living in private houses in Europe—and handsome houses, too, some of them belonging to the wealthiest of the nobility—I never saw a bath-room, and never made an evening toilet except by candle-light, two wax candles being considered sufficient. Imagine a Back Bay belle making a ball toilet by the light of two wax candles! It is with incredulous faces these people listen to my accounts of our daily use of the telephone. Only yesterday a somewhat pompous German said to us, "We invent these things, but you Americans apply them to your every-day use." Under her breath I heard one of the quartet say, "I should smile." She told me later that only politeness forbade her hurling steamboats and telegraph-poles at his head, and that she was surprised into a slang expression she had never been guilty of in her life before.

An Austrian baroness told me yesterday that a friend of ours of whom I was asking—who had died mysteriously—had possibly died from an American duel. I begged her to explain what an American duel was like, and she looked at me in amazement, having a firm belief that most Americans died in that manner. It seems that here in Austria it is not uncommon, though considered a most cowardly thing to do, for two antagonists to draw lots by means of two balls, one black and the other white, to decide which shall put an end to his life. He who gets the black ball must kill himself in some way. This is always termed an Amerikanerische duel, and is a manner of settling difficulties, and going out of this world, supposed to prevail very generally in America.

GRAVE ROBBERY.

AMSTERDAM, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Oct. 12.—The grave of John Knox, in the cemetery at West Charlton, has been robbed. There are no traces of the remains. The robbery was discovered by opening the grave to change the position of the body preparatory to the erection of a monument. Knox in life was a prominent citizen of Amsterdam.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, accompanied by three or four other prominent citizens of that State, arrived here tonight. They leave tomorrow for Kansas and Texas on a trip of observation.

An Infernal Machine.

Belfast (Me.) Journal.

A rather sad affair took place on one of our streets the other day. A young lady with her arms full of bundles emerged from a dry-goods store when one of them fell on the sidewalk without her noticing it. Just behind her was a young man, and a Belfast young man who is not polite is not anything, and he quickly stepped forward to pick it up. Now a bundle done up in a piece of paper with a dry-goods advertisement on it is apparently as harmless as a mother's spanking, and there it lay as guileless as an angleworm on a sidewalk after a rain. Just as he stooped to pick it up there was a rustling of the paper, the twist began to come out of the ends, and in another instant a bright red thing, a sort of a cross between a balloon and a devilfish, flew into the air before his eyes, and a No. 10, thirty-six-inch, double-jointed, duplex, elliptic, steel-bowed, bustle-attachment, dollar-and-a-half, red-headed hoopskirt waltzed around, and gyrated, and opened, and shut up, and fell on the walk as flat and thin as a restaurant pie; and the young man straightened himself up, looking as if he wished the tail of comet No. 3 would sweep him from this fair land, and the young lady came back with a face that resembled a sunset on a 50-cent chromo, and she picked up the wire contrivance, and then she went towards the east and he went towards the west, and the sun ducked his head behind a cloud to hide a smile, and three or four looked on, laid down and laughed, and doubled themselves up in a manner that would have made a mess of green apples hang their heads in shame.

VIOLINS.

Masterpieces of the Cremona School—Instruments That Become Tired.

New York Sun.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 30.—Louis Blumenberg, the violoncello virtuoso, has been spending his between seasons here at his home. When the *Sun* correspondent dropped in he was contemplating his instrument with a dissatisfied air. The amber varnish on the violoncello shone with its wonted mellow lustre, its long neck was firmly erect, its carved head thrown back in true Stradivarius pose, and the strings, as they were fretted by the virtuoso's fingers, emitted sonorous notes.

"What is the matter?" was asked.

"I can't tell exactly," was the reply. "It is tired and needs a rest. If I lay it aside for a week or so, it will regain its perfection of tone, without anything else being done to it. It is a hard thing to explain, and it is a fact familiar to every artist. If you use an instrument too much it loses its tone—not enough, perhaps, for the average auditor to perceive, but the artist knows it."

"Maybe the trouble is then with the artist himself—losing the precision of his touch from over-practice," said the caller.

"That is the explanation which most naturally occurs to one, but it is not good. The trouble is with the instrument. Every artist meets with it, and has to keep more than one in use. Wilhelmj has to lay his Stradivarius violin aside occasionally, and use his Gemünder until the Stradivarius is rested. Every man who uses a razor knows that it gets tired from too much use, and regains its temper from being laid aside for a while, and it is the same with musical instruments. Tone is a puzzle anyhow. A crack in the belly of a violin or 'cello you might think would be fatal to tone from its interception of sound vibrations, but sometimes cracks seem to cause an improvement. Instruments that are well treated improve by age. It may be that the rich tones of a fine Stradivarius or Guanerius are due largely to their age, and that the exquisit mellow quality which we find in them is the acquisition of years. Guillaume, who was, in his time, a celebrated Paris maker, is now in disrepute because the fine tone which he imparted to his instruments was not lasting. He had some process for medicating the wood of his instruments that gave them strength and softness of tune, but age, instead of improving them, impaired their quality. Then, again, the tune of instruments seems to result from happy chance adjustments of their parts which cannot be repeated with any certainty. The masterpieces of the Cremona school now in existence may be strokes of good fortune that the old makers themselves could not always certainly effect. You see that the bridge of my 'cello here is not a particularly fine-looking bit of wood. Some time ago when I happened to drop into an instrument-maker's shop, he said: 'I have got a splendid piece of maple 150 years old, just the thing to make you a new bridge.' Well, he made the bridge, and it looked right, and seemed to fit right, but when I tried it the strings didn't sound right. I worked with it for some time, but finally had to give it up. Then the bow has a great deal to do with the tune. Its wood must be strong, and at the same time slender and light; it must be firm without being rigid, and must have perfect evenness of texture, so as to give the same quality of percussion from whatever point it may be applied to the strings. There are celebrated makers of bows as well as of instruments. The Lupot bow is famous. The maker is a Frenchman, who flourished in the first quarter of this century. He got hold of a fine lot of Pernambuco wood, and all his bows were made of selected pieces. A good Lupot bow is worth $100. An ordinary bow, which would look as if it were just as good, can be bought for $5.

"It is a hard thing to get hold of a fine old instrument," the virtuoso went on, the 'cello strings now sounding in melancholy chords under his straying fingers. "I believe I told you that Wilhelmj plays a Stradivarius. Remenyi has quite a collection, but generally plays an Amati. Ole Bull had a large violin by one of the earliest makers of the Cremona school, Gaspard da Salo. Some fine instruments are in the hands of amateurs. Assistant-Secretary-of-State Hunter has a violoncello of Stradivarius tone, if not of that make. Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, although not himself a 'cello player, I believe, paid about $2,500 for a Guanerius. It is the rich amateur who runs up the price of such instruments until they are out of the reach of the poor artist. There is a manufacturer of garden tools in Hartford who has a splendid collection of violins, and yet, so far as his own playing is concerned, an ordinary fiddle would do him just as well as a Stradivarius. In his collection is the famous King Joseph Guanerius violin. It is a wonderful instrument. I can't describe to you the power, softness, and sweetness of its tones. They are exquisit. I suppose he could get $4,000 or $5,000 for that violin at any time. It is almost impossible to appreciate the value of such an instrument. He has a collection of fifteen bows that would bring from $1,500 to $2,000. No instruments could be better cared for than those of his collection; but, strange as it may seem, there are persons with a mania for collecting instruments who don't know how to take care of them when they get them. I knew a Baltimore collector who had violins all over his house, often in places where they were liable to be broken at any time. I was up-stairs in his house once, and was going to sit down on a bed, when he shouted to me to look out—that a violin was in there. Sure enough, a violin was stuck under the bedclothes because he was too careless to get a bag for it. I once came across a fine 'cello in a town in Central New York, owned by a man who can't play it, doesn't take proper care of it, and yet won't sell it. If it were not for such men artists would not have to make great sacrifices to get instruments with which they can realize their conceptions. Of course they must have fine instruments. Nothing less will content them, even though audiences should be just as well satisfied to hear any well-made instrument as the divine voice of a Stradivarius."

Artemus Ward and the London Cabby

From the Reminiscences of an Old Bohemian.

Artemus Ward, the prince of humorists, positively reveled in what I think he was the first to dub a "goak." I remember, late one night in the fall of 1866, Artemus, dear little Jeff Prowse, and my humble self were left alone in the club-room at Ashley's. Artemus proposed an adjournment to the Alhambra. Prowse and self joyfully assented. Artemus asked Jeff to charter a cab. The vehicle soon drew up. It was a clear night, and the hotel and street-lamps shed a bright light, which gave us a full view of the driver's face. He was grave and stolid-looking, and evidently self-possessed. Artemus seemed to study the man's features for a brief moment; then he intimated to me in a whisper that he was going to have a lark with cabby. Assuming a grave air, which sat so marvelously well on his face, he addressed the man in slow, measured accents. "My friend," he said, "you look to me a man of thought and experience, in fact, the very man likely to decide a most important and most difficult question which has arisen between me and my friend there," pointing to Jeff, who looked slightly puzzled. "Do you take me? Will you be arbiter between us?" Cabby looked so dubious at first that I thought he was going to say "Gammon," or "shut up," or something of the sort. However, so wondrously intent did Artemus look, and so supernally grave was his manner that the man's suspicions faded away from his face as snow will under a hot sun. He gave a half-grunt, then said briefly, "Fire away, guv'nor, let's know wat's all about."

"Well," responded Artemus, with slow deliberateness, weighing every word apparently. "Well, look ye here, now, my friend; that gentleman there"—pointing again at Jeff Prowse, who, not knowing exactly how Charley might choose to compromise him with a mayhap irate Jehu, began to give slight signs of feeling rather uncomfortable—"maintains that it is the divergence of contradictory opinions, which in the natural logical sequence of reasoning, and in the inferential conclusions of argumentation, must in the final end inevitably lead to convergence, and concord and harmony among people, and bring about that most devoutly-wished-for consummation which man to man the world all o'er shall brethren be and a' that. I trust you follow me, my friend?" "I follow you, guv'nor; fire away," said cabby briefly, who evidently was not quite clear yet what it all could possibly be about. "Now, you see, my good fellow," pursued Artemus, with increased intentness of face and graver ponderousness of manner and diction, "I, on the other part, assert and I mean to stick to it, too, let gainsay who may,"—with a ferocious glare our way—"that it is contrariwise and opposite, the convergence of concurrent, concordant and coincident opinions that must inevitably in its corollary and concomitant consequential train of its outcoming results lead to divergences, difficulties, and differences"—raising his voice to a higher pitch, and frantically sawing and beating the air with his outstretched right arm—"which will make one man jump at another's throat and strive to strangle him to death!" Then he proceeded more quietly—"Now, my friend, you cannot but admit that I have placed the case fairly before you. Now, please, give us your decision." Cabby, who had apparently listened with much serious attention to this rigmarole, bent his head on one side, and with one eye shut, gave Artemus the benefit of an inimitably droll look. Then he proceeded with gravity of manner equal to Ward's and still more ponderous slowness of enunciation to deliver himself of the following oracular decision, which would have done honor to great Bushby himself: "Well, guv'nor, it is a knotty pint and a 'ard nut to crack for the likes o' me; seein' as there is a great deal to be said on both sides; but don't ye think, now, guv'nor, it's rayther a dry question to settle? Vich I knowed from the first ye vos a gen'leman, hevery inch o' you, guv'nor." Having said which he looked expectant. "Sold!" cried Artemus, laughing, jumping into the vehicle followed by us. "You shall have your liquor, cabby. Drive on."

READY TO REFORM.

Upon the "slip" at the Harrison Street Station last night a TRIBUNE reporter noticed the name of "Sarah R. Bell," 16 years of age, arrested on complaint of her father, James Bell, of No. 37 Avon place.

"I think," said Desk-Sergt. Byland, "that the young woman is inclined to be wayward, and that her father wishes her to be taken care of. She was arrested at No. 559 State street by Officer Kearney, and we shall hold her to await her father's pleasure."

Descending to the cell-room the reporter was shown the cell occupied by the young woman, who, by the way, looked entirely out of place in a cell, her face being free from marked lines of dissipation and her conversation devoid of the coarseness that characterizes most of the giddy young women. The discordant bawling of a drunken ruffian and the wailing of an old hag in adjoining cells seemed to affect her unpleasantly, and it was very evident that she had not been there before.

"Yes," she said, "I have been arrested at my father's request. Instead of coming to me and talking to me as he should do, he has taken this way of doing things and I am afraid he will be sorry. I tell you I have had my eyes opened, though, and I will certainly give my parents no further trouble if they will take me back this time. I left home three weeks ago and went to live where they found me with a family named Zeller, to whom I was introduced by an acquaintance named Daniels, who deceived me as to the character of the place. Why did I leave home? Well, my parents wouldn't let me go out at all, and insisted that I should go to church all the time. I had a row with my mother two days before I left, and after that I couldn't stay home. I was engaged to a young man who was obnoxious to my parents, and I hoped to be married to him. I find that I have been doing wrong, and only wish that my parents had explained all these dangers to me. If they had I would not have been here tonight. I hope my father will give me a chance at any rate, and I'll try and please him."

"Wasn't your home pleasant?"

"Yes, but my parents never seemed satisfied with me. I have two brothers who would never take me out anywhere, and of course I had to find escorts among other gentlemen. I think that is where my trouble began."

She told the reporter many other things, but they can be of no public interest. Then telling him that she hoped her father would be willing to forgive her in the morning, she begged the reporter to excuse her, as she had a headache and desired to sleep.

"I tell you," said an officer to the reporter shortly afterward, "the girl's father may be right, but he ought to have considered it well before having had his daughter arrested. He should have thought how it would have appeared in the papers and hurt her name. I have talked with her; she isn't a bad sort, and I think if the old man went about it right he could have straightened the matter up without any row."

A CASE OF DROWNING.

At 1 o'clock this morning the watchman at the Western Transportation Company's dock saw a man floundering about in the water and ran to get a rope. When he returned the man had disappeared, and, though the watchman and a policeman dragged the river for a long time, they did not succeed in recovering the body. It is not known, therefore, whether the case was one of suicide or accidental drowning, though it is probable that some one under the influence of liquor, while looking for a place to sleep, stumbled into the water.

Eight Angry Men—A Bowery Auction Sale in Which Misunderstandings Frequently Arise.

New York Sun.

A saunterer in the Bowery saw that the red flag over the door at 186 was so wound round its staff that the name of the auctioner, placed thereon in compliance with a city ordinance, was hidden from view. He stepped in, and found a disordered cigar store, with a glib auctioneer on a platform, an active clerk handing boxes of cigars behind the counter, a cashier at a wire-guarded desk, and five well-dressed men bidding for the goods. Business was brisk. The cigars were thrown on the counter in lots of a dozen boxes, critically inspected by the buyers, knocked down at a dollar or two, rapidly slid aside, and paid for out of big rolls of money.

"Well, good gracious!" exclaimed a notably handsome man, turning to the saunterer; "did you see that? Twelve hundred good cigars for $2. They've got to rush 'em off by 4 o'clock, and so they're knifing 'em. They're Sheriff's men, and don't care for the poor devil that's being sold out."

He made several purchases, commented on the quality of the goods, and grew excited over his bargains, while the four others did a great deal of buying, and for fifteen minutes the place was full of animation.

"Why don't you bid?" he asked, at length.

"I can't understand it."

"Oh, it's simple enough. They're selling out these cigars at a sacrifice, and——"

"I know that; and if I bid $2 for a lot of a dozen boxes, and put the money through that hole to the cashier, I'd find out that I had only bought a single box. It would be a misunderstanding on my part. I could take as many worthless boxes as I pleased at $2 apiece. But I couldn't get my money back. That is all clear enough."

"Say—look here, now——"

"What I don't understand is how you make this thing profitable. It takes eight of you to work it, you have rent to pay, the boxes must cost a little something, and here you've been doing your best for a quarter of an hour without making a cent."

It was but briefly that the saunterer felt triumphant. Then he was reviled and cursed by the handsome man; the fat clerk leaned over the counter to shout dreadful epithets at him as he sauntered out; the rest of the gang voiced a most violent degree of wrath; and the merchant next door subsequently said that he had never, at any time since the auction sale began, heard so much noise in the place.

Old-Time Kicking Frolics.

Our grandparents were hard workers. With them neither the farm nor the house knew aught of labor-saving machines. It was rough work for the men out of doors, and it was hard work for the women indoors. Families thought to better themselves by moving out West. It was jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. Indians put a rifle on the farmer's shoulder, and necessity forced his faithful wife to seek out many inventions. She clothed her children in tow frocks, and dressed herself and husband in linsey-woolsey, if she could get wool to mix with the flax. As her sheep increased, she made their wool into flannels. But there were no fulling-mills, and so woman's wit invented "kicking frolics" for fulling her flannels. She invited all the men in the neighborhood to visit her cabin on a certain evening. They came to find a mass of woolen web, saturated with soap and water, in the centre of the washed cabin floor. Seating themselves about the soapy mass, with naked feet and rolled-up trousers, they began kicking it vigorously. The desire to kick the hardest kept the living fulling-mill at its best work, while laughing women poured soap and water on the woolen mass. The spirit of fun and frolic prevailed, and many feet made light work. At last, when the flannel had been thoroughly fulled and the men and women saturated with soap and water, a homely supper was served, and the "kicking frolic" closed up.

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LOCAL POLITICS.

Doane, Sheridan, and Tree to Be the Democratic Congressional Candidates.

The Irish in a State of Revolt Against the McGarigle-McDonald-Mackin Combination.

Louis Wahl Spoken Of for Treasurer—Seeking for Good Men for Commissioners.

The Third Senatorial Contest—The Hutt-Hanchett Combination—Rumors About Matson.

Democratic Congressional Moves.

The near approach of election-day, together with the fact that the County Convention is out of the way, has turned the attention of the local Democracy to the necessity of closing up the ranks in the First, Second, and Fourth Congressional Districts. In the First it has practically been determined to nominate John W. Doane. There was some faint talk yesterday of L. Z. Leiter, but the exponents of the machine's wisdom were too firmly rooted and grounded in the opinion that Mr. Leiter's name had already been mentioned in connection with too many offices in times gone by to think of bringing him out for Congress now. The engineers and stokers were likewise of the opinion that Mr. Leiter was not sufficiently "sociable" to entitle him to the favorable consideration of the "workers," and there was a practically unanimous agreement that he wouldn't do. Mr. Doane is still out of the city, and will not return until about the middle of next week. Nobody professes to have heard from him directly, but Joe Mackin vouched for him yesterday, as he did for Seipp in the County Convention, and said he would accept the nomination if it were given him. The plan seems to be to nominate him anyhow and to take the chances of what is known as "the Ohio boom" repeating itself on the South Side. In their mad enthusiasm, the Democrats are hopeful enough to tackle anything—even Dunham's popularity and the 6,650 majority back of it, though they might just as well take a contract to eat up a stone wall. Mr. Doane's nomination having been decreed beforehand, the primaries this afternoon and the convention tomorrow noon at the Palmer will be purely formal and too much one way to prevent a repetition of such disgraceful scenes as occurred at Tuesday's Second Ward primary.

The threatening dimensions of the Finerty boom and the fact that Sheridan has thus far received merely a nomination at the hands of an "irregular" convention have aroused the managers to the necessity of nominating him over again by a "regular" convention, in order that there may be no pretext for voting against him on the part of the faithful because he has been irregularly nominated. For the purpose of setting the seal of approval on the "Bridgport Boy" the machine has ordered a new set of primaries for this afternoon and a convention tomorrow morning at Westphal's Hall, on Halsted street. Having been irregularly and regularly nominated, Sheridan will be squarely on the track as the party candidate, and in a position to contribute to both the regular and irregular campaign committees what he may have saved out of his Aldermanic salary.

The North Side will come in to wind up the list. The regular Fourth Congressional District Committee will meet Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Palmer House to call the convention and set up the preliminary machinery therefor. Hoffmann seems to have disappeared from the race, and nobody is talked of now but Judge Tree. A short time ago the Judge was hanging on to the edge of a doubt as to whether he cared to run or not. The party managers have talked Ohio to him, however, until he is actually impressed that there is a possibility of his election, and he has accordingly slid off the fence, and is now believed to be an open candidate. The idea of bucking against a stone wall seems to be growing in popularity.

The Irish on the War-Path.

The Chicago Democracy is raging, tearing, rearing mad at the result of Wednesday's convention—that is to say the Celtic and demonstrative members thereof are. A sulphurous canopy, the result of explosive swearing, has hung over the Hibernian wards since Tuesday night. The corner groceries have not been at all like prayer-meetings since, and if curses are heard and heeded above, Joe Mackin and Mike McDonald will have very warm corners below, as soon as they shuffle off the mortal coil, and Hildreth, Riordan, Cullerton, Burke, and City-Clerk Howard will bear them company to the torrid region. McGarigle has been denounced in all the fervid language which Celtic hate, imagination, and perturbed feelings could produce, and the delegates who moved so obedient to the crack of the gamblers' whip have been referred to in terms not complimentary to themselves or their ancestry. Vows have been made, and many of them have in all probability been registered, that when election-day comes round there will be sweet revenge, and that Mike, and Joe, and their gambler gang shall be most unmistakably rebuked, and that the Republicans will profit.

Perhaps the feeling is most strong in the Fifth, Eighth, and Seventeenth Wards. The Fifth-Warders had set their heart on the nomination of Healy. They selected an unexceptionable delegation; they were careful even as to the physical appearance of the delegates, and as if to rebuke Mackin and McDonald, who have sneeringly referred to the Healy supporters as "terriers" and "pig-stickers," the delegation was made to consist of the best dressed and the best looking men in the convention. That they should have been treated all through the convention with discourtesy and disrespect could hardly tend to make them enthusiastic supporters of the nominees thereof. They do not consider that their Democracy can be at all impeached if they fight and work against the nominees of Mackin, McDonald, Hildreth, Cullerton & Co. They even go to the extent of questioning the Democracy of this combination, and assert that, as McDonald, Cullerton, et al. are but questionable politicians, so also are those of their creation. The bolt against the machine in the Fifth is therefore a large sized one, and the victims of the Healyites' wrath are more than the nominees, for they include Ald. Burke and the Eagle himself, for both these personages are charged with having aided and abetted Mike, and Joe, and Ed.

The feeling in the Eighth Ward is rather one of disgust than of indignation—disgust that the ward should be misrepresented by the motley, mongrel delegation which voted so steadily for McGarigle, while knowing very well that the ward was enthusiastic for Dunphy, or for Healy, failing Dunphy. Vows of vengeance on Pat McCarthy, the nominee for County-Commissioner, and on City-Clerk Howard, have been as abundant as blackberries in August. For it is charged that the ward was given to McGarigle by both worthies as the result of a combination. The McDonald-Mackin-Hildreth-Cullerton quartet promised Howard to help him to a nomination next spring for the office he now holds, and also promised to secure the nomination for County Clerk for Michael W. Ryan, thus removing him out of Howard's way next spring. McCarthy's reward was the County-Commissionership. For their share in the bargain McCarthy has incurred the deadly hostility of the Fifth-Warders and of the anti-McGarigles of the Eighth ward, who [illegible] a host, and Howard will be knifed next spring if he ventures to be a candidate. [illegible] irate Democrat—John E. McMahon, the contractor—has already warned Howard of the wrath to come.

The Seventeenth-Warders are truly bewildered. They thought they had elected as delegates a majority of Dunphy or Healy men. Judge of their surprise when they found that McGarigle and McDonald owned every mother's son of them. They have cried fraud, treachery, and treason since the convention-day. They vow that for a season at least they will test the virtues of Republicanism.

But the dissatisfaction is by no means confined to the three wards named or to the Irish voters. It is general. The manner in which the primaries and the convention were conducted has disgusted every decent Democrat. The predominance of Mike McDonald alarms every right-feeling man. Said a prominent Sixth-Warder yesterday, who is a large property-owner, "I am not willing that Mike McDonald shall control the courts of justice of this county, and will not vote the ticket put up by him. I think there are many like me—some thousands perhaps."

Apart from the creators, there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the creatures. Of McGarigle it is not necessary to speak. Seipp has had his day, and the people are beginning to think that the public can do without his services. Boyden is a time-worn politician. To put him on as a representative of the American Democrats is taken as an insult by that element. Prendergast has no strength among the Irish-American element, who resent his presumptions and his assumption of leadership among them. Frank Baker was put up to be slaughtered.

Louis Wahl Talked Of for County Treasurer—He Is Not Eager to Be a Candidate Against the Machine.

The name of Louis Wahl having been mentioned as the particular preference of the Republicans of the Fourth Ward, who give heavy majorities for the ticket, a reporter called upon Mr. Wahl last evening at the Leland Hotel for the purpose of ascertaining his views on the subject.

"Do you think I would be a good man to put up for slaughter?" said he laughing. And then the conversation turned for a moment on the recent defeat in Ohio. "I thought at one time," said Mr. Wahl, continuing, "that I should like to be County Treasurer for a term or two, and some of my warmest friends advised me to run for it—that it was the cleanest and best office for the right sort of a man within the gift of the people; but I have watched how the machine has been manipulated, and some time ago gave up whatever aspirations I ever had for the office. And so little do I think of it now that I would not walk from this hotel to State street in order to get it. My friends are after me all the while, however, to give my consent."

"If you were nominated would you not accept?" was asked.

"If you," replied Mr. Wahl, "were a committee of one to bring to me the news that I had been nominated by the Republican Convention, and that my answer was anxiously awaited, I should be obliged to say to you that I could give no definit answer tonight; that I must first sleep over it."

Mr. Wahl has very pronounced views on the prohibition question, and under no circumstances would permit the use of his name on a ticket which even countenanced prohibition. He believes in no restriction as to what he or his neighbor shall eat, drink, or wear, and believes that the lager beer of his native country is the greatest temperance apostle the New World ever had. The greater inroads the brewer makes upon the distiller the more he is pleased. Yet Mr. Wahl, as every one who knows him will attest, is one of the most temperate men in the city.

Concerning the coming county election, laying aside, of course, the possibility of his own candidacy at the head of the ticket, Mr. Wahl said that he felt assured that the Republicans could and would win if they would only be alive to the necessity of nominating the best man available within the party for each of the offices, and not give way too much to the machine and machine politicians. Gen. Stockton he considered one of the strongest men in the party, and if a ticket of good men with Stockton at the head of it was nominated success would be certain. He had no fault to find with Mr. Hutt, but the ticket which at one time bade fair to be put into nomination by the machine he did not consider an overwhelmingly strong one, and Republicans would have to wait until the day after election for the result.

Third Senatorial—A Promise of Some Lively Primaries Today—The Candidates on the Outlook.

The Third Senatorial District Republican primaries will be held this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock, and the convention, which will nominate a candidate for the Senate and two for the House, will meet in Judge Anthony's court-room tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The primaries in all the wards are likely to be very warmly contested. Arthur Dixon, in the First, will make a vigorous effort to carry the day, even with the judges against him, and is confident that he can do it with the votes of the bona-fide Republican residents of the ward. If he succeeds, his delegation will be for Dan Wren for the Senate and stay by him as long as there is any sort of a show. In the Second, E. R. Bliss, Charley Fry, and some of the other most active workers, are likely to give the Clough machine some hard knocks and to do their best towards carrying the ward for Purington. The Third Ward and the small strip in the Fourth will be the real battleground as far as the Third Ward candidates, at least, are concerned. Both Purington and Clough live in the Third, and one or the other must carry it to have any standing in the convention. Mr. Purington is very confident of getting both the Third and Fourth, which will give him fourteen votes to start with, and make him a power in the convention, especially in case of possible contests from either of the lower wards. Mr. Everett, the Third Ward candidate for Representative, apparently realizes that his only chance lies in what might be called an accident—the failure of the Third Ward to get the Senator. As nearly as an outsider can get at it, he is not making war on Purington and has little or nothing to expect from an alliance with Clough. Randall White is working with the latter, and is understood to have evolved the idea that the Third might get a Senator and a Representative too. The nominees, whoever they are, will naturally desire to be elected, and any division of the honors which fails to give the First and Second Wards a representation on the ticket will raise more trouble than now exists even in the Fourth and Ninth Districts. The delegates will probably realize this about Saturday morning, if not before, and the White idea is doomed to disappointment.

The chances are that the Third Ward will take the Senator and the First and Second a Representative apiece. Mr. Purington's prospects are encouraging to himself and his friends, and every effort will be made to get their forces in line at this afternoon's primaries. Should the Dixon party carry the First Ward and find that Dan Wren cannot win, they will be very apt to name one of the nominees for the House, and could not do better than put Walter G. Kercheval to the front. Should the Healy faction carry the ward, and Mr. Easton should appear to be a Senatorial impossibility, then they will name the First Ward Representative. In that event Mr. Healy himself is likely to go on the ticket, unless he should conclude to name somebody else who would do just as well as a representative of the First Ward "Straights." The Second Ward Representative will either be Judge Bradwell or some one of the numerous colored candidates who have recently evinced an uncontrollable disposition to break into the Legislature. The Second Ward primary alone can determine whether the nominee is to be white or black.

The fight in the district has become decidedly warm, and the lines have been closely drawn between Purington and Clough. Mr. Purington has a clean record of three years' service as a County Commissioner. During all that time his honesty has never been questioned. On all matters likely to be acted on by the State Legislature he is open and pronounced, and his votes, should he be sent there, will without doubt meet the views of the good men of his district. His competitor, Mr. Clough, has been very careful not to commit himself on any of these points except to give the movement to reform the criminal code a back-hand slap. On this most important question Mr. Purington comes out flat-footedly for reform, and in so doing represents the views of the best people in the district. In addition to his public services in Cook County, Mr. Purington has an honorable War record of four years and a half, nearly half of it being with colored troops. He resigned a First-Lieutenancy in one of the best white regiments in the service—the Fourth New Jersey—to accept the same position in the Seventh United States Colored Troops, and both in the army and since has shown his respect and admiration for the bravery and patriotism of the colored people.

For the information of the Republican voters in the district it may be again stated that the First Ward primary will be held at No. 78 Jackson street, the Second at No. 12 Taylor street, the Third at Howland's livery-stable, on Twenty-second street, and the Fourth at No. 2634 Indiana avenue. For the information of the voters in the Third Ward it may also be stated that the Purington delegate ticket in that ward—"none others genuine"—is as follows: John M. Clark, J. R. Custer, T. W. Harvey, A. C. Bartlett, Frank G. Hall, George F. Bissell, Andrew Dickson, D. F. Crilly, Frank Gilbert, H. M. Sherwood, Simon Fish.

The Weakest End of the Democratic Ticket—The Republicans Looking Out for Strong Men.

The tail end of the Democratic ticket is notoriously weak. Any Democratic politician, and even some of the candidates higher up on the ticket openly concede that fact. The delegates were worn out by the time they got around to nominating County Commissioners, and were as hungry as they were thirsty. Besides, the contest had been waged so hotly over Ryan, McLoughlin, Boyden, Neumeister, Col. Welter, and others that all sorts of trades and swaps were resorted to in order to make up the ticket. Ryan, who appeared to be one of the strongest candidates before the convention was in reality nothing of the sort, and would have been fought by all the North Side and most of the South Side wards, and one or two wards in the West Division, had it not been for a trade which McDonald made. Neumeister wanted to be nominated for County Commissioner against Wasserman, but Wasserman is firmly believed to have a "bar'l." McDonald refused to support Neumeister for anything but Probate Clerk, and then only on condition that Neumeister's friends threw their influence in favor of Mike Ryan. It was not sufficient that Ryan should be nominated. He was a weak man, confessedly so, and in order to give him a "boom" in the convention his friends resorted to this device. McDonald made the trade, but for fear that some of the delegates might mistrust him, Ald. Cullerton was dispatched to the Neumeister delegates in the centre of the hall to clinch the bargain. Now Wasserman has no "bar'l," and is quite as poverty stricken a candidate as any one whose name appears upon the ticket. So Seipp will have to bear the bulk of the campaign expenses alone. Not one of them, save Seipp, has money to spend, and McGarigle, the only other one whose credit is good, is obliged to seek his support, financial and otherwise, from the gamblers—a weight that has dragged many a good candidate, and still many more poor ones, down to a deserved defeat.

The Republicans seem determined to improve the end of their ticket, and are searching about for men of means and business who can afford to take the time to attend to the work. The pay is not large, and to make an honest Commissioner a man must have means or business. It is not every business-man either who could afford to take a Commissionership, for the duties are such as consume considerable time every week. The leaders, and particularly the candidates for some of the higher offices, are searching out men, and attempting to help themselves along by forming combinations with new material. Among the names mentioned are Philip Maas, the proprietor of a large saloon and bowling-alley at the corner of West Twelfth and Waller streets, which has for years been a Republican headquarters for the southwestern portion of the city; ex-Ald. John M. Smyth and C. H. Plautz, a druggist of excellent repute in the Fourteenth Ward. D. W. Clark, the present Chairman of the County Board, is also seeking renomination. In the North Division John Rheinwald wants to be renominated, believing that he has made an excellent record and is deserving of reëlection. But there is an inclination to call out entirely new men for the positions—men of high repute, to whom no taint of politics adheres and who would bring with them into their candidacy no petty animosities, quarrels, enmities, etc., which few men who have ever held or sought public office are without. The name of Dr. Sam Raymond, of the Eighteenth Ward, who is also mentioned as a possible candidate for County Treasurer, has been thought of among others. Republicans seem to be casting about in all three divisions of the city for the very best available men for the position, and their efforts cannot fail to work good for the party.

Judge Knickerbocker is favorably mentioned for renomination. He is likely to have no opposition in the convention. The strongest opponent Judge Loomis is likely to encounter is Mr. Kohlsaat. The Republican judicial ticket cannot fail to be preferable in every way to the Democratic one.

The Republican Candidates—They Are Not Disheartened by Ohio.

Republicans everywhere about town who have paid any attention whatever to the local campaign were not at all demoralized yesterday over the result in Ohio. The first day the news was rather appalling, but when they had time to look over the ground anew and cogitate they saw, as every one else is likely to see ere long, that the Republican party here has no such battle before it as in Ohio, and that so far as Cook County is concerned, the Germans have no cause to desert the party they have so closely affiliated with for years. The prohibition question in Cook County is not likely to become a live issue now. Besides, the ticket put up by the Democrats is acknowledged to be weak both individually and collectively. Seipp, if he really intends to be a candidate, has been guilty of a most flagrant insult to the Democratic masses, for the only possible explanation that can be given of his conduct is that he was afraid to go into the campaign an announced candidate, lest that he might be asked too often for cash by "touching" committees; that his brewery would be transformed into a saloon for the unterrified; that he would have to spend all, and more too, than the office was worth to him. McGarigle, as every one will understand before election-day, is now in or about to fall into the hands of the gamblers, with Mike McDonald at their head, and so on down through the ticket the friends and admirers of Dunphy, Healy, and others who were "downed" in the convention by Michael Cassius and his legions, find ample fault with the nominees.

The various Republican candidates were particularly joyful over the outlook. Louis Hutt was never in better spirits. He would a little rather that Seipp had not been nominated, because he has always been on the most intimate terms with the Seipp family, and when he first announced himself a candidate for County Treasurer it was with the understanding that Seipp was not a candidate. He had now gone so far that he would not willingly back out for anybody or anything, and he intended to go in and win. Mr. Seipp was not so strong a candidate as he might have made himself, and he did not believe he could capture the German vote or any considerable portion thereof.

Mr. Hanchett is fully imbued with the idea that he is the coming man for Sheriff. He rather likes the McGarigle nomination, and has no fears as to the result. Gen. Mann is busily at work in a quiet way, and is full of hope.

MR. MATSON IS IN A SORE PREDICAMENT. He realizes that Mann and Hanchett are likely to cut into each other's influence, and that he has very fair chances of proving the victor had he an equal show with them—that is, could some other person than Louis Hutt be nominated for Treasurer. He does not despair of success in the convention despite Hutt's candidacy, and is working night and day. Matson's campaign is always a very inoffensive one. He makes no enemies, and people naturally take to a great good-natured representation of the race. There was a story afloat yesterday that Matson might be induced to withdraw from the Shrievalty race, and accept the County Clerkship. It was stated that he had been offered the Northwestern agency of a steamship line which was held by Mr. Enander up to the time of his death; that the position was worth $6,000 a year, and good for life if he chose to make it so; that he could easily manage the agency in connection with the County Clerkship; and finally that the friends and influence he has accumulated in his canvass for Sheriff would greatly aid him in making the campaign. Mr. Matson would undoubtedly be a valuable acquisition in this position to any ticket which might be nominated. He was not seen personally, so the rumor must be treated only as such. His friends state that it is Sheriff or nothing with him, and if unsuccessful before the convention he will retire to private life.

Some of the friends of ex-Ald. John Murphy are trying to get up a boom for him for Coroner, and Mr. Dibble is making a very earnest canvass against T. W. Sennott for Clerk of the Probate Court.

THE COUNTY TREASURY appears to be the keystone of all the political combinations which have either been formed or dreamed of this fall, and it is somewhat singular that on the Republican side there was, until a week ago, only a single confessed candidate for the position. Since then Gen. Stockton, who all the while was held to be a strong and available candidate, has come to the front, and new ones are springing up daily. Yesterday the Fourth Ward brought into notice Louis Wahl, and the Eighteenth Ward, which is seriously inclined to defeat McGarigle and Seipp, comes to the front with Samuel Raymond, the well-known sugar merchant. There seems to be an inclination all along the line to place upon the ticket some one who can interest in his behalf and in behalf of the Republican party the business interests of the city; some one who can excite enthusiasm and support at the polls from the business men themselves. Mr. Hutt is condemned by nobody, but it is believed that he could not do all this as well perhaps as some one else, and that is why so many good candidates are being brought out daily.

The Central Committee—Hopes of a New Deal.

A Republican Central Committeeman, who does not wish his name mentioned, wishes to correct an impression he thinks THE TRIBUNE has created that the fourteen members of the committee, who are either county employés or officials, are in any sort of combination in the interest of any one candidate or set of candidates. He says they are each pulling differently, and that the fact that Gen. Mann employs eight of the fourteen is no reason that each one of the eight should be written down as irreconcilably in favor of Gen. Mann's renomination. As a matter of fact, he asserts there are only two or three who are pledged to Mann, and several more are supporting him in lukewarm fashion only because they are not ungrateful enough to desert him for any of the other candidates who have thus far been named. Matson and Hanchett both have very strong followings in the committee, but there are comparatively few who are actually pledged to support either one of the three candidates. A very large representation, including himself, were strongly in favor of going outside the County Building for some of the candidates, and though Hutt and Hanchett were generally believed to have the inside track, it was quite possible that before election day this disaffection in the committee might take shape in an almost entirely new ticket—a ticket wholly made up of representative Republicans.

The Democrats Try to Expel Sundelius from the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club.

A meeting of the Republican Club of the Seventeenth Ward was called to convene at Bowman's Hall last evening, but the call was carelessly circulated, and it seemed the intention to have the knowledge of the meeting reach but a chosen few. There were many Democrats present and but few Republicans. The reason was obvious, for the meeting had but a single purpose, and that was a disgraceful one.

Ex-Ald. Murphy had hardly called the meeting to order when Janssens, the candidate of the convention for Representative, was on his feet ready for a speech. His address was devoted to a denial that he had ever bolted the ticket, a denial that he had ever entered into any combination with De Lang, and an assertion that he had always been a consistent, hard-working Republican.

The way having been thus prepared, Tom Burk arose and delivered himself of a resolution which was crushing in its simplicity. It was as follows:

Resolved, That P. A. Sundelius be expelled from this club.

Mr. E. F. Peterson rose to explain. He said it would be a disgrace to the club to take such action. Mr. Sundelius' reputation would not be injured by his expulsion. He had always been a consistent Republican, and would remain so. He was not an independent Republican, but a straight Republican running on an independent ticket. The club would only do itself harm by such hasty, ill-advised action.

The Secretary, Mr. George Dean, moved to table the resolution. If such was the policy of the club they would have to expel a great many members who would plump three votes for Mr. Sundelius.

Janssens, in whose favor all this row was being made, had not delicacy enough to keep in the background, but came forward and urged the expulsion of his opponent, claiming that he was not a good Republican and had hitherto voted a split ticket. His speech was greeted with applause by the Democrats present.

The Chairman advised moderation, and begged the mover to withdraw his resolution. The Republicans in the ward, he said, were too few to afford expulsions. An expulsion would not draw one vote from Mr. Sundelius, but would, on the contrary, be liable to cause his friends to stick together.

Tommy Turney would hear of no compromise, and wanted Sundelius read out of the party.

Janssens made another violent speech, and made another personal attack on an opponent who was not present.

The resolution was carried by an overwhelming vote.

The Secretary then stated that he proposed to cast his three votes for Mr. Sundelius, and accordingly resigned his position.

James Donahoe was elected to the position, and the meeting immediately adjourned.

Hermann Benze Defines His Position.

The name of Hermann Benze has been mentioned from time to time as a possible candidate for Sheriff in the event of the nomination of an American for County Treasurer. In conversation yesterday, Mr. Benze stated that he was not now and never had been a candidate for the position, and that he did not wish to be thought of as a candidate except in the event of the nomination of Gen. Stockton or some other American. He was first, last, and all the time for Louis Hutt for Treasurer, and would do nothing which in any way would tend to injure his chances for the nomination. At the same time he was of the opinion that Gen. Stockton was an exceptionally good man for the place, and perhaps the strongest nominee that could be named. If such a man were nominated instead of Mr. Hutt, and it became necessary to put a German on the ticket, he would be only too thankful to his friends if they did not overlook him. Mr. Benze is full of faith for a Republican victory, provided a good ticket is put in the field and exceptionally good business-men nominated for County Commissioners.

The Prohibitionists Seeking for Candidates.

The Prohibitionists of the Fourth Congressional and Sixth Senatorial Districts met in convention yesterday afternoon to nominate a candidate for Congress and candidates for the Senate and Legislature. About a dozen persons were present, Evanston being largely represented, and D. A. Kean was called to the chair. The first business was the nomination of a candidate for Congress, and the only names mentioned in connection with the office were Dr. N. S. Davis and the Rev. Dr. Cummings. The former sent in a letter respectfully declining the honor, but the convention appeared determined to make a candidate of him, and the result was action was postponed, and a committee, consisting of the Rev. A. J. Jutkins, T. B. Hilton, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, W. F. Bushnell, and M. De Cadress, was appointed to persuade him, and report at a meeting to be held on Monday. If he absolutely refuses, then the honor will fall upon the Rev. Dr. Cummings no doubt, who, it is said, was a candidate some years ago for Governor of Connecticut.

The meeting was then addressed by M. J. Fanning, of Michigan, who has been "stumping the State" in the interest of the cause. He held that the Prohibitionists would have the balance of power in the next Legislature, which brought some applause, and predicted that there was a good time coming for the faction of his faith. In the course of his remarks he referred to the Ohio election, claiming that it was a prohibition victory, inasmuch as the Republican party had been seriously worsted. The party, he argued, had made an issue on the liquor question, and had favored a license system—a recognition of the traffic—and the party's defeat was a victory for the Prohibitionists, of which he was proud.

After the adjournment of the Congressmen-makers the Senator-makers convened, with J. G. Pingrue in the chair. There did not appear to be any candidates, however, for the honors they had to distribute, and the result was that R. S. Andrews, John Culver, and C. L. Gregory were appointed to look some up and report Monday.

Notes.

The Cook County Democratic Central Committee assembled last evening at the Palmer House and chose eleven of the Campaign Committee of twenty-one. This evening the candidates nominated Wednesday at McCormick Hall will hold a meeting at the Palmer and select the remaining ten members of the committee and present the names to the Central Committee for acceptance Saturday evening.

No additional news has been received at Democratic headquarters from Mr. Seipp yesterday, and no one knew positively that he would accept. He is expected home today, and will then be in a position to speak for himself. It will surprise nobody if he accepts, for it is the general belief that he wanted the office all the while, but should he, perchance, decline, it will be a woful surprise to some of the Democratic henchmen.

At a meeting of the Fifth Ward Republican Club last evening the following-named gentlemen were recommended as the choice of the club for delegates to the County Convention: John Raber, William M. Cave, James Lyons, Paul Peipers, Matthias Deucer, George Holt, Edward O'Keefe, John Schlacks, James G. Stevens, John Agnew, and M. W. Folz. Messrs. Boyd, Peipers, and Deucer were constituted a committee to recommend a list of supervisors and marshals of election.

The First Ward Republican Club met in the Grand Pacific last evening. "Long John" Wentworth took the chair, and made a speech. R. W. Dunham, candidate for Congress, also spoke, and the club subsequently passed a resolution indorsing him for Congressman. Others spoke, after which a committee, consisting of J. J. Healy, L. T. Jacobs, A. A. Perkins, J. D. Adair, C. L. Easton, was appointed to prepare a delegate ticket to be ready for today's primary. A motion passed referring the selection of delegates to the County Convention to the Executive Committee.

The Ninth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last night at 231 West Madison street. A Campaign Committee of nine, consisting of one committeeman-at-large and two from each precinct, was elected. It was instructed to consider especially the matter of registration, and was composed of the following members: J. M. Smyth, Joseph Detmeyer, John Brown, J. M. Getman, F. Amberg, J. L. Brennan, J. W. Ford, J. R. Wheeler, D. W. Clark. After some discussion a motion prevailed to refer the selection of delegates to be voted for at the approaching primary to three candidates, Albert Same, D. W. Clark, and Charles K. Herrick. The candidacy of these gentlemen was also indorsed.

John F. Finerty, the independent candidate for Congress, will open his campaign in the Second District this evening with a speech at Westfall's Hall on Halsted street, south of the viaduct. Monday night he will speak at Union Hall, Thirty-fifth and Halsted streets, in the Fifth Ward—Sheridan's stronghold. It is understood that his friends will make no attempt to carry the "regular" Democratic primaries this afternoon, they saying that Mr. Finerty is the candidate of the people, who want nothing to do with the machine conventions. A movement, however, is said to be on foot among the machine men to give Mr. Finerty the nomination, in order that they may have his services during the campaign. Of all the candidates nominated Wednesday, but one is capable of making a speech, and the exception (Prendergast) being a candidate for a judicial office, it would not be in good taste for him to go around. Hence the desire to have Mr. Finerty take the stump for the whole ticket.

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DEMOCRATS.

The Democracy of the Eleventh Senatorial District, comprising the Fifth Ward and that part of the Sixth east of Throop street, held some rather turbulent primaries yesterday afternoon. The result was only another exhibition, however, of the prowess of the machine. The delegates chosen are set down for Tom Cloonan, of the Sixth Ward, the ex-bridgetender, for Senator, and Billy McNeill, the Twenty-second street bridgetender, and John Shea, an artist at Fowler's packing-house, for Representatives. The convention will meet this morning at 10 o'clock at Westphal's Hall, Sixteenth street, near Halsted.

THE ELEVENTH WARD.

The meetings of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club are usually very harmonious, but at last night's meeting, held at Martine's Hall, all was not lovely. The gathering was large, upwards of 200 being present, including Sheriff Mann and other candidates. The President announced that the election of officers was in order. Then Mr. W. S. O'Hara arose and said that he wanted to enter a protest against any such snap-judgment proceeding. It was customary before an election to give members due notice, but the speaker had received none and he knew of many others of the members who had received none. Doubtless it was because they did not belong to the faction in whose interest the meeting was called. And Mr. O'Hara's protest was heartily applauded by about half the crowd. The President and Secretary disclaimed all knowledge of any ring movement. Two or three more protests were made, and then Mr. George B. Swift moved, in the interest of harmony, to defer the election. About this time Sheriff Mann asked the indulgence of the meeting to allow a candidate to be heard. Mr. C. A. Dibble, candidate for Probate Clerk; Tom Sennott, same; Carl Pretzel (C. H. Harris), candidate for Coroner; and Louis Hutt, candidate for County Treasurer, all made brief speeches. More protests were then heard, and the President was called upon to answer some rather personal insinuations, which he did very satisfactorily. Numerous motions and amendments were made and withdrawn, and the whole thing ended in an adjournment to next Wednesday night, when officers will be elected.

WHY AND WHEREFORE.

Why Ohio Went Democratic.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—It seems to you a surprise that Ohio went Democratic yesterday. I am surprised the majority against the Republicans was so small. It must be remembered that Ohio is a close State, politically.

[Some times it is close, but as a rule it is firmly and strongly Republican. In 1879 it went Republican by 18,000; in 1880 ditto by 20,000 at the October election and 34,000 at the Presidential; and in 1881—last year—by 24,000. It always goes Republican when the leaders do not blunder.—ED.]

With justice, right, and all the grand memories of the last twenty years in its favor, the Republican party of Ohio has had to bring out its entire force to carry an election. This year it is no secret that Republicans are everywhere dissatisfied with the National Administration. President Arthur has allowed the malignant spirits of the Republican party to dictate. It was not alone the temperance question that swept down the Republicans in Ohio. One of the main factors was the disgust of the Republicans with the outrageous interference of the National Government with State affairs and the preponderence of so-called Stalwarts in the counsels of the President.

[However much Republicans in New York may be disgusted with Federal dictation or in Pennsylvania by Cameron's bossism, these causes cut but an insignificant figure in the Ohio election—not costing the Republican ticket 1 per cent of its losses. The boss system has not been established in Ohio, and Arthur has not interfered to any objectionable degree in the local affairs of the State. The trouble in Ohio was Phariseeism. The holier-than-thou pietists undertook to stick their nose into other people's business and dictate to them by penal statutes what they should drink on the first day of the week, and the people held the Republican party responsible for the inquisitorial interference; hence the change of 50,000 votes since last fall's election.—ED.]

We have now only to wait four weeks longer to see and feel that what was seen in Ohio yesterday was only a mild shower to the hurricane that will sweep the great States of New York and Pennsylvania in November. Both States will go Democratic. New York, with the help of the Republicans themselves, is determined to crush bossism and the last remnant of Conkling rule there. Hence Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will have from 50,000 to 100,000 majority.

The best elements of the Republican party in Pennsylvania are bent upon crushing the one man power of that State, and they will do it; but they will not destroy the integrity of the party in the State by their action. Indeed, the party will be far stronger and prepared to give an overwhelming majority to the Republican nominee for President in 1884.

In the results of the election in Ohio there is little the moral Democrat can feel proud over. The law passed by the Republicans, while it was not prudent for the party, was just. No reasonable man could object to giving the people of the State the privilege of voting upon the question of license or no license. Viewed in its proper light, it would seem also that there was little to elate the extremes of the temperance element. Their folly has always been to reject everything if they could not control all; no half-loaf will answer their wisdom. With wise counsels and just action hereafter the defeats of the Republicans this fall will not injure but strengthen that party.

But the next House of Representatives will be Democratic, thanks, if thanks are due, to the President, Mr. Conkling, and the Stalwarts generally. This will be far more apparent four weeks from today than now.

E. G. COOK.

[Whatever may be the result in New York and Pennsylvania, the disaster in Ohio was the work exclusively of the class of persecuting fanatics whom the Germans call "temperenzlers" and "muckers," who attempt to make people drink water only on Sunday by penal statutes.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Arrest of a Gang of Counterfeiters in Indiana—Many Others Are Under Suspicion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—For nearly two years now the secret service of the Treasury Department has been engaged in inveigling into the toils the members of a gang of counterfeiters who have made their headquarters in Tipton County, forty miles north of this city, and last night their efforts culminated in the arrest of the largest number of counterfeiters ever captured at one time. For years Tipton County has been a hotbed for the propagation of counterfeiters, but until the present time the authorities were unable to secure the evidence necessary to a successful prosecution of the criminals. Nearly two years ago a young man named R. D. Hobbs informed Special-Agent Rathbone that he had reason to believe that the work of counterfeiting was being prosecuted in Tipton County, and that with the proper authority he could procure sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of the suspected ones. He was set at work under Rathbone's guidance, and, by forfeiting the respect of his friends and his old associates, after months of careful scheming gained the confidence of the parties and made numerous purchases of the "queer." Eight months ago William W. Kennock, one of the best detectives in the service, took a hand, and appeared at Tipton as lumber-buyer. To the coniacker he was introduced as a prominent counterfeiter from Chicago. Tuesday Rathbone received word that James A. Campbell, Harvey Goodpastor, and William Crull were about to leave Tipton, ostensibly for a hunt in Cass County, but really, it is believed, to flee from the wrath they thought was coming. Rathbone and two officers were on the train, and succeeded in arresting the men and bringing them to this city without the fact becoming public. This precipitated matters somewhat, but Hobbs and Kennock succeeded in bringing all the members of the gang to Tipton last night, and there, by skillful manipulation, delivering them by twos and threes into the hands of the officers, headed by United States Marshals Foster and Rathbone. They were all brought to this city this morning, and are now in jail. The party consists of James Small, Jacob Masters, Christopher Masters, William Shope, Jacob B. Johnson, A. A. Smith, Jasper H. Wright, Newton Wright, George King, J. F. Small, Charles Booth, C. T. Small, and Lorenzo Haworth. In addition to these, John King was arrested at Tipton this morning—also John Keating, a saloon-keeper of this city. Haworth is a resident of Hamilton County, and is the son of Isaac Haworth, who was sent North for counterfeiting by Judge Gresham a year ago. He is held on suspicion, and his attorneys claim that he is guiltless of this charge. The arrested parties represent many different occupations and ranks of life. Jasper Wright is the Assistant Superintendent of the county poor farm. His brother lives in Ellwood. Booth is a druggist of Kempton. He was a particular friend of E. M. Davis, another member of the gang, who became involved with a woman of the town in this city some months ago, and his counterfeiting was then discovered, and he was sent over the road. Shope is a lawyer, and Johnson was recognized as the leader. A minister even was mixed up in the affair, and many people who are supposed to be reputable citizens are connected so intimately with the workings of the gang that they are under suspicion. There were four "mills" at different parts of the county, turning out nickels, quarters, halves, and dollars—some of the work very bad, other of their productions quite passable. The molds and a great quantity of the coin was secured by the officers. The friends of the prisoners threaten Hobb's life, and by the advice of Rathbone he sold all his property in the country and has now gone East, where he will remain until the time for trial. The "queer" work of the gang was so large at times that it was difficult to tell whether more genuine than counterfeit coin was in circulation. The officers feel especially pleased with the success of their efforts and count the capture as among the most important in the history of the service.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—A number of spurious silver dollars are in circulation in this vicinity. It is believed some of the German and Italian counterfeiters recently arrived in New York are operating here.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Mary Anderson in "The Hunchback" at McVicker's.

A very large audience, composed of the very best people, assembled in McVicker's Theatre last evening to witness Miss Mary Anderson's performance of *Julia* in Sheridan Knowles' play "The Hunchback." In this character Miss Anderson gave another evidence of the vast improvement she has made in her work since her last appearance here. She was particularly strong in her scene with *Clifford* in the fourth act, and she showed a thorough conception of the part, playing it with rare passion and feeling. Miss Anderson shows herself to be the possessor of much talent, which it will only require time and study to develop. The company gave the star good support. As *Master Walter* J. B. Studley was a little too much inclined to rant, but he showed that he understood the part. Robert L. Downing as *Sir Thomas Clifford* did very well. This young gentleman is a painstaking actor, and does what is assigned to him very creditably. Charles Hawthorne as *Master Moders* and Miss Adelaide Ford as *Helen* did well. The rest of the cast calls for no special mention. This evening Miss Anderson will appear as *Pauline* in "The Lady of Lyons."

Amusement Notes.

All of the theatres were packed to the doors again last evening. This has been the most wonderful week's business ever seen in Chicago.

George S. Knight, under the efficient management of Mr. B. G. Berger, has "caught on" with his play of "Baron Rudolph," and is playing to large business in Central New York.

The sale of seats for the engagement of A. M. Palmer's Union Square Theatre company, which appears next week in the "Lights o' London," will commence at Haverly's Theater this evening.

Billy Crane and "our fellow townsman," Henry Stuart, better known as Stuart Robson, will arrive in the city Sunday morning from Indianapolis, and open in the evening at Hooley's in their new play "D. A. M," by Archie Gunter.

Mme. Selina Dolaro and Miss Lillian Russell are said to have become bitter enemies, owing to the latter lady having stolen a march on the former by singing "The Silver Line," from "Lord Bateman," last week, a song which Miss Dolaro intended to introduce in "Manteaux Noirs."

Mr. John McCullough will appear at Haverly's this evening as *Virginius*, for the last time, by special request. Saturday afternoon "Ingomar" will be produced, and in the evening the tragedian will bid farewell to Chicago for a time as *Spartacus*.

Miss Katharine Rogers, who has been so ill that notice was given to her company, is rapidly recovering, and will begin her season in October. She intends to revive Boucicault's "Mimi," and will also produce a French comedy adapted for her by a New York dramatist.

It is at last definitly settled that Mr Charles R. Thorne Jr. will act for Mr. Palmer this season. Next year he will go to England to take part in the American dramatic invasion of London. He will appear as *Marc Antony* to Lawrence Barrett's *Cassius* and John McCullough's *Brutus* in "Julius Cæsar." That is the present program.

Miss Laura Don is improving in health, and gave a very good performance at the Grand Opera-House last evening. She has not decided yet whether she will close her season here or not. It was the intention to play at Milwaukee the early part of next week, and her agent, Mr. Hine, has billed the company to appear there. Hearing that there was some talk of closing the season here he came back, and is in town awaiting developments. The stage manager, Mr. Cleary, has been engaged to manage the stage for Salvini this season, and will be in that city Monday evening next. As far as his part in Miss Don's play is concerned, it can be cut out without affecting the story.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, local rains in western portion, southerly to westerly winds, stationary or slight rise in barometer, and lower temperature in west portion, lower barometer in northeast portion, where the temperature will rise slightly.

For the Lower Lake region, slightly warmer east to south winds, lower barometer, fair weather during the day.

For the Upper Lake region, local rains, partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to south and west, stationary or slight fall in temperature, falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, clearing and slightly cooler weather, southwest to northwest winds, and rising barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, northwest to southwest winds, higher barometer, stationary or slight fall in temperature.

The Ohio River will fall slowly.

Cautionary signals continue at Alpena, Mackinaw City, Grand Haven, Sec. 1, Escanaba, Marquette, and Sec. 2.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following:

The barometer is highest northeast of New England and lowest north of Minnesota. The cyclone moved northeastward from Cape Hatteras. Dangerous northeast winds continue on the Atlantic coast between Boston and Cape Hatteras. Light rains are reported from the Middle States and heavy local rains in the Upper Mississippi Valley and Upper Lake region. Fair weather continues in the Lower Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and thence southward to the Gulf coast, with slightly warmer east to south winds. Fair weather prevails in the Missouri Valley, where the winds have shifted to westerly, with higher barometer and a slight fall in temperature.

Indications are that fair or clearing weather will prevail on the Atlantic coast Friday, preceded by light local rains on the Middle Atlantic coast.

Fair and slightly cooler weather is indicated for the Northwest Friday and Saturday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	60	56	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	54	59	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	58	44	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	68	58	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cairo	81	73	S.W.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Concho, Tex	81	50	....	Calm	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	44	40	W	Brisk	0	Clear.
Chicago	57	64	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	70	63	E	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	73	63	S.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Davenport	67	63	S.W.	Fresh	.40	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	48	39	N.E.	Light	*	Clear.
Denison, Tex	88	69	N.W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Denver	58	46	S	Light	0	Clear.
Des Moines	61	58	N.W.	Fresh	.15	Clear.
Detroit	68	67	S.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Dodge City	66	58	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dubuque	62	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	56	55	W	Fresh	.33	Clear.
Erie	68	58	S.E.	High	0	Clear.
Escanaba	57	59	S.E.	Fresh	.11	H. rain
Champaign, Ill	73	67	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Ft. Assiniboine	49	41	S.W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	52	..	......	......	....	......
Fort Custer	54	43	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	52	48	S.W	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Smith	74	..	......	......	....	......
Galveston	84	82	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	..	61	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	61	43	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	69	64	S.E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Keokuk	74	68	S.W	Light	.85	Fair.
Las Animas	..	42	W	Light	0	Clear.
La Crosse	58	65	S.W	Light	.73	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	68	50	W	Light	0	Clear.
Louisville	75	65	S	Light	0	Clear.
Little Rock	81	70	S.W	Brisk	1.33	†H. r'n
Marquette	55	53	S.E.	Fresh	.50	H. rain
Memphis	83	75	S.E.	Fresh	*	Clear.
Milwaukee	63	62	W	Brisk	.31	†H. r'n
Mackinaw	56	56	S.E.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Moorhead	50	..	......	......	....	......
Nashville	82	72	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
North Platte	58	41	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Omaha	61	55	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Oswego	60	55	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	73	53	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Eads	83	78	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	63	50	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Rochester	63	54	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
San Antonio	85	76	E	Light	0	Clear.
Sandusky	65	63	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo	71	61	S.W.	Fresh	.80	Fair.
Shreveport	86	75	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Springfield, Ill	75	65	S	Fresh	.38	†H. r'n
St. Louis	79	64	S.W	Fresh	.75	H. rain
St. Paul	58	52	S.W.	Fresh	.04	Clear.
St. Vincent	45	44	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Stockton, Tex	77	..	......	......	....	......
Toledo	68	65	S	Light	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	87	75	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	63	48	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Washakie	51	..	......	......	....	......

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.885	53.7	88	S.E.	16	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	29.849	61.8	77	S.E.	11	0	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.774	67.5	67	S.E.	8	0	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	29.701	64.0	84	S.E.	12	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.681	63.9	90	S.	13	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 69.6.
Minimum temperature, 53.0.
Mean daily barometer, 29.780.
Mean daily thermometer, 61.7.
Mean daily humidity, 81.7.

A Severe Storm on Long Island Sound.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 12.—The steamer Providence, of the Fall River Line, arrived tonight. She reports the storm on the Sound one of the severest known.

YELLOW-FEVER.

Progress of the Epidemic at Pensacola, Brownsville, and Elsewhere.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 12.—An imperfect report gives thirty-three new cases of yellow-fever today and six deaths. Total number of cases to date, 1,439; total deaths, 128. Among the deaths have been those of the Rev. Mr. Dubose, pastor of the Methodist Church, and of young Hawkins, mentioned in yesterday's dispatch. Among the new cases are Dr. White, of the United States Marine Hospital service, and Dr. Renshaw, who had already recovered from an attack. The illness of these two practitioners, with another already sick, causes a serious lack of medical attention to the sufferers, and renders the report of new cases imperfect. Recent cases have been marked by aggravated malignancy.

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 12.—No new cases. One death here—a Mexican. One death at Fort Brown—Lieut. Winnie, of the Nineteenth Infantry. Gen. Smith's command, camped nine miles below the city, are yet in excellent health. There is a slight abatement in sickness at Camargo and Mier. The weather is hot, with strong south winds.

THE EVANSVILLE MOB.

The Grand Jury Considering the Case of the Prisoners—Fears of Another Visit from the Posey County People.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 12.—The grand jury is supposed to be engaged in finding bills against the three men who were arrested as part of the mob which took Redman out of jail and killed him in the streets. Friends of the prisoners are in the city ready to give bail if the offense is bailable. There is apprehension of another mob coming from Posey County to rescue the prisoners, but at this hour all is quiet. The Sheriff and police are prepared to defend the prisoners in the county jail. A special from Mount Vernon says that David Murphy, one of the mob, who was killed in this city Tuesday night, was buried there today. Five hundred people attended his funeral. After the funeral a fund of $100 was raised for a monument. A large sum was also subscribed for the benefit of his three orphan children. Great indignation is expressed by Posey County people on account of his death.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 12.—At the evening session of the Society for the Advancement of Women Mrs. Mary E. Foster, a practicing lawyer of Michigan, read a paper on regulations discriminating in favor of single women against married women. She also described many curious legal provisions regarding married women. This paper was discussed. The Chinese question was then taken up. Remarks were made by Mrs. Mary C. Pecknam, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Miss Eastman.

CRUELTY TO SAILORS.

TACOMA, Puget Sound, Oct. 12.—The Captain and first and second mates of the ship Challenger, from Philadelphia, have been held to answer for cruelty to their men. One sailor was beaten till his ribs protruded and he jumped overboard. The third mate, who opposed the cruelty of his superiors, was abused till he attempted suicide by shooting. He was confined, and a complaint of insanity lodged against him by the Captain. The case was dismissed.

RAILROAD

Pooling Arrangement of t
Between the Missouri
the Mountains.

Valuable Emigrant Statistics
tained—A New Route O
to Omaha.

Petty War Between the Burlington
Statement of the Milwaukee, La
& Western.

Annual Meeting and Financial
of the Ohio & Mississippi
Erie & Western.

The Managers of the Road
the Missouri River and t
Mountains Meet at Omaha
Complete Their New Poolin
ment.

President C. E. Perkins and G
ager T. J. Potter of the Chicago,
& Quincy Railroad left for Omah
to attend the meeting of the M
the roads between the Missouri
the Rocky Mountains, to be h
point today to complete a pool
ment between these roads.

As has been stated heretofore,
ties which have existed between
ton and Union Pacific were a
justed in this city a few days a
withdrawing its demand that th
should build no more extensions
Pacific territory west of Denv
agreement between the Chicago &
Atchison, Topeka & Santa F
Pacific Railroads has been arra
cannot be carried into effect,
Denver & Rio Grande agrees
with the above-named roads on
tween Pueblo and Denver and
and from points on the Denver &
west and southwest from Denve
Manager D. C. Dodge, of the D
Grande, could not be commun
while the meeting was in session
as he was out on the line of his
time. It is expected that Mr. D
present at the meeting today, and
give his assent to the new
If the Chicago, Burlington
Atchison, Topeka & Santa
Union Pacific Roads are
in harmony regarding the new p
ment as is claimed, the Denver &
cannot well afford to place any
in the way of its being carried
dependent upon these roads for
outlets.

There seems to be an apprehen
private understanding exists
Burlington and Denver & Rio
that the latter has been discri
favor of the former. To preven
crimination seems to be the prin
why the consent of the Denver
to the new agreement is required

Commissioner Dixon Asks fo
to Enable Him to Prepa
ment of the Passenger and
Business Done by Wester
Connection with the East
Lines.

Commissioner Dixon has re
General Passenger and Ticket A
roads in the Western Trunk-Line
Association to furnish him with
of extra baggage, by months,
each of the Eastern trunk lines
1882; how much of this was on
igrant business, and how muc
business; the total number of e
months and revenue from sam
number of passengers of all clas
revenue, footing up reports by
The Eastern trunk lines are th
York Central, Pennsylvania Rai
more & Ohio, Boston & Albany,
Trunk. The Western Trunk
ciation comprises all the roads
northwest, and southwest from C
St. Louis except the Rock Island.
Therefore the statistical stateme
a detailed account of the first-cl
class, and emigrant business do
extra baggage carried by these
Mr. Dixon proposes to prepare w
a complete and valuable one, as
detailed account of all the pass
ness done by the Eastern and We
since Feb. 1. Such informatio
in regard to the emigrant
has been impossible to obtain
as no statistics of any kind hav
It is of the greatest importance t
how many emigrants come to th
in what portion of it they princ
The statement which Commissi
proposes to prepare will mee
want, and it is to be hoped that
roads will promptly furnish him
formation he desires.

The Illinois Central and
Omaha Roads Form a Ne
Omaha via Sioux City.

When THE TRIBUNE annou
days ago that negotiations were
between the Illinois Central and
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha
bring about the formation of an
tween Chicago and Omaha, effor
to discredit the statement, and th
discouraged on the ground that
being longer than the Iowa pool
not be able to compete with the
nois Central and St. Paul & O
however, were not much dis
these disparaging criticisms.
set by the Rock Island in formi
St. Paul and Minneapolis, and it
success, seemed to convince th
could do just as well with a li
The negotiations between the tw
at last resulted in an ag
the formation of such a
Omaha, and business is al
shipped from this city to
the new route. The line is ove
Central to Sioux City and thenc
Paul & Omaha to Omaha.
doubt that this route will secur
ble business, as shippers do
greater mileage into consider
can secure better terms. This
cause considerable annoyance
pool and greatly complicate its

Annual Statement of the
Lake Shore & West

The annual statement of th
Lake Shore & Western for th
ending June 30, 1882, as reported
Commissioner Haugen, of Wi
follows:

Capital stock...........
Total income...........
Operating expenses...........
Excess income over operating exp
Dividends declared...........
Total bonded indebtedness...........
Earning of passenger departmen
Earnings freight department...........
Paid to locomotive engineers an
men...........
Paid for damage to property ....
Paid for personal injuries ....
Number of miles of road...........
Cost per mile...........
Total number passengers carried

A Passenger Fight on a
Between the Burlington
Roads.

A small war on passenger
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RAILROADS.

Pooling Arrangement of the Roads Between the Missouri and the Mountains.

Valuable Emigrant Statistics to Be Obtained—A New Route Opened to Omaha.

Petty War Between the Burlington and Alton—Statement of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western.

Annual Meeting and Financial Statement of the Ohio & Mississippi—Lake Erie & Western.

The Managers of the Roads Between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains Meet at Omaha Today to Complete Their New Pooling Arrangement.

President C. E. Perkins and General-Manager T. J. Potter of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad left for Omaha yesterday to attend the meeting of the Managers of the roads between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, to be held at that point today to complete a pooling arrangement between these roads.

As has been stated heretofore, the difficulties which have existed between the Burlington and Union Pacific were amicably adjusted in this city a few days ago, the latter withdrawing its demand that the Burlington should build no more extensions in the Union Pacific territory west of Denver. A new agreement between the Chicago & Burlington, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Union Pacific Railroads has been arranged, but it cannot be carried into effect, unless the Denver & Rio Grande agrees to prorate with the above-named roads on business between Pueblo and Denver and business to and from points on the Denver & Rio Grande west and southwest from Denver. General-Manager D. C. Dodge, of the Denver & Rio Grande, could not be communicated with while the meeting was in session in this city, as he was out on the line of his road at that time. It is expected that Mr. Dodge will be present at the meeting today, and that he will give his assent to the new agreement. If the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Union Pacific Roads are as much in harmony regarding the new pooling agreement as is claimed, the Denver & Rio Grande cannot well afford to place any obstruction in the way of its being carried out, as it is dependent upon these roads for its Eastern outlets.

There seems to be an apprehension that a private understanding exists between the Burlington and Denver & Rio Grande, and that the latter has been discriminating in favor of the former. To prevent such discrimination seems to be the principal reason why the consent of the Denver & Rio Grande to the new agreement is required.

Commissioner Dixon Asks for Statistics to Enable Him to Prepare a Statement of the Passenger and Emigrant Business Done by Western Lines in Connection with the Eastern Trunk Lines.

Commissioner Dixon has requested the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the roads in the Western Trunk-Lines Passenger Association to furnish him with statements of extra baggage, by months, reported by each of the Eastern trunk lines since Feb. 1, 1882; how much of this was on seaboard emigrant business, and how much on other business; the total number of emigrants by months and revenue from same; the total number of passengers of all classes and total revenue, footing up reports by months.

The Eastern trunk lines are the Erie, New York Central, Pennsylvania Railroad, Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Albany, and Grand Trunk. The Western Trunk Lines Association comprises all the roads leading west, northwest, and southwest from Chicago and St. Louis except the Rock Island.

Therefore the statistical statement showing a detailed account of the first-class, second-class, and emigrant business done and the extra baggage carried by these roads which Mr. Dixon proposes to prepare will be quite a complete and valuable one, as it will give a detailed account of all the passenger business done by the Eastern and Western lines since Feb. 1. Such information, especially in regard to the emigrant traffic, it has been impossible to obtain heretofore, as no statistics of any kind have been kept. It is of the greatest importance to know just how many emigrants come to the West, and in what portion of it they principally settle. The statement which Commissioner Dixon proposes to prepare will meet a long-felt want, and it is to be hoped that the various roads will promptly furnish him with the information he desires.

The Illinois Central and St. Paul & Omaha Roads Form a New Route to Omaha via Sioux City.

When THE TRIBUNE announced a few days ago that negotiations were in progress between the Illinois Central and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroads to bring about the formation of another line between Chicago and Omaha, efforts were made to discredit the statement, and the scheme was discouraged on the ground that such a route, being longer than the Iowa pool lines, would not be able to compete with them. The Illinois Central and St. Paul & Omaha people, however, were not much discouraged by these disparaging criticisms. The example set by the Rock Island in forming a line to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and its consequent success, seemed to convince them that they could do just as well with a line to Omaha. The negotiations between the two roads have at last resulted in an agreement for the formation of such a route to Omaha, and business is already being shipped from this city to Omaha over the new route. The line is over the Illinois Central to Sioux City and thence via the St. Paul & Omaha to Omaha. There is no doubt that this route will secure considerable business, as shippers do not take the greater mileage into consideration if they can secure better terms. This will no doubt cause considerable annoyance to the Iowa pool and greatly complicate its affairs.

Annual Statement of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western.

The annual statement of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, as reported by Railroad-Commissioner Haugen, of Wisconsin, is as follows:

Capital stock	$6,000,000
Total income	803,270
Operating expenses	486,409
Excess income over operating expenses	316,860
Dividends declared	137,054
Total bonded indebtedness	3,848,000
Earning of passenger department	253,063
Earnings freight department	536,356
Paid to locomotive engineers and firemen	52,300
Paid for damage to property	3,114
Paid for personal injuries	201
Number of miles of road	283
Cost per mile	36,914
Total number passengers carried	197,040

A Passenger Fight on a Small Scale Between the Burlington and Alton Roads.

A small war on passenger rates between the Burlington and Alton from Mississippi River points to Chicago, is now in progress. The Burlington people a day or two ago issued handbills at Louisiana, Mo., a local point on the Alton, offering to take people to Chicago and return, and allow them to remain in this city for three days, at $2 for the round trip. The reason assigned by the Burlington people for doing this is that the Alton has been taking people from Quincy at a cut rate. The Alton people emphatically deny this charge. They say that they make no rates from Quincy and solicit no business from that point. All their business from Quincy is given them at Louisiana by the Keokuk & Northern, which line pays them the regular rates to Chicago. If any cut has been made from Quincy the reduction was borne altogether by the Keokuk & Northern, and the Alton had nothing to do with it, as it cannot control the other road. The Alton managers yesterday notified the Burlington that unless the rates from Louisiana and other points on the Alton are immediately restored the latter will at once go into the territory of the Burlington and cut rates from points on its line.

An effort is being made to settle the difficulty, and it is quite possible that the rates will be restored today.

Annual Report of the Lake Erie & Western, Running from Sandusky, Ill., to Bloomington, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 12.—The annual report of General-Manager E. H. Waldron, of the Lake Erie & Western Railway, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, has been made. It is a minute detail of the operations of the road for the last twelve months, and is quite interesting. Last year the road received an average of $1.35 7-10 per ton on all freight moved; this year but $1.16 39-100 per ton, a loss of 19.31 cents per ton, which, on the 804,208 tons moved, made a net loss of $155,291.59 to the revenues of the company. This loss is attributed to the war of rates which prevailed during a greater portion of the year. The earnings of the road for the year were:

EARNINGS.		
From mails, express, and miscellaneous	$ 155,397.14	
From freight	936,007.91	
From passengers	332,608.70	
Total earnings		$1,424,013.75
EXPENSES.		
Maintenance of way	$ 285,128.12	
Maintenance of rolling-stock	133,436.02	
Maintenance of structure	6,736.83	
Transportation expense	549,346.99	
General expense	60,371.71	
Total expenses		1,035,019.17
Net earnings		$ 388,994.58
Deduct interest of first-mortgage bonds	$ 278,520.00	
Deduct principal and interest of equipment certificates	33,733.33	
Deduct taxes and insurance	52,518.62	
		364,771.95
Surplus		$ 24,222.63
There was expended and charged to the operative account:		
For betterment in way	$ 51,176.41	
For new equipment	11,159.30	
For betterments in structure	4,207.26	
		66,542.97
Deficit for the year		$ 42,320.34

The report shows an increase over last year of $41,863.01 from local passenger fares, and a decrease of $32,728.52 on through passenger receipts, making a net increase from passenger rates of $9,134.49. On freight there was a decrease in receipts for the last year, as compared with the year previous, of $77,183.29 on local freight, and an increase of $96,221.85 on through freight—a net increase of $19,038.56. There was an increase of $1,641.49 from mails, $5,115 from express, and $507.93 from miscellaneous, while there was a decrease of $23,200.62 from mileage, making a net decrease of $15,963.20 from these sources as compared with the previous year. The total earnings for 1880-'81 was $1,411,776.90; for 1881-'82, $1,424,013.75—an increase of $12,236.85. The decrease in through passenger receipts is attributed to the large quantity of foreign tickets disposed of in Toledo in October, 1880.

General-Manager Waldron recommends the purchase of at least ten locomotives, 500 box grain cars, 150 coal cars, and 100 flat cars, they being an absolute necessity. The main line of this road, including what is known as the Minster Branch, now embraces 386 miles. The report shows that for the first quarter of the current year the gross earnings of the road have been $440,100, an average of $146,700 per month. During the year 110,250 new oak ties were put in, 766 tons of new steel and iron rail, at a cost of $68,622.10. There was also constructed 37 miles of new fences, costing an average of 82 cents per rod. There are 1,130 men employed by the company, 27 of whom were injured during the year—but 2 resulting in death. The report closes as follows: "In conclusion I beg to say that the outlook for business for the coming year was never better. Crops of all kinds, grain, hay, flax, etc., as an entirety, have been unusually large, and as the railway lines generally are working harmoniously, fair rates for transportation are being received with good prospects of continuing, which should enable us to make a better showing than in any previous year."

Testimony in the Famous Foreclosure Suit Against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—The hearing before Special-Master Ryan in the famous foreclosure suit of Barnes vs. the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company began this morning. The special object of this hearing is to prove who are the owners of the third-mortgage bonds, the amount of the bonds, and the interest due. The order to Commissioner Ryan is that he shall take testimony in the matter and report the same, with his opinion thereon, to the United States Circuit Court. Some time ago Commissioner Ryan issued a public notice to holders of the bonds to appear at this time and testify in the matter. This forenoon General-Solicitor Cary, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, sent notice that he was unable to be present on account of illness, and the hearing was adjourned till later in the day. In the afternoon Mr. Cary appeared, and the hearing proceeded. Mr. William Barnes, trustee for the third-mortgage bondholders, in whose name the suit is brought, took the stand to prove the execution of the bonds. Three bondholders from New York, one from Tennessee, and one from this State exhibited and proved bonds which it was originally claimed by the defense had been surrendered and cancelled. The hearing was then adjourned till tomorrow. It is the opinion of Judge Fellowes, of Connecticut, counsel for the plaintiffs, that the case will yet go to the United States Supreme Court, as the amount involved—upwards of $5,000,000—is so great that he believes neither side will rest satisfied with the judgment of the Circuit Court.

Adjournment of the Conductors' Association—Business Transacted Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12.—The annual session of the Conductors' Association closed today. The following officers were elected: President, George L. Harrison, of Chicago, by acclamation; First Vice-President, E. McKenna, of the International Colonial Canadian Road; Second Vice-President, J. T. Weisman, of the Union Pacific Road; Secretary and Treasurer, H. P. Feltrow, Columbus, O.; member of the Executive Committee, Chester Minott. A committee consisting of W. S. Sears, M. B. Waters, and A. C. Sinclair was appointed to draw up memorial resolutions to the memory of the late Secretary and Treasurer, E. R. Gansen, and that they be placed on the minutes of the association and a copy be presented to the wife of the deceased. A. B. Sinclair, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was chosen orator for the next meeting. A resolution was adopted requesting the Executive Committee to ascertain the number of injuries and deaths resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors. Resolutions thanking everybody in the Northwest for courtesies extended were adopted. It was decided to leave the city tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock for Chicago on the St. Paul Road. The convention was then declared adjourned sine die, to meet in Cincinnati in October, 1883. Nearly $1,000,000 in benefits have been paid to members since the organization of the association. A large number of the delegates departed for their homes this afternoon, but the greater proportion of them will leave for Chicago in a body on a fast special St. Paul train tomorrow forenoon.

Annual Meeting of the Ohio & Mississippi—Election of Directors—Financial Statement.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was held here today for the purpose of electing three Directors. There was no opposition to the following, who were elected: William T. McClintock, Chillicothe, O.; John M. Douglass, Chicago; Charles E. Beecher, Cincinnati. President McClintock submitted his annual report, briefly reviewing the action in reference to the reorganization. He stated the committee appointed at the last meeting to arrange the details had prepared a draft of the scheme and had submitted it to the committee of London stockholders for concurrence, and as a result the board on Jan. 11, 1882, determined to borrow $16,000,000 by the issue of first general mortgage 5 per cent coupon bonds, the greater part of the money so raised to be applied to funding at lower interest the present indebtedness as it falls due, and the residue to be applied to the payment of arrearages of interest, adding to equipment, etc. This action was approved at a stockholders' meeting April 6, 1882, at Flora, Ill., by a large majority, but the actual issue of stock and execution of the mortgage was deferred until after the present meeting. The company is now ready to take this step, and it will remain for the board now elected to determine the time and manner of issuing the bonds and placing them on the market. The President goes on to say that this delay was wise, inasmuch as the net earnings for 1881 were $140,000 less than anticipated, and the depression in traffic continued till June 30, 1882, so that the net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1882, were $844,612, as compared with $1,118,626 the previous year; but with a good wheat crop the receipts grew, and July showed $109,283, as against $58,778 in June, and August $165,845, as against $102,238 of August last year. The conditions indicate that the year ending June 30, 1883, will show larger net earnings than any preceding year. The President says that in view of all the circumstances the board sees no reason why the stockholders may not look hopefully to the early release of their property from the custody of the courts, and for its assured future prosperity. The report of the earnings and expenses for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, shows this:

Main line and Louisville branch—	
Earnings	$3,638,413
Expenses	2,571,683
Springfield division—	
Earnings	435,994
Expenses	543,671
Totals—Earings	$4,074,407
Expenses	3,115,354
Net earnings	$ 959,053

For want of a quorum no action was taken today on the issuance of bonds. The gross earnings for the past three years were as follows: 1879, $3,502,239; 1880, $4,376,311; 1881, $4,074,407.

Election of Directors of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—The stockholders of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Road, St. Louis Division of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, met today and elected the following Directors to serve for four years: Henry Graves, of the banking firm of Maxwell & Graves, New York; John R. Elder, Indianapolis; and J. H. V. McNeal, Indianapolis. Mr. McNeal was elected to serve in place of John C. New. A total of 15,167 shares was voted, chiefly by proxies. The Directors failed to meet, as expected.

A Bridge Restored.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The Mexican National Railroad Company have completed the reconstruction of their bridge across the Rio Grande at Laredo, thus restoring rail communication between the Republics, which was broken a few weeks ago by high water. The bridge has twenty spans, each thirty feet long. The International & Great Northern Road, whose bridge was also swept away by the same freshet, has not yet begun to rebuild it.

An International Railroad Bridge Rebuilt.

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Arrival of Vanderbilt and Party at Leadville.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Oct. 12.—William H. Vanderbilt and a party of distinguished capitalists and stock operators arrived in this city at 7 o'clock this evening on a special train over the Denver & South Park Railroad.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Michigan Central Railroad yesterday brought here three car-loads of European emigrants, the Lake Shore three car-loads, and the Chicago & Grand Trunk six car-loads.

Mr. F. B. Rice has been appointed agent of the Rock Island at Commerce, vice G. S. Kinsman, resigned. Mr. C. B. Doble has been appointed agent of the same company at Grinnell, vice W. H. Long, resigned.

The running of a railroad train on Sunday is not a violation against the law of doing business on the Sabbath day, in the opinion of the Court of Appeals, in The Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. The Court said that the running of the train was a work of necessity.

The General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore received a dispatch yesterday from the Connotton Valley Railroad Company, informing him that an employé of its Passenger Department, a Mr. E. W. Emerson, has run away, and before leaving stole a large number of tickets of the Connotton Valley issue from Cleveland to points on the Lake Shore and other points west.

The General Freight Agents of the roads in the Iowa Central Association met yesterday morning in Commissioner Carman's office and made some important changes in the Des Moines freight tariff. The General Freight Agents of the roads in the Northwestern Traffic Association met at the same place during the afternoon and made some minor changes in the rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The ladies and gentlemen who went to Montreal a week or two ago on the occasion of the convention of the National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents returned their gratitude and thanks in a neatly printed card, with hand-painted cover, to the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Pullman Palace Car Company for the courtesies and hospitalities extended to them during their trip from Chicago to Montreal.

Mr. E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has issued a circular to agents and connections giving notice that hereafter and until further advice the rates from Kansas City or Leavenworth to Lawrenceburg and Concordia, Kas., for transportation of freight will be as follows: To Lawrenceburg and Concordia, first-class, 65 cents per 100 pounds; second, 58; third, 50; fourth, 45; special, 40; class A, 32; class B, 22; class C, 16; lumber, 16; brick, etc., 15; salt, per barrel, 57; coal oil, per barrel, $1.50. These rates will apply either way, subject to all the conditions of special Kansas tariff No. 18, of June 1, 1882.

Mr. E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, has issued a circular announcing that the 200th anniversary of the landing of William Penn will be celebrated at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 24. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia will be sold from all stations on the lines of the Pennsylvania Company and Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway. Tickets will be good for going passage on any regular train leaving any point on these lines Monday, Oct. 23, and will be good for return passage on any regular train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving Philadelphia before midnight of Saturday, Oct. 28, and directly connecting trains through to destination.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has the following regarding the new Vanderbilt extension: "The Vandalia extension northward, commenced, is a much more important enterprise than those who have not been on the inside are aware of. South Bend being the point President McKeen and his party are striking for. South Bend is sixty-eight miles from Logansport; the line is already located, and the money at ready command to proceed with the work, which, when completed, will make the T. H. & L. Division of the Vandalia 184 miles in length. This extension will cross the Chicago & Atlantic, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Wabash, and the Baltimore & Ohio. At South Bend it will connect with the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the Grand Trunk. The Vandalia will then be the shortest line to St. Louis for the South Bend people, and in connection with the Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line, via Frankfort, will be several miles the shortest route from South Bend to Indianapolis."

It is quite probable that Mr. J. C. Boyden, at present General Northwestern Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, will be appointed General Freight Agent of that road, in place of George Olds, resigned. Mr. Boyden has the reputation of being one of the ablest freight men in the country. The reason why he has not already been appointed to that position is the difficulty of finding an equally competent man to take his place at St. Paul. The position of General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was offered a short time ago to Mr. W. S. Mellen, at present Assistant General Superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and formerly Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern. Mr. Mellen would have made a most excellent General Freight Agent for the Milwaukee & St. Paul, but as he refused to accept the proffered position, although the salary offered him was a tempting one, the Milwaukee & St. Paul people are not likely to look for a General Freight Agent elsewhere when they have so good and able a man as Mr. Boyden in their own service.

TURF NEWS.

A Large Attendance and Fast Time at the Lexington Races.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—Today the trots were well attended, and a fast track brought out good time, the three-minute class making unusually good time. The first race, for 3-year-olds, Kentucky Stakes, with three starters, was the feature of the day, Code, Endymion, and Jeptha D. in the pools. Code sold at $100 against $24 on the field. The race lay between Endymion and Code, and in the first heat Endymion led from the post, keeping that position easily, with Code second and Jeptha D. third, to the finish. Time, 2:32¼. In the second heat Jeptha D. took the start, giving way on the turn to Endymion, who took the lead, with Code second at the quarter. At the finish Endymion won by three lengths in 2:33¼, Code second, Jeptha D. again third. In the third heat Code had it her own way, showing the way all round, but pushed down the stretch by Endymion, second, Jeptha D., as usual, third. Time, 2:31¼. The fourth heat was also won by Code, leading from the start to the string, Endymion breaking at the quarter and on the stretch, coming in second, a length behind Code, first, in 2:30¼, Jeptha D. distanced. In the fifth heat Endymion had the start, broke at the quarter, Code taking the lead, keeping a length ahead of Endymion to the string. Time, 2:31.

In the second race Harry Wilkes was favorit, selling at $120 against Maud Messenger, Wendover, Bob Acres, Michael, and Molly Mac in the field for $30. Wilkes had the race in his own hands all through, winning the first heat in a jog in 2:28¼ by three lengths, the second pulling up to almost a stop, winning in 2:23¼, and the third easily by two lengths in 2:26½.

Brighton Beach Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, Oct. 12.—Mile, Dizzy Blonde first, Pride second, Sir Hugh third. Time, 1:47.

Mile and one-eighth, Gov. Hampton first, Mamie Fields second, Bill Bird third. Time, 2:04.

Mile and one-eighth, Babcock first, Ida D. second, Little Dan third. Time, 2:04.

Mile and a quarter, Nina first, George McCullough second, Ida B third. Time, 2:16¾.

Steeplechase, short course, Kitty Clark first, Buster second, Lilly Morson third. Time, 2:46¾.

Central Park Matinee.

The Central Park Driving Association will give a matinée tomorrow at 2 o'clock, when, in addition to the usual attractions, there will be a double-team pacing race between G. S. Dole's Clara D. and Benny and Dr. Otin's Oculist and Wonderful. These teams have made a full mile in 2:28¼ and 2:27¼ respectively, and expect to beat that time tomorrow if the day and track are good.

MATRIMONIAL.

Marriage of Charles R. Currier, of Chicago, and Angie Payne, of Aurora—Other Weddings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 12.—A very notable wedding was celebrated this afternoon, creating much interest both in Aurora and Chicago local circles. The contracting parties were Charles R. Currier, of Chicago, and Miss Angie Payne, of Aurora. Both are well-known in their respective homes, Mr. Currier being connected with the American Insurance Company of Chicago, and Miss Payne an estimable and accomplished young lady in Aurora society. The ceremony was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. A. N. Prentiss sealing the knot. Four bridesmaids were in attendance, being the Misses Hettie Phene Currier, Corrie C. Tanner, Evelyn Belle Currier, and Gracia Dean, all of Chicago. A magnificent and costly array of presents adorned the reception-hall. The company was composed equally of Chicago and Aurora guests, prominent among those from Chicago being Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Currier, parents of the groom, and Miss Hettie Phene Currier, his sister; Misses Hattie and Corrie Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Currier, Miss Evelyn Belle Currier, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Currier, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Squires, Miss A. K. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Dean, Miss Gracia Dean, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. S. Best, Mrs. M. E. Dean, Mrs. Morris Temple, Mrs. Charles H. Akerly, Misses Marion Noble, Minnie Hanley, Ella Page, and Mary Cameron, and Messrs. E. C. Wentworth, Fred Ashley, and Dr. F. S. Tabor. The happy pair depart this evening for an extended northern trip, with the hearty and generous best wishes of a throng of admirers.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

An Important Question Soon to Be Settled by the Courts of Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—A case of great interest in connection with the operations of secret societies which make any form of life-insurance a part of their business is soon to come up in the County Court here. It is that of Julius Michels, as administrator of the estate of Adelaide Hirschstein, deceased, against District Grand Lodge No. 6 of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith. The complaint alleges that the defendant is a corporation duly incorporated under the of laws Illinois, and covering the territory of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, over which its jurisdiction extends, and that Saul Hirschstein was a member of this lodge, a branch of which is located in this city; that the constitution of the lodge provides for the payment to the heirs of any member who dies a sum not to exceed $1,000, or $1 for every member. The complaint alleges the defendant paid his dues and was an honorary member. He died in June, 1875, and his wife died on the same day. Her relatives now bring suit against the lodge for the full amount. The officers of the lodge in their answer deny each and every allegation. Julius Michels was appointed administrator of the estate in May, 1881, and at once brought this suit. It is now on the calendar awaiting trial.

RIOTOUS RAILROAD LABORERS.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 12.—The strike on the Northern Pacific assumed serious shape yesterday. After the rate of board was fixed at the old price, the men demanded $2.50 per day, instead of $2 as heretofore. This was refused by Hallet, Superintendent of Construction. All Chinamen were then driven from the works. Hallet, it is understood, telegraphed to Missoula for troops. Whether the commanding officer furnished them cannot be learned. This morning the ringleaders of the mob threatened to hang Hallet. Engineer Thielson, with a paymaster, started to the front this morning with a large sum and an escort of twenty-five soldiers. While the men on construction, as a rule, are well disposed, there are probably 200 ex-convicts and many fugitives from justice in the crowd, to say nothing of the band of desperate camp-followers, and there is good ground for fearing acts of violence.

THE HUMANITARIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The American Humane Association completed its work today and adjourned to meet in Washington in October, 1883. Among other action taken was the offering of a prize of $500 for the invention of a more humane method of marking cattle than by branding, and a recommendation of the following stock-cars: The Hunter, Mather, Lincoln, and Montgomery. E. Lee Brown of Chicago was reëlected President. A large public meeting was held at St. James Hall this evening, at which addresses were made by President Brown, the Rev. G. W. Cutter, and the Lord Bishop of Niagara.

THE COURTS.

A Stepmother and Stepdaughters Fighting Over Some Property.

Mrs. Busby Wants to Redeem—The Scoville Furniture Comes Up Again.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Criminal Business, Etc.

A Quarrel Between a Stepmother and Her Stepchildren.

Judge Tuley is engaged in hearing the case of Roxanna Scott, Mary Ross, Martha A. Vogel, Ellen Ferguson, and Henry W. Harris, and others, children and heirs of the late Jacob Harris, against their stepmother, Rachel Anna Harris, and others, to compel an accounting and settlement. According to the bill, Jacob Harris was married to his first wife in 1838, and lived with her until 1862, when they were divorced. Soon after this Rachel Anna Haights obtained an introduction to him at her own solicitation while visiting here, and on her return home to Oswego wrote him, soliciting a correspondence. He replied, and the result was their marriage in 1864. She subsequently acquired almost complete control over him, so that he gave her the homestead on Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street, insured his life for her benefit, and by his will gave her half his property. The other moiety he gave to his children. It is alleged that, not content with this, Mrs. Harris induced her husband soon after to give her deeds to his property, representing that she was a thorough woman of business, that his affairs were in a very bad condition, and she could make better settlements than he with his creditors, or in case of his death. In order to the better accomplish her purpose, it is alleged, she isolated him from all his old friends and his children, he being then in ill-heath, and finally he gave her two quit-claim deeds of all his property. Ten days after the execution of these deeds Harris died. Part of his property consisted of the City Hotel on the corner of State and Sixteenth streets, and the complainants claimed it was worth $100,000, and with good management could be made to produce $10,000 a year, but it together with the homestead is mortgaged for $50,000. The heirs further claim that since their father's death Mrs. Harris has grossly mismanaged the property, using it entirely for her own advantage, neglecting to pay his debts; that she has collected his life-insurance and used it for herself, and also $5,000 damages awarded for widening State street; that by her neglect the homestead was sold under a mortgage and lost. They therefore asked that she might be compelled to reconvey the property, and that a Receiver be appointed and the estate be divided according to the terms of the will. Mrs. Harris in her answer energetically denied the charges made against her, and claimed that she had never attempted to alienate her husband and his children or to deceive or defraud the latter; that she had taken the best possible care of the estate and had applied the life-insurance money and the amount received from the State street widening in reduction of the amount due on the State street property. She also claimed that the deeds to her had been made by Harris after advice with his friends to secure her and her infant child from want, his other children being married or able to support themselves. The daughters are very attractive young ladies, and seemed to draw a number of spectators to listen to the case. The hearing will be resumed today.

A Wife Seeking to Recover Some Valuable Property from Her Husband's Creditor.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Hannah Busby against George Smith, of London, Eng., F. S. Winston, Alexander Mitchell, A. A. Spear, R. R. Day, J. M. Hatch, George Breeze, Gertrude Heineman, and T. W. Heineman, to compel an accounting and reconveyance of certain property. Mrs. Busby says that in October, 1872, her husband, Charles Busby, bought of George Smith a lot 100 feet front on the east side of State street, near Randolph, known as Nos. 50, 52, and 54 State street, for $112,500, of which $20,000 was paid in cash and the remainder secured by a note and trust-deed payable in ten years. Busby then sold the south twenty-three feet of the lot to James C. Simms, at the same time agreeing to erect a building thereon for him. A block of buildings was then built on the whole property. Simms, as part payment, assumed the payment of $22,000 of the mortgage on the property. In 1878 Busby failed and went into bankruptcy, and his interest in the property was sold by his assignee March 22, 1879, to F. G. Bradley, and the latter transferred all his right to Mrs. Busby. Prior to this, however, in the fall of 1878, after default had been made by Busby in the payment of the interest due Oct. 1, 1878, on the incumbrance, Smith elected to declare the whole amount due, and the property was sold under foreclosure sale Dec. 30, 1878, and bought in by Smith himself for $75,000. The trust-deed provided that a sale should be made at the old court-house, part of which was then standing, but the sale was afterwards made at the "rookery," on the corner of La Salle and Adams streets, and for this reason Mrs. Busby charges it was illegal and void. After Smith's purchase he took from Simms a separate mortgage on his portion of the property, then raised the rents of the tenants on the other portion and compelled them to attorn to him. Mrs. Busby had repeatedly tried to get Smith to allow her to redeem, but he would not even reply to her letters, and she now asks that Smith may be compelled to account for the rents and profits he has received from the property that the rents and the $22,000 paid by Simms may be applied in the reduction of the incumbrance, and that the property may be conveyed to her on her paying the balance that may be found to be due.

The Scoville-Cole Imbroglio.

Three affidavits were filed yesterday in the case of George Scoville against Frank F. Cole and others, on which a motion will be made before Judge Jameson Monday morning to dissolve the injunction heretofore granted. Mrs. Scoville in her affidavit goes over again at great length the circumstances under which she came possessed of the personal property in the house at No. 532 West Monroe street, and she claims that the property was all her own and that she had a right to mortgage it as she did to Cole and Littledale. She also claims to have settled the debt to them on the 19th of June last by selling the property to Whelan for $500 and paying over the proceeds to Cole. In conclusion, Mrs. Scoville charges that her husband has attempted by every means in his power to coerce her into a conflict with Cole and Whelan so as to get back the furniture without paying the sum for which it was mortgaged; that he told her not to consult any attorney but him, and drafted an answer for her in the present case contrary to the facts, and attempted to compel her to sign and swear to it. He has also, as she charges, made frequent proposals to her lately that, if she would join issue with him in the present case, for the purpose of beating Cole and Littledal out of their money or the furniture, he would not oppose her application for a divorce; but if she refused he would oppose the divorce, and file an answer in which he would scandalize her, and also would make an application to the County Court to have her declared insane, and deprive her of her child. She refused to accept his proposition, and he then filed an answer, making false charges against her, and also filed a petition in the County Court to have her declared insane.

Affidavits were also filed by F. F. Cole and Thomas E. Whalen, but they contain no new facts. The injunction which it is sought to dissolve was one granted by Judge Jameson at the time the bill was filed to prevent Cole from disposing of the furniture belonging to Mrs. Scoville, and which he had seized and stored in the Chicago Furniture Storage Company's warehouse. The portion owned by Scoville and that covered by the Bash mortgage, together with Mrs. Scoville's piano, have since been released by consent of the parties, and the dissolution of the injunction is only asked as to the remainder.

Insane Cases.

Judge Loomis, of the County Court, was at the Criminal Court Building yesterday morning to try the usual run of insane cases. As the Scoville case had been set for 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon next in the regular County Court room, on the South Side, it was not called yesterday.

Rebecca McGory, a woman 32 years of age, was adjudged insane and a pauper. No cause for her insanity was shown. Her husband lives in Denver, Colo.

James W. Bugbee, a man 35 years of age, residing at No. 20 Harrison street, was adjudged insane, and the cause stated to be general debility.

Caroline Henderson, a woman 32 years of age, living at No. 30 Morse street, was adjudged insane. She had made several attempts upon the life of her children, and the testimony showed that she had been out of her mind for the past three years.

S. F. Shadduck, whose antecedents were unknown, had been picked up in the streets by the police. He was found insane and a pauper.

Caroline Weber, of No. 1050 Twenty-second street, a woman aged 51 years, was adjudged insane. Her peculiar weakness was going out of doors in a state of nature. Her husband works in the McCormick Reaper Works.

Charles Wunrow, a man 32 years of age, was adjudged insane. No cause was shown for his insanity. He is friendless.

Charles C. Walker, of No. 43 Thirty-seventh street, a man aged 55 years, was found sane. He was at one time confined in an insane asylum in Washington Territory.

B. M. Leavitt, an old man 65 years of age, was found to be insane. During his examination he created a laugh by saying he had stumped Kansas in the interest of the Prohibitionists, and said he had been a Baptist clergyman in Vermont.

The cases of George Beach and James Cashams were continued.

Divorces.

Leonard C. Pike filed a bill yesterday against Margaret A. Pike, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Mary Sabe asked for a divorce from Joseph Otto Sabe, charging him with bigamy. They were married in 1868, and she did not know he had another wife living until 1880, when he told her of the fact. She says she made inquiries and ascertained it was true, and then left him.

Albertine Nies filed a bill for divorce from Edler Otto Neis on the ground of desertion.

A bill was filed Wednesday by Fredarika Robertus against Charles Robertus, charging that ever since their marriage in 1877 he has been in the habit of ill-treating her, throwing scissors, dishes, chairs, and boiling water at her on different occasions, until she found it highly necessary to get some safer place to live, and so left him a few days ago. She also accuses him of adultery. He is the owner of a saloon at No. 423 State street, and has some other property, and she asks that he may be enjoined from disposing of it until after she gets her divorce and he has given her suitable alimony.

Judge Moran granted a decree to Clara Kibbe from George A. Kibbe on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a divorce to Emily J. Fossell from Peter Fossell, on the ground of cruelty; to Carrie Minton from Robert Minton, for drunkenness; to Evert I. Hurst from Georgia A. Hurst, for desertion; and to Anna Gleason from Frank Gleason, for desertion.

Judge Tuley granted a divorce to Jessie F. Roach from Milton E. Roach, on the ground of desertion, and to Mary E. Petro from George M. Petro, for cruelty.

Items.

Judge Blodgett will not begin the call of his chancery calendar before a week from Monday.

State Courts.

Caroline Saul began a suit for $2,000 yesterday against the Metropolitan Grain & Stock Exchange.

William S. Proudfoot commenced a suit in trespass against W. Henri Adams and Charles J. Smith, laying damages at $5,000.

William Kalbow began an action in trespass against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, claiming $10,000 damages.

William O'Donnell commenced a suit for $5,000 damages against the Soper & Pond Company.

Theodore O. Jones sued the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for $1,000 damages.

The Board of Education of the City of Chicago commenced a suit in trespass for $5,000 damages against James Murray and Michael Hennessey.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Sebastian F. Taylor, the will was proven, and letters testamentary were issued to Judith Taylor under bond for $38,000.

In the estate of Theodore Hahmann, the will was proven, and letters testamentary were issued to John H. Raap and William Volker under bond for $5,000.

Judge Drummond's Calendar.

A calendar has been made up for Judge Drummond in the United States Circuit Court of appeals, writs of error, and petitions for review in bankruptcy, which he will call Wednesday, Oct. 18. The following is a list of the cases:

APPEALS AND WRITS OF ERROR.

1, Sullivan vs. Steam-tug Goldsmith Maid; 2, Spry vs. 997 tons of coal; 3, Erie & Western Transportation Company vs. Alston; 4, Mason Lumber Company vs. Propeller Badger State; 5, Boulton vs. Moore; 6, Carter vs. Steam Tugboat Louie Dole; 7, Thorson vs. Peterson; 8, Keith vs. 100 tons of soft coal; 9, Union Dry-Dock Company vs. Schooner Morning Star; Smith 11, In re W. F. Endicott; Whittier vs. United States.

REVIEWS IN BANKRUPTCY.

1, Moore vs. Horton; 2, In re Max Kramer; 3, Ohio National Bank vs. Sycamore Marsh Harvester Company; 4, Dorman vs. Wadsworth; 5, In re Louis Kerson; 6, In re J. R. Taylor; 7, Sycamore Marsh Harvester Company vs. First National Bank of Coshocton, O.; 8, In re Max Kramer; 9, In re F. A. Fisher; 10, In re Fritz Frauntgen.

Criminal Court.

The case of Thomas McLaughlin, charged with the murder of John Carter, was begun in the Criminal Court yesterday morning before Judge Gardner. The accused is charged with kicking Carter to death on the night of July 18 last near the corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets. Messrs. O'Brien and Schissler appeared for the defense and Assistant-State's-Attorney Thomson for the prosecution. The special venire of 100 jurors was returned, and the entire day was spent in the selection of a jury. The following were accepted by both sides: Frank A. Champlin, Maurice Morris, M. Fry, Maurice Sliney, L. Auth, H. A. Miller, J. Schmitt, M. Espert, Eugene B. Moore, George Moury, Anthony Von Davendyke, and William H. Dox. The taking of evidence will begin this morning.

The jury in the case of Jacob Smith, charged by Sprague, Warner & Co. with embezzlement and larceny, appeared before Judge Gardner yesterday afternoon, after having been out twenty-four hours, and stated that they could not agree. At the request of the defendant's counsel they were discharged, and the Judge consented to put the defendant under bonds of $1,500. Surety will be furnished this morning. This case has already been tried twice, and the juries have disagreed both times.

Before Judge Anthony the cases of Michael Bolan and William Cagney, charged with robbery, were decided by a jury. Bolan was found guilty and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, and Cagney was discharged. Bolan's attorney entered a motion for a new trial. Michael Roach, charged with larceny, was sent on plea to three years and a half in the Reform School. Frank Powers, charged with burglary, was tried by the court and a part of the evidence heard. In the case of Leroy Schoot, charged with embezzlement, a nolle pros. was entered. Josh Allen, charged with burglary, was tried by a jury and found not guilty. James Van Hessler, charged with robbery, was tried by a jury and found not guilty. The case of William Heinnersheets, charged with embezzlement, was continued by the defendant.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of admiralty calendar. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—390 to 392, inclusive. No. 388, Stevens vs. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call, calendar Nos. 200 to 249, inclusive. Trial call, term Nos. 6,288, 6,332, 6,350, 6,376, 6,386. No. 6,280, McMekin vs. Cole, on hearing.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 6,362, 6,306, 6,452, 6,465, 6,486, 9,940. No. 6,122, Robinson vs. Bloom, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—16, 17, 18, 19. No. 15, Olson vs. McGowan, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 239, 240, 243, 246, 252, 253, 254, 255. No. 238, Snell vs. McCall, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 173, 197, 205, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 216, 217, 219, 221. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No call. No. 20, Holbrook vs. Forsythe, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No. call. No. 9, Scott vs. Harris, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—25, 26, 27, 28, 29. No. 23, Ryan vs. Ryan, on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—No. 814 on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 362, 363, 365, and 370.

JUDGE GARDNER—No. 159 on trial.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Michael Linden vs. Nicholas Jansen, $150.

JUDGE GARY—Augustus Frisbie vs. Rodney M. Whipple; verdict, $360, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Northern Transit Company, use of John A. Tubbs, vs. Manhattan Fire-Insurance Company; verdict, $485.08, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. W. Eckert vs. M. J. Frank, $1,500.

JUDGE BARNUM—R. U. Piper vs. Washington Durbrow Jr., $75.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Arrived, the State of Nebraska, from Glasgow, and the Suevia, from Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 12.—Arrived, the Servia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 12.—Arrived, the Abyssinia, from New York.

CRICKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The cricket match between the Australian eleven and the picked eighteen of Philadelphia was resumed today. Score, first inning, Americans, 82; Australians, 98. At the close of the game tomorrow the Australians start for home.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER.......................Lessee.
MILWARD ADAMS.......................Manager.

SALE BEGINS TOMORROW, FOR THE SEATS THURSBY

Concerts to be given Tuesday and Friday Evenings, Oct. 17 and 20, and Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 21. Miss THURSBY will be assisted by
Miss Emily Winant, Contralto.
Miss Maud Morgan, Harpiste.
Sig. Ferranti, Buffo Baritone.
And the Distinguished Pianiste, Mme. Teresa
CARRENO.
MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Musical Director.

Reserved Seats will be sold at the very popular prices of 50c, 75c, and $1, according to location.

FARWELL HALL.
"The Delights of Travel Without its Discomforts."
THE RAGAN ILLUSTRATED LECTURES
Comprising a brilliant series of popular lectures upon Foreign Travel, magnificently illustrated by
Superb Photographic Dissolving Views.
DATES AND SUBJECTS AS FOLLOWS:
Oct. 14—London from the Top of an Omnibus.
Oct. 16—Venice, Milan, and the Italian Lakes.
Oct. 19—Florence and Pisa.
Oct. 23—Ramblings in Rome.
Oct. 26—Spain, from the Pyrenees to Seville.
Oct. 30—Southern Spain and Morocco.
Nov. 2—Glimpses of Scotland.
Music by Lyon's Orchestra, 7:30.
Lecture at 8 o'clock. Course Tickets (including seat), $. Single Tickets, 50 cents. Now on sale at Farwell Hall Box-Office, 148 Madison-st.
J. S. VALE, Manager.

EXPOSITION.
Open day and evening.
Admission: Adults, 25 Cts.; Children, 15 Cts.
THE GREATEST OF AMERICAN EXHIBITIONS OF
INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, and ART.
Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
Liesegang's Orchestra and the Great Cornet Soloist, SIG. LIBERATI. Immense attendance.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—SPECIAL.
Commencing SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 15th, 1882, every evening during the week, also WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
THE COMEDIANS,
ROBSON and CRANE,
In the Extravagant and Most Laughable Comedy, in 4 acts, called
D. A. M.
By A. C. GUNTER, Esq.
Moliere Shakspeare Ambigue Mr. STUART ROBSON
The Dramatist of the Future.
Z. Blackstone Perkins..........Mr. WM. H. CRANE
The American Abroad.
SEATS NOW READY.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager.
Last Nights and Matinee
Of the Most Successful Engagement of the Eminent Tragedian, Mr. JOHN
McCULLOUGH.
Who will appear this Evening in his great heroic role of
VIRGINIUS.
Matinee Saturday..........INGOMAR.
Saturday Evening..........THE GLADIATOR.
Farewell appearance of John McCullough.
Monday, Oct. 16—Engagement of A. M. PALMER'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY in THE LIGHTS O' LONDON. Reserved Seats now for sale.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager.
RESERVED SEATS now on sale for the engagement of A. M. PALMER'S
UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY,
In Simms' Great Popular Drama,
THE LIGHTS O' LONDON.
TO COMMENCE
MONDAY, October 16th,
Every Evening for one week. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
The original Cast, Scenery, Music, Effects, and Costumes.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
Tonight, Benefit of the charming Comedienne,
Miss LAURA DON,
Who will appear in the Fascinating Novelty, her own Original Comedy-Drama,
A DAUGHTER OF THE NILE,
Supported by an excellent NEW YORK COMPANY.
Matinee tomorrow, Saturday, at 2.
"*The Most Original and Interesting Play that has so far been produced this season.*"—N. Y. World.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THE GREATEST FUN-MAKERS IN THE WORLD!
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS,
Now playing to CROWDED HOUSES in their immense hit,
GREEN-ROOM FUN.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SEE THE CHURCH-CHOIR BALLET.
Sunday, Oct. 15—ROBSON AND CRANE in their new 4-act comedy, D. A. M.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
America's Tragedienne,
MISS MARY ANDERSON,
Supported by J. B. Studley, R. L. Downing, and her own Dramatic Company.
This Friday Evening, Oct. 13, Miss Anderson will appear as
PAULINE,
IN THE LADY OF LYONS.
Tomorrow, Saturday, Matinee—PYGMALION AND GALATEA. Night—THE COUNTESS in LOVE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY..........Proprietor and Manager.
During this week, Great Success of the Drama,
"MAID OF ARRAN."
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra performances Sunday afternoon and night.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
JAS. H. MEADE..........Manager.
The only first-class variety house in the city. Admission, one-half that of any other theatre.
ALL THIS WEEK.
BARRY & FAY COMEDY COMPANY.
Monday, Oct. 16, M. B. Leavitt's All Star Specialty Company.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Gov. A. Nance, of Nebraska, is registered at the Palmer.

The internal-revenue receipts amounted to $39,573 yesterday.

United States Senator Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., is at the Leland Hotel.

There was $55,000 in gold disbursed by the Sub-Treasury yesterday and $14,000 in silver taken in.

Justice Prindiville held Robert R. Woody to the Criminal Court yesterday in $200 bail for selling liquor to minors.

Twenty-four quarts of fine strawberries were received yesterday from Madison Station, Miss., and sold at 50 cents a quart.

Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, and A. A. Bowe, Esq., Superintendent of the Metropolitan Steamship Line, passed through the city yesterday on route for Colorado.

Clark E. Carr, Galesburg; E. F. Brigham, San Francisco; J. A. Battley, Liverpool; Thomas Milner, New Zealand; J. F. Gunsler, Melbourne, Australia, are at the Grand Pacific.

Judge W. T. Butler, the attorney, at Room 24 Ashland Block, is at No. 3528 Wentworth avenue dangerously sick. He believes he was poisoned with sewer gas in his office.

Henry Reinerye, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McKee, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Dean, Pittsburg; Mrs. and Mrs. J. H. Waters, U. S. A.; and N. Whittier, Barre, Vt., are at the Sherman.

At 5:30 last evening a team attached to a wagon containing John Matt, of No. 820 South Ann street, ran away, and Matt was thrown out, his left leg being broken at the knee. He was taken to the County Hospital.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: At 8 a. m., 59 degrees; 10 a. m., 62; 12 m., 70; 3 p. m., 72; 6 p. m., 70. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.50; 6 p. m., 29.38.

William Hunter, the young fellow who shot at Ald. Hildreth one night about two weeks ago, missed his aim, and sent a bullet into the thigh of William Kelly, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Ingersoll yesterday in $500 bail.

A newsboy named John Connors, 13 years of age, had his right foot crushed under the wheels of an Ogden avenue car on Madison street between Clark and Dearborn. He was taken to the Newsboys' Home by the Central patrol.

Matthew McDonald fell a distance of ten feet while working at the refinery corner of Taylor and Beach streets yesterday morning and sustained injuries that may terminate fatally. He was removed to his home at No. 115 Newberry avenue.

W. H. Starbuck, General Agent Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, New York; A. M. Waite, London, England; John Philips and family, New Orleans; F. Rotberg, London; Ugasdopp Andel and Oganapp Smeler, Russia, are at the Palmer.

Daniel Bahn, a cabinetmaker, whose home is at No. 1102 West Madison street, mysteriously disappeared Monday morning, and his young wife with a babe in her arms called at police headquarters yesterday and asked to have the officers hunt for her missing husband.

At 5 o'clock last night Frederick Behling fell out of his stone-wagon and was run over by the hind wheel of the vehicle, fracturing his right forearm and dislocating the right leg at the hip. He was taken to his home, No. 42 Cornelius street by the Harrison street patrol.

Mrs. Davis, of No. 3041 Main street, died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of a dose of poison known as "Rough on Rats." Her relatives and friends know of no reason why she should commit suicide, and incline to the belief that she took the poison accidentally.

Mrs. C. J. Meister, of No. 394 Fulton street, in turning out to pass a coal-wagon on State street yesterday afternoon, collided with a grip-car going south and her buggy was overturned, throwing her and her daughter into the street, both escaping serious injury. The vehicle was partially demolished.

J. G. Blake was accidentally knocked down by a passing wagon at the corner of La Salle and Madison streets last night, and by shamming unconsciousness caused the summoning of the Central patrol wagon and was conveyed to the County Hospital, where the doctors pronounced his injuries not serious.

William Watson, 70 years of age, and Charles Henderson, burglarized the residence of Mrs. Johnson, No. 382 West Washington street, getting away with a considerable quantity of silverware and jewelry, and were afterward arrested by Officers Beck and Foley. They are at the Desplaines Street Station.

The Custom-House Commission took a little rest yesterday from its arduous labors. Special-Agent Douglas was called to Milwaukee, and Mr. Grimm was ill with a severe cold. So far the work done has shown the commission that more help is imperatively needed to do the increasing work of the Chicago Custom-House.

The Executive Committee of the Farmers' State Alliance met yesterday and voted to put an organizer in the field to organize alliances in the State, and also voted to raise $4,000 by levying an assessment of 50 cents per capita for the purpose of providing for the expenses of organization. The membership is now about 9,000 in the State, and 100,000 in the country.

A voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors was filed for record in the Recorder's office yesterday from John W. Verry to John Roberts. The liabilities are a large number of small accounts, the total being $3,261, while the assets consists of all the machinery, stock, and fixtures contained in the first floor and basement of Nos. 47 and 49 South Jefferson street, also some book accounts, amounting to $785.

While John Moran, 18 years of age, employed on the Joliet Iron & Steel Company's dock on Ashland avenue, was arranging the wire hoisting-rope about the drum upon which it is wound, his legs became entangled, and before the machinery could be stopped he was whirled around several times, dislocating both shoulders and his right knee. He also received a severe cut under the chin and minor bruises. He was taken to his home, No. 3012 Broad street, by his friends and attended by a surgeon, who says he may recover.

Mr. A. I. Leppoc, Director-General of the Telegraph System of India, a resident of Calcutta, is in this city the guest of Col. R. C. Clowry, of the Western Union. He is accompanied by Robert Boteler, an official of the East India Telegraph System. Their purpose in visiting this country is to inspect, as agents of the British Government, the entire telegraph and telephone systems of the United States. They are highly pleased with the result of their visit. Yesterday they dined with Norman Williams and other members of the Chicago Club, and visited Pullman during the afternoon.

The Woman's Christian Association held their monthly meeting at 1516 Wabash avenue yesterday. Mrs. Chisholm, as Superintendent of the boarding-house, reported thirty-five boarders, all well and employed. During the month eleven left and eight came in to the house. Of those who left some went to fill positions elsewhere, and some had to change boarding places in order to be near their place of business. Miss B. Stobie submitted a report of the Employment Bureau, 242 Wabash avenue. During the month of September 150 persons called. Thirty-one employés and eighteen employers were entered on the books, and ten places were filled. The Superintendent of the Medical Board of the dispensary reported forty patients treated. The Treasurer's report for September showed cash on hand Sept. 1, $516; receipts, $775; total, $1,291; expenditures, $1,016; balance on hand, $275.

The ill-feeling which has long existed on the part of Frank Agnew, once Sheriff of Cook County, toward A. C. Hesing boiled and bubbled over yesterday afternoon at Quincy No. 9. It appears that Agnew and Hesing met for the first time in a long while face to face, and that in the course of a brief conversation Agnew took umbrage at some remark made by Hesing upon the prohibition question. Hesing made reply, whereupon Agnew abused him verbally to the best of his ability, and would doubtless have followed up the attack physically but for the interference of friends. Mr. Hesing left the saloon, and Mr. Agnew was quieted by those about him. It happened that Agnew was accompanied by W. J. McGarigle, Democratic candidate for Sheriff, and that upon leaving Hesing declared that he (McGarigle) was a party to the attack, and that he would not profit by it. McGarigle and his friends say he was in nowise interested in the quarrel.

Charles Clark, of Winnipeg, whose name has appeared in the papers several times recently in connection with criminal proceedings brought against him by Allyn & Co., of No. 130 Lake street, appears, according to his statement, to have been wrongfully dealt with. He was first arrested and taken before Justice Wallace on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, but the case was continued for a week at the request of the prosecution. When the time expired no evidence was produced against him, and he was discharged. Allyn & Co. then had him rearrested and arraigned before Justice Prindiville. After several continuances at the request of the prosecution, the case came up for a final hearing yesterday, and Clark was again discharged. Allyn & Co.'s books showed, Mr. Clark states, that, instead of his owing them $66, they were indebted to him to the extent of $171. Mr. Clark says he has begun a suit for the balance, and also proceedings against them for false imprisonment. The prosecution had three lawyers yesterday, while Mr. Clark defended himself.

John Savage runs a low-down, tough saloon at the corner of Taylor and Clark streets, and is continually in trouble through fights in his place among the disreputable characters who frequent it. He had a bartender named Clark, whom he discharged something over two months ago, and since then Clark has turned up regularly two or three times a week and usually made things lively about the place, shooting off his revolver and in other ways making himself obnoxious. Last night Richard Lewis, who keeps a saloon at No. 68 West Randolph street, was in Savage's place, as was Clark, who had turned up to try and make a settlement. In the course of the talking that followed, all the parties being under the influence of liquor, Clark and Lewis became involved in a dispute, and when Clark advanced upon him Lewis threw a beer-glass at him, missing him, and then clinched with him. In struggling around the room Clark used a knife upon Lewis, cutting him four times in the back, once over the left nipple, and once upon the left hand, and was himself cut behind the right ear, the wound being about three inches long and extending clear to the skull. Officers Goggin and McCormick, who appeared as the fight was at its height, arrested Clark, Lewis, and Savage, and took them to the Harrison Street Station, where Clark's head was sewed up. The two will be taken before Justice Wallace this morning.

Last evening Officer Monaghan arrested Katie Johnson and Lizzie Johnson at the corner of Halsted and Indiana streets and locked them up at the West Chicago Avenue Station. Both girls were locked up in the same cell and were charged with disorderly conduct. They had not been in the cell long before Lizzie began to talk of suicide, and her companion, Katie, seems to have urged her to go on—at least, she made no apparent effort to dissuade her—and eventually she made all necessary preparations to die. Katie watched her without an outcry to attract the attention of officers, who would have stopped her—watched her twist her silk handkerchief into a rope and tie one end of it to the cross bar of the cell; saw her deliberately knot the other end about her neck, and then, with a last good-by and a look at the bright world through the barred windows, saw her step off the rude bench; saw the knot tighten, the face of her friend become livid, the hands clutch at the bars, the body twist and writhe, the struggling grow weaker, the light fade from her eyes, and then saw that awful expression settle slowly upon the face of her dying companion, and still sat there stolidly, making no outcry, no sound, no attempt to save her. The lockup-keeper chanced to pass and discovered her, but when cut down and laid upon the floor life had fled. She was 18 years old and the daughter of respectable parents, her father being a lake Captain. The Coroner was notified.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY'S LABORS.

Yesterday morning Officer William Mitchell found a peddler at the corner of Archer avenue and Clark street driving a horse with a sore back. He arrested him and took him before Justice Wallace, who fined him $3 and costs. He paid $4 to the court, $5 to a lawyer, and $1 for bonds, making $10 in all. In the afternoon Officers Dudley and Mitchell found Hugh Lawler, an expressman, driving a poor old horse with raw shoulders and back. They took him before Justice Wallace, who fined him $5 and costs. After this they went to the brickyards and found two teams whose shoulders were beginning to be raw. They cautioned the drivers, and instructed them how to fix the collars so as to avoid a possible future arrest and fine.

THE WAY TO GET OUT OF A SCRAPE.

It begins to look as though James E. Mack, alias Clark, had gotten out of the unpleasant situation in which he found himself about a week ago with less trouble than he at first anticipated. Mack, who was the Western agent of the Porter Manufacturing Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., for the sale of agricultural implements, was arrested in this city on a charge of forging about $7,000 worth of paper in Michigan. He had $2,030 in his clothes when arrested. This money his attorney, A. S. Trude, obtained from the police on a replevin writ. The accused went from the Armory Police Court to Justice Prindiville on a change, where the case was continued five days (until yesterday). As the particular warrant shown Justice Prindiville alleged that the amount involved in the forgery was comparatively small, something like $250, the bond asked for was only $1,500. The bond was furnished, with George T. Dalton, of No. 395 Wells street, as surety, that gentleman swearing that he was the owner of certain described real estate and was worth at least $10,000. But when the case was called yesterday no Mack appeared. Mr. Dalton was on hand and intimated that the accused might have presented himself had he not been told that one or Pinkerton's detectives was waiting to nip him on some new charge. Of course this was not satisfactory to the court, and the bond was declared forfeited. Dalton said he would try to bring Mack in court today. But aside from all this what is to become of the $2,030, which amount exceeds that of the bond by $530.

MACKIN DRAWS BLOOD.

Joseph Chesterfield Mackin created a sensation at the City-Hall yesterday afternoon by knocking down a man and pounding him until his blood bespattered the floor. The assaulted individual was Con Pearson, who is known as Mackin's private secretary. The two were friends in Philadelphia years ago, and since Pearson has been in Chicago Mackin has helped him along, as he was in "hard luck," by giving him clerical work at the Democratic headquarters. According to Mackin's statement, Pearson wrote a letter introducing one Blake, a reputed journalist, to J. J. Curran, and signed Mackin's name to it. Curran thought he was dealing with Joseph himself, and gave up what Blake asked him for—$300 or $500. Curran commenced talking about this, saying that he had found out what sort of a man Mackin was. His statements came to Mackin's ears, and he set to work to find out who was at the bottom of the scheme. He recollected that just after he had discharged Pearson, the latter asked him for a letter to Curran; so he jumped to the conclusion that Pearson was the offender. Yesterday was the first time Mackin had seen Pearson since the money was obtained, and he went for him with the result stated. Pearson denied the charge, and made no resistance. While he lost some blood, Mackin was injured the more, he having struck so hard as to break one of his knuckles.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Sheriff yesterday levied upon the effects of John M. Seaver & Co., No. 4749 Jefferson street, to satisfy a claim for $600 in favor of W. D. Gibson.

The warrant against A. W. Windett, who was charged with giving a check on a bank where his account was overdrawn, was yesterday recalled. The trouble was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, it appears.

Commissioner Mattocks, in speaking of the new Medical Board at the County Hospital, said yesterday that the change had been for the better. There is less strife, he says, and the unfortunate patients are receiving better attention than ever before.

The Warden of the County Hospital reports that for the week ending yesterday seventy-three patients were admitted, fifty-six discharged, and fourteen died, and that the institution now contains 373. The malignant dysentery which prevailed there has about disappeared.

Superintendent Lieb, of the Water Department of the city, was before the Hospital Committee urging that the pending bill against the county for water used at the County Hospital, amounting to $6,957, be paid. The committee urged that the city furnished the institution with ninety-nine out of every 100 patients, and that the bill ought to be rebated, and it was finally agreed to petition the Council on the subject.

Commissioner Albright's resolution looking to having J. P. Donnelly, late clerk, quit the County Hospital was before the Hospital Committee yesterday. Mr. Donnelly explained that he had remained at the institution with his family upon assurances that a place was to be made for him, and he had been working all the time. In view of the services he had rendered the county he thought he had been unfairly treated; but he was ready to step down and out if his services were not desired. It was finally agreed to let the question drop if he would vacate by Tuesday, which he said he would do.

THE CITY-HALL.

Controller Gurney is better, and will be in his office today.

Mayor Harrison is expected home this morning with his bride.

People to whom the city owes money don't seem to be anxious to collect it, as the Cashier in the Controller's office has a box full of audited bills and rebate warrants awaiting the owners.

The Building Department is disconsolate owing to the defeat of two of its attachés—Crowe and Moran—who were candidates before the Democratic Convention Wednesday for County Commissioners. No more shanty permits will be issued in the future.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: Jacob Greenebaum, two-story store and dwelling, 24x29 feet, No. 619 West Indiana, $3,500; Southolmae & Burgugge, smoke-stack and boiler-house, No. 218 West Twelfth street, $3,300; Tooten & Maloney, two barns, each 24x24 feet, Nos. 3617 and 3719 Dearborn street, $2,000; John Borden, four-story stores, 80x105, Nos. 208 to 214 Randolph street, $50,000.

PLUMBERS, ETC., TAKE HEED.

Commissioner Cregier is making an effort to break up a practice which, if persisted in, is liable to cause a good deal of damage. He issued the following notice yesterday:

"The attention of plumbers, boilermakers, and those using steam boilers is called to the following—viz.: Art. 1750 of the revised ordinances: 'Plumbers are prohibited from connecting pipes whereby steam boilers may be supplied with water direct with city pressure. All such boilers shall be provided with a tank or other receptacle of sufficient capacity to hold at least six hours' supply, in case of pipe district being shut off to repair mains or make connections or extensions. In such cases the city will not be responsible for a lack of water for steam boilers or for any other purpose.'"

MORE SMALL-POX.

The infected district on the North Side still yields cases of small-pox, two more being reported yesterday—one at No. 168 Hurlbut street and the other at No. 285 Mohawk street. These make twenty-two cases since the 6th inst., all arising from one patient who was concealed until he died. Vaccination is still being vigorously carried on in the district by the health officers. There were three deaths from the disease—one at No. 388 North Branch street, another at No. 290 North avenue, and the other at No. 645 Van Horn street, on the West Side. The last was a child 3 years of age, and it was sick eight days before it died, though the existence of the case was not known to the Health Department until Dr. Gustave Fisher, of No. 290 West Twelfth street, sent in the death certificate. The seeming negligence of the attending physician may cause another outbreak of the disease on the West Side, but Commissioner De Wolf is doing everything possible to prevent it. The residents at No. 42 Chicago avenue say there has been no case there.

AGGRIEVED CARRIERS.

THEIR OBJECTIONS TO THEIR ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

The carriers in the Post-Office are going in a body to Postmaster Palmer at an early day to ask the immediate removal of George D. Buckley, the Assistant Superintendent in their department. Their complaint is that Mr. Buckley makes himself extremely obnoxious by a system of espionage and by petty officiousness which is no longer bearable. If he sees two or three of them talking together he goes up with a tablet, takes their names, and makes a statement of the matter to the Superintendent. Among the recent orders for which they consider Mr. Buckley responsible is one that no carrier shall absent himself from the office without notifying the Superintendent, and that if sick he shall personally immediately notify the Superintendent. This he must do even if he has to get up from his sick bed and go himself to the office. Another order is that if any carrier does not arrive promptly at 7 o'clock in the morning a substitute shall be put on to do the work and receive the pay of the regular for that day. The regular men do not object to this so much for themselves as for their patrons, who seldom get their mail in proper shape when a new man is on. They would prefer to stand a fine for tardiness. But the last and most objectionable order is that collectors of mail must make a collection at 9 p. m., returning their bags to the office, and then they must report again in the morning and get their box keys in time to make a collection at 6:30. This prevents many collectors who live at a distance from the Post-Office from getting to bed before 11 or 12 o'clock, and they are obliged to get up at 4 o'clock so as to get around in time in the morning, allowing them only four or five hours' sleep. The men say that before Mr. Buckley attained his present dignity he was employed in the stamp department, where he was continually at war with the carriers, while the two men who have since occupied that place have had no trouble with them. They furthermore assert that one of the conditions of Mr. Buckley's appointment was that he should be removed if he could not get along with the carriers. They say he was formerly Superintendent of the North Division Post-Office, and during that time more men were discharged from that office than from all the other post-offices in the city, including the central office. This, they hold, is proof that few men can get along with Mr. Buckley. They say they never had occasion to complain of their former Superintendent, Mr. P. M. Clowry. They are also inclined to saddle on Mr. Buckley the responsibility for an assessment upon them of 2 per cent of their salaries last month for political purposes. In short, the carriers say Mr. Buckley has to go or they will resign in a body. Their formal complaint will be laid before Postmaster Palmer Monday, and they desire Mr. Buckley's presence that he may answer the charges.

In regard to these complaints the Postmaster yesterday stated that he had heard of no friction in the office, and no complaints had yet been presented to him. Until they were he could, of course, have nothing to say as to their justness or as to what action he would take. Most of the alleged grievances, he said, were due to regulations which emanated, not from Mr. Buckley, but from his superiors. He made no regulations himself, as he was merely Assistant Superintendent, and had no executive control. Until he heard more from the carriers he could not express himself further. As for the late and early collection rule, it applies to two or three men only who work in the heart of the city.

ON 'CHANGE.

RUN IN THE CORN-PIT—PUZZLED DIRECTORS.

On 'Change yesterday the leading feature was the corn-pit. The longs who were charged with having formed a syndicate to run a deal in November, which they probably never did, were free sellers, and an enormous quantity was dumped on the market, beating it down badly, but not so much as might have been expected under such an avalanche of offerings. Lester, Poole, Kent & Co. and Hobbs were all conspicuous sellers, and were supposed to represent the alleged clique. These longs were loaded with millions of bushels, and it is figured that they have made a handsome profit on most of their transactions. Oats followed corn, and wheat got into the same rut.

The Directors of the Board of Trade held a protracted meeting yesterday afternoon, the subject before them being the one laid over from Tuesday—whether mixed wheat receipts were regular for delivery. The meeting seems to have been in about the same plight it was in the other day, and without coming to a vote on the interpretation of the rule decided to refer the question to a special arbitration committee.

The Earl of Aylesbury, Lord Douglas Gordon, and J. Hargraves, member of Parliament, visited the Board of Trade yesterday. Mr. J. W. Helmer, formerly of the board and now settled in New York, was on 'Change.

THE PHARMACISTS.

THE ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION COMPLETES ITS LABORS.

The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association met this morning in the First Regiment Armory, and heard the report of Charles H. Day, the Secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, who stated the amount of money received at $7,175; amount disbursed, $4,227; cash on hand, $2,974.

The Committee on Exhibit made their report, which said the present display was the largest and best exhibit ever made at any convention heretofore held in this State and reflected great credit on the firms represented. One exhibitor was censured for showing proprietary medicines, which is at variance with the laws of the association.

Mr. H. Biroth read a paper on the subject of "What Causes the Effervescence When Fluid Extract of Taraxacum is Mixed with Bicarbonates?" and Albert Seilner one on "What Per Cent of Potassa Is Contained in the Potash of Commerce?"

The convention proceeded to the election of officers, which was as follows: President, Henry Biroth, Chicago; Vice-Presidents, H. Le Caron, Braidwood; E. Small Hansen, Lawrenceville; J. B. Boyd, Quincy; Secretary, H. T. Patterson, Chicago; Treasurer, H. P. Boyd, Arcola; Executive Committee, Thomas Whitfield, Chicago; L. Van Patten, St. Charles; Victor H. Hambirk, Peoria; State Board of Pharmacy, J. E. Espie, Bloomington; William Bower, Olney; H. Smith, H. Schroeder, W. Marmon, A. Biroth, A. C. Noxen, J. S. Frans, Chicago.

A resolution was offered instructing the State Board of Pharmacy to issue a circular, defining explicitly the duties of apprentices, but after some discussion of the matter was left to the discretion of the board.

The convention then adjourned to meet in Diesher next year.

SOCIALISTS' WRATH.

JUDGE GARDNER DENOUNCED FOR DISCHARGING THE INDICTED ELECTION JUDGES.

A meeting of fifty Socialists was held at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue last evening to protest against the action of Judge Gardner in discharging Walsh and Gibbs, the two judges who were charged with altering the returns of one of the precincts of the Fourteenth Ward in April, 1880, thereby counting out Stauber and giving James J. McGrath a seat in the Council. The defendants, it will be remembered, admitted the alteration, but said they were drunk when they first counted the ballots, and discovering when sober that they had made a mistake had changed the figures the morning after the election. A rope was stretched from wall to wall, and pendent from it were pasteboard outlines of men which were labeled "Honorable Gardner," "Walsh," "Gibbs," and "McGrath."

Speeches were made by August Spies, Paul Grottkau, and others, denunciatory of Judge Gardner, who "disgraced the bench." Spies saying that "the time has not yet arrived when such men can be summarily dealt with." His Honor was called a "villain," and "a greater criminal" than the "scoundrels" he turned loose, and the practical effect of his decision claimed to be a blow at the "right of the people" to elect their officers, the court holding, in effect, that "two or three scoundrels" could pick out an "unscrupulous villain" and put him into office by manipulating the ballots, although a majority of the voters were opposed to him. There is evidently a good deal of feeling on the subject among the Socialists in the ward.

The following resolutions were adopted with cheers:

WHEREAS, Under a republican form of government the right and power to rule is vested with the people; and

WHEREAS, An honest vote and honest count being the expression of the people's will, it is therefore the greatest and most sacred franchise of a republican people; and

WHEREAS, This franchise has been trampled upon by a few unscrupulous villains in the Aldermanic election of the Fourteenth Ward in 1880, as has been shown in the Circuit and Criminal Courts of this county; and

WHEREAS, Judge Gardner, the presiding Judge in this court, notwithstanding the overwhelming and self-convicting evidence that was produced and sustained by the own confessions of the perpetrators, has acquitted the offenders; be it

Resolved, That, while the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward most emphatically condemn and denounce the outrageous fraud that was committed by Gibbs, Walsh, Malone, and McGrath, we hold Judge Gardner, who by his decision has sanctioned this crime and has declared it a legitimate deed, responsible for the same; and

Resolved, That we denounce this Judge as a man unfit to deal justice in accordance with our statutes, and his decision as more gigantic a crime against the liberties of the people than the original one, and that he therefore should be removed from his chair and lodged in the State's prison; and

Resolved, That while we here hang these traitors in effigy, we will not hesitate at some future day, when an opportunity is offered, when the people, disgusted with the prevailing corruption, will, in defence of their liberties, proceed against such vermin to repeat this execution de fact.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

NEW SCHOOL SITE—A MANUAL OF GOOD BEHAVIOR.

The City Board of Education met last evening.

A petition was presented asking for the erection of a new school-building in the Fourteenth Ward, in the district bounded by North avenue, Division street, Western avenue, and Humboldt Park, and the Committee on Buildings and Grounds was authorized to advertise for a site in the district named.

Superintendent Howland made his usual monthly report. It showed the enrollment of scholars for September had been 59,046, against 53,981 for the corresponding month last year; that the average daily membership had been 56,369 and the attendance 53,651, against 48,986 a year ago. It also showed that 14,180 children were now attending school only half a day for want of school accommodations.

A communication was presented proposing to introduce a particular text-book in the schools to educate the children in good behavior. The writer assured the board that the book was very valuable, and its strongest recommendation was that it went back to the days of George Washington, and was intended to inculcate the manners of that day. The document was placed on file.

A petition was presented from about 300 Bohemians in the Sixth Ward, asking that an evening school be opened in the Throop School. The petition was granted, and the School Agent was authorized to put in the necessary gas fixtures at once.

A communication was read from Washington Hesing, an ex-member of the board, which was accompanied by

A CHECK FOR $50,

the money to be used for the purchase of German text-books for indigent children in Kinzie School. Mr. Hesing used to attend the school, and said in his letter that he had always felt a deep interest in it, and, furthermore, that the board could draw on him annually for a similar amount. The donation was accepted and the donor tendered a vote of thanks.

J. S. Ender, the architect of the board, tendered his resignation, to take effect at once, and it was accepted. The step was suggested to him by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, it is understood, who were for some reason not entirely satisfied with his services.

The School Agent's report for September showed that the receipts had been $5,288, the expenditures $7,446, and that the rents due and unpaid amounted to $6,333.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds recommended the purchase of a school site on the east side of Lincoln street, near Division, being 192x125 feet, at a cost of $7,680, or $40 per front foot. The report was adopted.

The question of amending the rules so as to enable the board to

EMPLOY AN ARCHITECT AT PLEASURE

to look after the making of plans and the construction of school buildings—the necessity being occasioned by Mr. Ender's resignation—then came up on a recommendation of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. The matter was discussed at some length, and disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution introduced by Inspector Keith:

Resolved, That the Committee on Buildings and Grounds are hereby authorized to employ Mr. A. Bauer, or Bauer & Hill, or any other competent architect, for a period of six months, to complete the superintendence and construction of all unfinished work on buildings, and such other new work as may be deemed desirable, at a compensation not to exceed $1,200 for new buildings, and such proportionate amount for the buildings now in course of construction as is equitable and just, and that such portions of the rules as conflict with this resolution as relate to an architect and superintendent of construction be and are hereby suspended, and that they report to the next meeting of this board.

The report was then referred to the Committee on Rules.

Inspector Story introduced a resolution, which was adopted, asking the attorney of the board to ascertain what amount, if any, had been paid from the school fund on account of back taxes and special assessments on property purchased by the city, and to commence suits to recover from the grantors whatever had been so paid.

AGE OF TEACHERS.

The Committee on Teachers reported recommending that the minimum age at which teachers may be appointed be fixed at 18 instead of 19 years. The report was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The proposition to photograph the children in the schools by classes was brought up and disposed of after some discussion. The enterprising artist wanted the privilege of going through the schools with his camera, and proposed to recompense himself by selling the pictures taken to the children. It was defeated by the following vote:

Yeas—Burroughs, Nieboff, Kraus, Stauber, Story, Bridge—6.

Nays—Hoyne, Keith, Stensland, Dunn, Maas, Floto, Garvy—7.

The board then adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA'S "GAZ."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 12.—The proceedings of the regular meeting of the Finance Committee of the Gas Trust were expected to be unusually interesting this afternoon by reason of promises thrown out by the trustees, William H. Smith and David H. Lane, that action would be taken towards obtaining an examination of accounts in connection with the alleged peculations of the gas clerks between 1876 and 1881. It was asserted that immense sums of money were embezzled by making false additions to the receipt columns of the books, although there is no evidence disclosed of such a state of affairs, the reports coming generally from persons not privileged to scrutinize the Trust's affairs. The resolution of the board directing the Finance Committee to examine the receipts from the consumption of gas for the past three years was read. Roberts moved the work provided for be referred to Chairman and Cashier White. Adopted.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—The Secretary of State this morning licensed the following corporations: The Lockport Lock-Nut Bolt Company of Chicago; capital, $25,000; corporators, Jesse Lockhart, Charles A. Gillespie, B. C. Hayman, Alfred A. Humberstone, and James J. Sullivan. The Central Illinois Telephone Company of Peoria; capital, $200,000; corporators, D. H. Louderback, C. B. Allaire, and W. S. Reyburne. The Pullman Door-Check Company of Chicago; capital, $15,000; corporators, Samuel H. Kneass, George W. Northrup Jr., and Isaac E. Adams. The Litchfield Gas & Coke Company of Litchfield; capital, $30,000; corporators, Elizur Southworth, H. B. Beach, L. Shore, Matthew C. Whipple, and J. H. Atterbury. The Central Manufacturing Company of Quincy; capital, $50,000; corporators, James B. C. Allin, Colin W. Claybourne, and John R. Williams.

POISONED BY "SNOW ON THE MOUNTAIN."

COHOES, N. Y., Oct. 10.—A little 3-year-old daughter of Joseph Waterhouse has been probably fatally poisoned by eating the seeds of a plant known as "snow on the mountain." The poison acted with the powerful effects of arsenic.

FREE VISITORS' ART GALLERY.

No one should go home without getting one dozen of Mosher's beautiful "Souvenir" photographs for friends. 125 State street. Crayon portraits cheapest and best in the city.

DRESSED BEEF.

Mr. Armour Going into the Business on a Grand Scale.

Why the Eastern Butchers Cannot Compete with Their Western Brethren.

The Outlook for Pork This Year—Mr. Armour Solemnly Renounces Wheat.

Philip D. Armour, the well-known merchant, and the head of the largest packing concern in the world, was interviewed yesterday regarding the shipment of dressed beef to the East, and in the course of the interview furnished the reporter with the following interesting facts concerning the enterprise and the measures about to be taken by his firm:

"Is it true that your firm is going to embark in the enterprise on an extended scale?"

"Yes, we have been shipping more or less meat for a year past, and are now preparing to go into the business on a large scale. We find that the refrigerator beef is meeting with great success among the Eastern consumers, and there is every indication that the time is close at hand when the major part if not all of the butchering will be done in the West. The facilities for slaughtering are far superior to those in the East, for they have no slaughtering houses on so extensive a scale as we have here."

"Why is it that cattle can be killed so much cheaper here than in the East?"

"There are several reasons. We get $1.50 per bullock more for the offal here, and from one to two cents more per pound for the hides here, and from four to five cents per pound more for the tallow, and so on through the different departments of the work. In the East there are rings in tallow, beef, and every department of the cattle trade, and it is impossible for the consumer to get his meat until it has passed through the hands of several middlemen. We propose to

SHIP OUR MEAT DIRECTLY TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

At our slaughtering-houses we kill from 800 to 1,000 cattle per day, and we shall enlarge our capacity as fast as the demand increases."

"Has the beef thus shipped been received with favor?"

"Refrigerator beef is steadily growing in favor as the people come to have more to do with it. It is true that there has been some opposition from Eastern butchers, who fear that their meat will be driven from the market, but the demand cannot now be stopped, as the public have fully come to appreciate the merits of the refrigerator beef."

"How do you ship it?"

"In ice-boxes, by express, and by refrigerators. We are having a line of cars built for the use of Armour & Co., and we consider them unrivaled. They will cost about $1,300 each, and will hold about 20,000 pounds of dressed beef. About six tons of ice is packed in each car, and when it is once packed it needs no further attention till it arrives at its destination. Some of the cars do not take so much ice at first, but these have to be re-iced in transit. A firm, to conduct the business successfully, must own its own beef cars, and they must be of the best construction. Many of the alleged refrigerator cars now in use are little better than old baskets, as far as preserving the meat is concerned. It costs from $250,000 to $500,000 to equip a line of cars of improved construction. We always ship a good quality of meat, as poor meat will not stand transportation. Meat of good quality always arrives in splendid condition, and is all the better for the time consumed in transit. Many of the cars used in the past were faulty; but by the new and improved method meat arrives in the East in as good condition as when put into the chill-house here."

"TO WHAT POINTS IS THE MEAT SHIPPED?"

"It goes everywhere East, to all the seaboard cities and towns, and a large number of the big Eastern hotels are among our best customers."

"Do the railroads give you fair rates?"

"We have no special complaint to make of the roads. They cannot but see that the shipment of dressed beef will supersede that of beef on the hoof, and I don't think it will affect their freight revenue to any great extent."

"Which are the principal firms interested in the shipment of this meat?"

"Messrs. Swift & Co., G. H. Hammond & Co., and Armour & Co. are doing most of the business. It is only a very large firm that can go into the business and manage it successfully."

"Do you find much sharp competition in the business?"

"Yes, the same as in the dry goods or any other. Still, as I said before, the shipping will always be done by a few men. The public has little idea of the immensity of the business, and it has all grown up within the past three years. Quite a furore has been created in New York over the establishment of a large refrigerator. Why, the fact is that there is scarcely a town in all New England where large refrigerators are not to be found. The bulk of this meat is shipped to the smaller towns, and it is only recently that the large cities were entered. It has been a hard fight with the butchers in the great cities, but they are commencing to realize that it is inevitable, and are now flocking to Chicago in droves to examine into our method of killing and shipping."

"Is your company building any of

THESE LARGE REFRIGERATORS

at the different Eastern cities?"

"Yes, we are putting up several, and have plans for more. We fully realize the importance of the business, and see to what an extent it can be built up. Shipping meat to the Eastern points is more profitable than to Europe, at least we find it so. We can sell our beef on the New York market from a cent to two cents cheaper per pound than can the New York butchers, and still make a good profit."

"I see the statement published that Armour's yellow wagons will soon be delivering Chicago meat at the doors of their customers East?"

Mr. Armour laughed. "Wait a little. I can't say anything definit about that just yet, only the 100 yellow wagons which Armour & Co. have in Chicago delivering fresh meat each morning are certainly a success, and I don't see why they wouldn't be elsewhere."

"To what extent do you propose going into the business?"

"We are preparing to go into it pretty heavily, because we are convinced that it will pay. You see, there is no limit to the business."

"Do you know anything about the project of

STARTING A GREAT CATTLE RANCH

and slaughtering-house in Texas with a capital of $5,000,000, and sending the beef in refrigerator cars from there?"

"I have heard of the project, but do not think it can be made to pay; in fact, I think Chicago is the only place where the business can be carried on successfully; its location is most central."

"How is the supply of cattle now?"

"It is good, and their condition was never better. The cattle killed for shipment east are usually further West, and are in prime condition."

Continuing, Mr. Armour said: "One thing which operates in favor of the Chicago shippers and enables them to sell lower to their customers in the East is the cash system, which is a feature of the business. The Eastern butchers have been accustomed to give extended credit, and thus must make an extra profit to cover bad debts."

"What is

THE OUTLOOK FOR HOGS?"

"It is not good for a large supply. The scarcity of corn has affected both quality and quantity. Pork will rule moderately high the coming season, as it takes six to eight months to catch up. There has been no corner, however, nor do I anticipate any. Hogs promise better returns for the outlay than any other commodity, and farmers are at work Sundays and nights getting their stock into condition for market. There is very little hog-cholera, and I look for a good, full supply of hogs next spring. Corn is turning out satisfactory, there will be a good crop, and wheat, oats, barley, etc., never were better."

"Is there any truth to the reports that Vanderbilt, Russell Sage, James Keene, Rufus Hatch, yourself, and other heavy capitalists were engineering a big corner in November, December, and January wheat?"

"No, not a word. Vanderbilt has never owned a bushel of wheat in his life except what is in his barrel of flour in his home, and if I ever invested in wheat I am sorry, and you may say I will never do so any more."

"What is the outlook for the live-stock business in Chicago?"

"The cattle business is increasing, but the hog business in Chicago is at a standstill. Kansas City is now coming to the front as the second great hog-slaughtering city."

BASE-BALL GAMES.

Providence 4, Chicago 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12.—The Chicagos bit the dust today for the third consecutive time. Chicago presented the same team as yesterday, except that Goldsmith pitched. The fielding was loose on both sides, the frigidity of the atmosphere making imperfect fielding excusable; but the home club made the best showing both in the field and at the bat. After two men were out in the first inning Gilligan missed a foul fly, and then a base on balls, Anson's three-baser and Kelly's single netted two runs. York scored for Providence in the second on a two-base hit, a sacrifice, and a wild pitch. Providence, being first at the bat, tied the score in the sixth on muffs by Williamson and Gore, but Anson added one more to Chicago's score in the same inning on a muff by Ward and two errors by Farrell. Providence added two runs and won the game, as it proved, in the seventh after two were out. Gilligan got his base on a put out, and Hines made a base hit. Errors by Burnes and Quest and a hit by Start brought both runners in. The weather was so cold and dismal that only 800 people saw the game, which was the last to be played here. Monday the two clubs play in New York, Tuesday in Philadelphia, and Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Chicago, and the ninth game in some neutral Western city.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—4
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Providence, 8—12; Chicago, 5—7.
Errors—Providence, 5; Chicago, 8.
Two-base hits—Hines, York (2), Gilligan.
Three-base hit—Anson.
First base on balls—Providence, 2; Chicago, 1.
First base on other errors—Providence, 4; Chicago, 2.
Struck out—Farrell, Ward, Goldsmith (2), Quest.
Double plays—Irwin-Farrell-Start, Kelly-Williamson.
Passed balls—Gilligan, 1.
Wild pitches—Goldsmith, 1.
Umpire—Bradley.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Quarter-Centennial of the Bureau Association at Princeton, Ill.

PRINCETON, Ill., Oct. 12.—The quarter-centennial anniversary of the Bureau Association of Congregational Churches began its sessions in the Congregational Church, in this city on Tuesday, and will adjourn today. The Rev. A. N. Norton, of Amboy, was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. F. C. Cochran, of Lee Centre, was chosen Scribe. The Rev. Robert West, editor of the *Advance*; the Rev. F. Bascom, D. D., of Hinsdale; and the Rev. James Tompkins, of Chicago, Superintendent of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, are present, besides pastors and delegates from the churches composing the association. The Rev. William West and the Rev. Richard Edwards, LL.D., pastor of the Congregational Church here, have been among the speakers. The Rev. G. W. Colman, of Englewood, near Chicago, who was Registrar of the association for many years, presented a history of the association and its work for the quarter-century, and there were other interesting papers and exercises and discussions.

DIPHTHERIA.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 12.—Reports from Pittsylvania County state that the ravages of diphtheria in certain localities have reached an alarming extent. Nearly 200 deaths have occurred within sixty days. Not a family escaped. Twenty pupils of one school district died. On Sunday three children were lying dead in one house.

Kidney Disease.

Pain, irritation, retention, incontinence, deposits, gravel, etc., cured by "Buchupaiba." $1. Depot 52 and 94 Lake street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Con ad Lawson, Chicago	25
Augusta Burkwart, Chicago	25
Charles A. H. Mohns, Chicago	33
Catherine Teufel, Chicago	27
Morris Grady, Chicago	27
Mary Ryan, Chicago	20
Hermann Kirmski, Chicago	21
Wilhelmina Ewald, Chicago	19
Ellis S. Chesbrough Jr., Chicago	33
Mary M. Tibbetts, Chicago	26
August Wetten, Lake View	21
Ida J. Anderson, Chicago	19
Richard Leicht, Chicago	28
Dora Pfeifer, Chicago	23
Johan M. Winter, Chicago	43
Elisa Gunderson, Chicago	42
Johann S. Helmecke, Chicago	52
Regina Weimann, Chicago	40
John Mulcahy, Lake	26
Kittie Evans, Lake	24
Joseph A. Shepard, Chicago	29
Mary A. Rickett, Chicago	31
Joseph Holfelder, Chicago	32
Julia Eisenhart, Chicago	23
Cyrus O. Tower, Chicago	37
Eva J. Kohlsaat, Chicago	23
Frank A. Lawson, Chicago	26
Hannah Hanson, Chicago	24
William A. Elwell, Louisville, Ky	27
Anna Warren, Chicago	21
Walter S. Pratt, Chicago	21
Emma S. Fahrney, Chicago	18
F. William Kunze, Chicago	26
Ida Hoeffert, Chicago	23
Jacob Haas, Naperville	30
Josephine Vogeler, Naperville	20
Alex. Hoffman, Chicago	23
Julia Meier, Chicago	20
James Mulgeeny, Chicago	23
Elizabeth Hickey, Chicago	22
Adolph Delhmann, Chicago	48
Mina Fechenberg, Chicago	48
J. Henry Rosenthal, Chicago	28
Caroline Schill, Chicago	20
G. B. McLellan Seller, Dayton, O	21
Ellen E. Roach, Chicago	20
Andrew Lysiawski, Chicago	46
Annie Karowska, Chicago	44
Charles A. Mullen, Cummins, Ill	25
Mary B. O'Connor, Lake	22
Thomas G. Prenderville, Chicago	23
Lizzie Johnson, Chicago	18
Carl G. Holmquist, Chicago	21
Hulda Strom, Chicago	21
Charles Heneally, Chicago	32
Alvina Fredricks, Chicago	28
George Sporer, Chicago	33
Mary Erhardt, Chicago	24
Isaac Levy, Chicago	22
Sarah Wursburg, Chicago	21
Herman Ludwigs, Chicago	26
Charlotte Ringe, Chicago	27
Ezekial J. Hall, Seneca Falls, N. Y	53
Mary Swartridge, Chicago	48
S. Oliver Stokes, Chicago	24
Fannie R. White, Chicago	21
George Williams, Chicago	22
Martha Garman, Chicago	23
Frederick Taylor, Chicago	48
Kate Dewey, Chicago	35
Berthold B. Bonheim, Chicago	33
Hannah Bloomenthal, Chicago	22
William Wertendor, Chicago	25
Emili Brandt, Chicago	20
Anton Hostert, Chicago	23
Mary Schroeben, Chicago	20
Michael Klasen, Chicago	27
Katie Schlezer, Chicago	22
Pioter Lyszyruek, Chicago	30
Annie Skokalska, Chicago	20
Patrick Ryan, Hyde Park	43
Mary Burns, Chicago	31
Wenzl Jirik, Chicago	26
Annie Michal, Chicago	24
Otto Ketterer, Chicago	25
Annie Klopf, Chicago	20
Venzel Stepanek, Chicago	30
Antonia Wercek, Chicago	21
Charles Wilkens, Chicago	35
Anna Welsh, Chicago	33

DEATHS.

DOOLEY—Oct. 11, Ellen Dooley, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Funeral Friday at 10 a. m. from residence, 3150 Ashland-av., by carriages to Calvary. May she rest in peace.

BUTLER—Oct. 12, at the residence of Mr. James Corcoran, after a severe illness, William T. Butler, a member of the bar of Chicago of twenty years' standing, aged 62 years.

Funeral notice hereafter.

MINER—At the Home for Incurables, Oct. 11, Mrs. Dr. Rebeckah Miner, aged 60 years.

MONAHAN—At Highland Park, Owen Monahan, aged 70, born in Cavan County, Ireland, came to Chicago in 1855.

Funeral Friday at 10 a. m. to Highland Park.

STEELE—Oct. 12, Mrs. Emerette Steele, wife of Ald. O. B. Phelps, at 3437 Indiana-av.

Funeral from residence Oct. 15 at 1 p. m.

BROSS—Oct. 11, at Alexian Hospital, Charles A. Bross.

Funeral from the hospital Friday at 3 p. m.

COTTIER—The funeral services of Mrs. Henry N. E. Cottier will be held at the residence, 710 North Wells-st., Saturday, Oct. 14, at 1 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB, formed Saturday evening for the four precincts of the Eighth Ward lying south of Taylor-st., and attached to the Fifth Senatorial District, will meet at Kohl's Hall, 415 South Halsted-st., this evening to perfect its organization.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Young Men's Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward tonight at 446 West Chicago-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP C. E. CHENEY, PASTOR OF Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, leads the noon meeting in Farwell Hall today.

THEY'LL STAND THE RACKET!

OUR BOYS' CLOTHING IS MADE WITH AN EYE TO GOOD SERVICE. WE FULLY APPRECIATE THE HARD RUBS WHICH THESE GARMENTS ARE SUBJECTED TO. NOTHING BUT EXPERIENCE, GOOD JUDGMENT, AND AN HONEST DETERMINATION TO GIVE YOU THE FULL VALUE OF YOUR MONEY WILL THOROUGHLY PROTECT WHEN YOU ARE BUYING CLOTHING FOR YOURSELF OR BOYS. THESE ADVANTAGES DO EXIST HERE, AND OUR GREAT ASSORTMENT OF ALL GRADES WILL SAVE YOU BOTH TIME AND MONEY.

F. M. ATWOOD,

SUCCESSOR TO

A. J. NUTTING & CO.,

104 & 106 MADISON-ST.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

THE SALE

"SHERMAN HOUSE" FURNITURE,

REMOVED TO

RINK, cor. Michigan-av. and Congress-st.,

CONTINUES AT

10 o'clock This Morning.

Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Marble-Top and Library Tables, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, &c.

By order of U. S. Mortgage Co.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

Paddy Ryan's Truss.

The details of the prize-fight in Mississippi between Sullivan and Ryan attracted the attention of Dr. A. H. Parker, President of the Common-Sense Truss Co., of Chicago, who felt confident that he could put just a truss which would securely hold Ryan's rupture. Ryan expresses his views in the matter as follows:

CHICAGO, June 23, 1882.

To the Afflicted: I take pleasure in stating that after many fruitless attempts to secure an effective support, I called on Dr. A. H. Parker, and was fitted with one of his Excelsior Common-Sense Trusses, which holds my rupture so firmly that I now feel no inconvenience from the injury, and I am firmly believe that I shall be actually cured.

PATRICK RYAN, 319 State-st., Chicago.

DR. A. H. PARKER

COMMON-SENSE TRUSS COMPANY,

58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

The only Western Manufacturers of Trusses, Electric Stockings, etc.

IMPORTED

BULBS Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses,

And all other sorts for Fall Planting. Largest assortment ever shown in Chicago. Illustrated Catalogue free. Send for it.

Hiram Sibley & Co.,

SEEDMEN,

200-206 Randolph St.,

How to Grow Cheerful.

Disease is in a great many—perhaps the majority—of instances the underlying cause of mental depression. It will almost invariably be found, for instance, that hypochondriacs are dyspeptic, bilious subjects, and all persons who have any experience of the kidneys and bladder are especially subject to fits of despondency. The sure way to overcome depression is to try a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a cheering cordial, which is particularly antagonistic to the "blues" as well as to the causes which produce them. This popular and obvious corrective of a disordered condition of the system remedies the most obstinate cases of indigestion, biliousness, and constipation, overcomes disorders of the urinary organs, purifies and enriches the blood, and restores vigor to the body as well as elasticity to the mind.

CASTORIA

Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children's Complaints.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that Walter S. Thomas, formerly a member of the firm of Ramus, Baker & Co., has this day severed his connection with said firm, and the business will be continued as heretofore by the remaining partners under the firm-name of Ramus, Baker & Co.

CHARLES E. RAMUS,
LEVI WINSMULLER,
JOHN A. BAKER.

Chicago, May 24, 1882.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Turkish Electric, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. Grand Pacific Hotel.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

HATS 10,000 FINE HATS ALL STYLES. $1 TO $2.50. LESTER'S, 10 North Clark.

A COWHIDING.

A Providence Man Belabored by an Angry Woman, Assisted by Her Big Brother.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12.—A cowhiding episode happened in this city yesterday. Mr. Daniel P. Burdick, the foreman of the packing-room of the American Screw Company, had some little trouble with Mrs. Louisa Rebie, an employé, who left the mill. She demanded her wages, and was told to wait till pay-day. On pay-day she received what was due her, except one week's wages, which, by a rule of the company, every employé forfeits if they leave without giving two weeks' notice. Monday the woman came to the mill to see Burdick about the matter, and kept importuning him for the back pay. Finally he became exasperated, and said, "Louisa, you might as well ask for front pay as for back pay," meaning that she stood no more show of obtaining money that she had not earned than of getting that week's back pay, according to the strict rules of the company. But she construed the remark as an insult, and yesterday presented herself at the office, armed with a rawhide, and accompanied by a big brother and a cousin. She told Burdick to apologize or pay the week's wages. He hardly knew what reply to make to this sudden demand, and while he hesitated the two men seized him, pinioned his arms, and the infuriated woman struck him savagely several times with the rawhide, one blow leaving a livid scar on his face. One of the bookkeepers who interfered was knocked down by one of the ruffians, who then departed with the woman. The President of the company backs up Mr. Burdick and speaks of him in the highest terms. Arrest of all three of the parties to the assault will no doubt follow.

UNCLE THOMAS THOMPSON.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10.—At sunrise yesterday morning one of those old-fashioned prairie wagons of primitive days, drawn by two large, heavy draft horses, might have been seen moving through the western section of this city and out on the Frederick turnpike. In it were old "Uncle" Thomas Thompson and his family, composed of his wife and one child, who were bound for Arizona, a six months' journey from Baltimore in the style in which they are going. "Uncle" Thomas is a man about 60 years of age, very intelligent, and a cabinetmaker by trade. Some years ago he traveled out to the Far West in a wagon and settled in Arizona. He soon became a good farmer, and by dint of perseverance and hard work in a few years he was the possessor of a fine large farm. It was not long after he reached this prosperous time in his life when his wife died, and becoming lonesome and homesick he concluded to return to Baltimore. He accordingly rented his farm, came back to his native city, and resumed work at his old trade. After a couple of years he married again, and now having accumulated several thousand dollars has started to return to the West. The large traveling wagon or "prairie schooner," as it is named, is neatly fitted up and furnished. There is a kitchen and comfortable sleeping apartment, and there was a sufficient supply of provisions in the wagon at the start to last a couple of weeks. Uncle Thomas will not travel by railroad as he does not consider it altogether safe. He clings to the old fashioned way, and says he would rather make the long journey in his "prairie schooner" than Vanderbilt's or Garrett's palace cars.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL FIGURES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 12.—The Census Bureau, in June of last year, engaged J. D. Wattles to collect information in regard to the Sunday-schools of the country for the tenth census. Blank forms were forwarded and clerks sent here from Washington to assist in the work. Wattles also engaged a clerical force, and at the beginning of September he had incurred expenses of $1,000, exclusive of any charge for his personal services. He submitted his claim to the department, and was given to understand that the appropriation for census work was exhausted, and the Government officers demanded a surrender of all statistics and papers which had been compiled under Wattles' superintendence. He refused to comply with the demand, and this afternoon, under a writ of replevin, the United States Marshal attached about 100,000 documents in Wattles' possession. Security was entered and the goods were released. In the meantime this branch of the census work is retarded.

Liver diseases, headache, and constipation, caused by bad digestion, quickly cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
EXPOSITION BUILDING—Just south of Main Entrance.
[illegible] COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
337 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
128 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
442 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
813 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
238 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
432 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
746 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
363 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1012 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
624 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
128 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
446 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
433 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MALTESE CROSS MEMORIAM badge. Please return to J. B. Jeffery's Show-Printing House, 159 Dearborn-st.

LOST—MONDAY, OCT. 9, CUFF WITH cameo sleeve-button. $5 reward for returning same to T. H. MARSHALL & CO., 97 Washington-st.

LOST—A SMALL DIAMOND CROSS, eleven stones, close set in gold. Finder will be liberally rewarded upon returning same to Mr. WRIGHT, at N. Matson & Co.'s, corner Monroe and State-sts.

REWARD—$50 FOR THE RETURN OF the jewelry and valuables taken from 168 Warren-av. last Tuesday. No questions asked. R. M. BUCKMAN.

$5 REWARD—LOST FROM CARRIAGE going from Thirty-first-st. to Hooley's Theatre, a ladies' light brown cloak. Return to 180 Thirty-first-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SHELL: DID NOT GET off till tonight (Thursday). If you go, leave note saying when you will return. Wish I could write you, but will send a package that will mean all that you can wish. All is well.

PERSONAL—MR. S. WALDRON, OF Salt Lake: Should you see this notice, please send me your address to 1907 Wabash-av., Chicago. JAMES MAHANA.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 10X16 ENGINE, ONE 12x20, and several Knowles pumps of different sizes. FURNESS BROS., 62 Fulton-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—COMPLETE SET OF SECond-hand office furniture, with carpet. LAWYER, P.-O.

INSTRUCTION.

PHONOGRAPHY—A FULL TERM IN the most modern system $15; 50 hours' typewriting instruction, dictation, and practice, $10. Address REV. or MRS. J. S. HANNA, Room 412 National Bank Building, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, FIRST National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Long experience in practice in all the courts. Open until 9 a. m.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
Brown-stone front house, 2-story and basement; 10 rooms, furnace, bath, and with lot, on West Adams-st., near Honore.
Two stone-fronts, 9 rooms each, modern improvements; Aldine Square.
South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-sixth, 2-story 10-rooms, frame, with two lots, east front, and good barn.
2-story frame, 9 rooms, and lot, Forest-av. and Thirty-second-st.
2-story frame, 9 rooms, and lot 30x115, east front, and lot, South Green-st., near Madison.
Store, with 8 rooms above, lot, and large barn, South Halsted-st., near Thirty-third.
2-story store below, rooms above, with 52x150, a corner, on South Halsted-st., north of Thirty-ninth; rents for $120 a month.
Two frame houses, with lots, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; want offer.
Two 2-story bricks, 10 rooms each, with 50x175, and large barn, on Michigan-av., near Fifty-sixth-st.; will sell either or both for less than present cost of houses.
2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, bath, nice order, Marshfield-av., between Taylor and Twelfth-sts.
Michigan-av. boulevard, near Eighteenth-st., 3-story and basement stone-front, modern improvements, lot 25x172½, east front.
2-story and basement frame, with large lot, on West Polk-st., near Halsted.
Sherman-st., near Van Buren, 3-story stone-front, with lot.
State-st., near Thirty-fifth, store and dwelling.
State-st., near Thirty-ninth, store and dwelling.
Twenty-second-st., near Archer-av., large frame, with lot 40x110; rents for $1,200.
Two 2-story bricks, 10 rooms each, and lot, Vernon-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.
2-story stone-front, Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., east front.
2-story frame, near Wabash-av. and Fortieth-st.
Lots on State-st., Wabash and Michigan-avs., near Thirty-fifth-st.
20 acres on Twenty-sixth-st., near Kedzie-av.
One acre on Milwaukee-av., near North-av.
Two acres, Western-av., near North-av.
A large list of houses and lots on South Side, ranging in price from $1,500 to $4,000; also cheap lots south.
FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—BY RANNEY & COLE, Rooms 15 and 17, 157 Washington-st.:
$5,500. Large 2-story mansard on brick basement; 14 rooms, all in fine order; hot and cold water on every floor; every modern convenience; has large barn 24x42. This property is 1½ blocks from Lincoln Park, 1 block from 4 lines of street-cars; would rent for $65 and by making flats of barn at an expense of $250 would bring $100 per month. No. 72 Grant Place; $1,250 down, balance long time at 6 per cent.
$8,800. Nice 2-story and basement, 10-room octagon brick, West Side, good location, house cost more than price asked.
$4,500. Park-av., 30-foot lot, 9-room, 2-story frame; south front; cheap.
$5,000. West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement octagon brick; 9 rooms; south front.
$12,500. 3-story and basement brick store and flats (new); rents for $1,680. Randolph-st.
$4,000. 1001 West Lake-st., store and flats; mate to this just sold for $5,000 cash.
$8,000. West Taylor-st., 2-story and basement brick.
$40,000. Near Jefferson Park, 7 stone fronts; rented for $4,830; an investment worthy of notice.
$7,500. Harrison, near Halsted-st., store and flats; rented for $1,080.
RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. H. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Washington-st., east of Union Park, fine 2-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms, very fine condition; $10,000.
Adams-st., near Ashland-av., a very fine large stone front house in complete order; large lot, good brick barn. Cost the owner $30,000; I can sell the property for $14,000, and it is cheap.
Adams-st., near Lincoln, 2-story stone front, good condition, barn, etc.; $8,200.
Washington-st., east of Union Park, 2-story and basement brick, stone front, brick barn; $9,000.
Washington-st., near Robey, 2-story and basement brick, frame, barn; bargain.
Randolph-st., near Union Park, one of the finest houses on the street, in splendid condition, well rented, etc., $7,500.
Park-av., 2-story brick, nine rooms, lot 26x125; stands alone; $4,600.
Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, in good order, south front, $6,500.
Lots on Washington-st. boulevard.
Lots on Madison-st., east of Robey.
Lots on Jackson-st., near Leavitt.
Lots on Laflin-st., near Adams.
Lots on Congress-st., near Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—CORNER FULTON AND Sheldon-sts., $70.
Corner Augusta and Holt-sts., for $1,200.
Cornelia-st., near Noble, only $800.
Dickson-st., near Milwaukee-av., $750.
Lots near Milwaukee-av., east of California-av., $300.
Near corner North and Western-avs., $425 to $500.
Hinman-st., near Lincoln, $700.
Corner Laughton-st., near Western-av., $450.
Shurtleff-av., just south of Thirty-ninth-st., $600.
Bissell-av., near Forty-first-st., only $350.
Forest-av., near Thirty-second-st., at $75.
C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY COTTAGE, with 25-foot lot, on Fulton-st., near Carpenter: $2,500.
New cottage on Marvin-st., near Western-av., and two blocks from street cars; $1,300.
Nice 1½-story cottage, with 25-foot lot, 3757 Stanton-av.; only $3,000.
C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts., West Side Real Estate Agents:
JOB LOTS OF LOTS.
We are offering at a great sacrifice, not because they are out of season or style, but owners must have money. Buyers will please call for a list. We do not charge for samples.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST. LOT, NEAR Van Buren; also several 10-acre lots. WALTER BUTLER, 54 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE — BRICK HOUSES — WE have twenty splendid brick houses within two blocks of Ogden-av. at $3,250 to $5,000 each, on easy terms; first-class for investments or homes.
Elegant cottage at Lawndale, newly repaired, two lots, nice garden, near depot; only $1,600.
W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., A little south of Twelfth-st., west front—A first-class 3-story and basement marble-front residence, containing 16 rooms, besides closets and bath-room. Everything is strictly first-class. Gas-fixtures and furnace. Lot 25x130. Good barn. Apply to M. D. DEAN, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 75.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE with 100 feet, desirably located; $3,300; easy payments. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL MY RESIdence, No. 2817 Indiana-av., one of the most beautiful and comfortable on the avenue, with or without furniture; one-half cash, balance on long time if desired; 6 per cent; immediate possession; lot 50x180 feet; if not sold, will rent. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., CORNER Forty-first-st., 100 feet, $45 per foot.
WOODLAWN and Lexington-avs., choice corners cheap. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE — $4,500 — BIG BARGAIN; 2-story frame and stone basement house; lot 41x145; over $1,000 expended in repairs this summer; lot alone worth the money. D. F. BACON, 3554 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE CORNER SUITable for manufacturing or flats, near Halsted and Harrison-sts.; only $100 per foot. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.
50 feet south front on Fullerton-av., near Lincoln.
25 feet south front on Webster-av., near Seminary.
25 feet west front on Jay-st., near Webster-av.
25 feet east front on Halsted-st., near Centre.
Any of the above pieces may be had below their value. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—372 LA SALLE-AV., 2-STOry and basement stone-front dwelling, three rooms deep, east front, finely finished throughout, and in the choicest location on the avenue. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—525 West Adams-st., south front; lot 50x188⅜; house and barn in thorough repair. Apply at 188 Lake-st. Can give immediate possession.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 1624 Indiana-av., 14 rooms; everything first-class and convenient; now vacant and in perfect order; will be sold cheap, on easy payments, and at low interest, by C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST CORNER, and best bargain, on Thirty-fifth-st. boulevard, 131x181 feet. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—IN ORDER TO MAKE A quick sale we offer the 2-story and basement brick house No. 278 Campbell-av., and also the 38-foot corner lot adjoining, at very low prices. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—FINE 3-STORY STONE business block on West Madison-st., near Carpenter; price $23,000; rents for 10 per cent net. A. M. McCONOUGHEY, owner's attorney, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 64.

FOR SALE—475 WEST WASHINGTON-st., large fine residence in complete order, 14 rooms; possession at once; price $15,000. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—61 ELIZABETH-ST., TWO-story and basement, marble front, between Madison and Washington-sts.; rented for $780; price $7,000. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE — SOUTH CLARK-ST., near Twelfth, improved, lot 21⅛x96; if sold at once $5,400; this is $500 foot less than it is worth. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW MARBLE-FRONT buildings on Warren-av., near Western-av.; cost $11,000 to build; will sell buildings and lots for $12,500.
204 Park-av.—2-story frame house and 30-foot lot for $5,000.
Two good brick houses and lots on Park-av., near Hoyne; $4,500 each.
688 West Washington, near Robey—A No. 1 brick house for $8,000.
Several good houses and lots on Warren-av.; $4,500 to $6,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—OUR "FALL SCHEDULE" of real estate for sale mailed on application. This list includes all classes of city property in each division. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE residences between Centre-st. and Fullerton-av., east of Halsted, at prices varying from $4,000 to $8,000. Apply to W. J. DAVIS, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE BRICK RESIDENCE Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st., in complete order; all modern improvements; possession at once; price $15,000. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXteenth-st., 3-story and basement brick dwelling; lot 38 feet front; $18,000. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES; CHOICE SITE for manufactory; southwest part of city; would take $15,000 in other good property as part pay; price $40,000. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE houses and lots on the South Side worth from $3,000 to $10,000; cheap and on easy terms. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—TEN 25-FOOT LOTS, WEST front, on Wabash-av., 120 feet deep to a 24-foot alley, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts. First-class chance for a builder to improve and make money. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 and 168 Dearborn-st., new First National Bank Building.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome octagon stone-front house, in excellent order throughout. Fine dining-room on parlor floor: gas lighted by electricity; passenger elevator in the house; has been newly furnished at an expense of over $4,000 cash; sewerage and plumbing perfect. Price of house and furniture $35,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New pressed brick house, with stone trimmings; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; it is in splendid order throughout; architect's plans can be seen at my office; lot 25x180 feet; price $17,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Octagon stone front house near Twentieth-st., 25 feet wide and three rooms deep; new brick barn; house is in perfect order.
LARGE BRICK HOUSE, with 50-foot lot; in very desirable location on South Side. A decided bargain; $12,500.
LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, with corner lot, 83 feet front, desirably located, east of Wabash-av., and in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st. House has hall in the middle, with rooms on each side. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Price, $30,000.
NEW PRESSED BRICK HOUSE with lot 34x173 feet and large brick barn; located east of Wabash-av. and north of Twenty-second-st.; house is 34 feet wide, and has four large rooms on parlor floor, besides wide modern hall, with grate and mantel in the hall; front and back stairs; fine large dining-room on parlor floor; billiard-room in basement; $40,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house near Thirty-third-st., 25 feet wide, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $18,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 50-foot lot and brick barn, near Thirty-fourth-st.; $25,000.
OCTAGON BROWN-STONE-FRONT in vicinity of Twenty-second-st.; handsome dining-room on parlor floor; brick barn; $18,000.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL PROPERTY—Bids will be received at the Rogers Park School-House on Saturday night, Oct. 21st, 1882, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, for the following-described property: A frame building 12 feet high, with brick basement 10 feet high, the size of which is 24x40 feet; also about one acre of ground; all fences and buildings in good repair; situated in District No. 4, Township 41, Range 14, Village of Rogers Park, Cook County, Ill.
Terms of sale—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with six per cent interest. A liberal discount will be made for all cash. The Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the School Board.
Oct. 9th, 1882. C. H. CEPERLY, Clerk.

FOR SALE — RARE BARGAIN IN Hyde Park—Stylish 7-room house; marble mantels, bay window, lake water, ten large lots in garden and fruit, with a good cottage and carriage-house; near Cottage Grove-av. For two weeks at $3,100. Possession given. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,000—A BEAUTIful brand new 7-room cottage, with lot 172 feet deep, at Glencoe; $250 down, and balance in monthly payments of $15; now get you a home and stop paying all your hard-earned money to landlords for rent. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIVE ACRE blocks just north of South Chicago, at a bargain. Also lots on Washington, Cottage Grove, and Greenwood-avs., north of Fifty-fifth-st.
26 feet on Cottage Grove-av., near Bowen, cheap. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 OR 125 FEET ON PRAIrie-av., near Forty-eighth-st., at $40 a foot cash. This is a bargains. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES WEST OF PULLman, near railroad depot, all ready for retailing. The best bargain in the market if taken at once. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lots and lumber to build on them without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 25 7-room cottages; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Lots shown free to purchasers any day at 7:30, 10:15, or 3:45. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $1,500 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES FRONTING South Park at Sixtieth-st., $2,250.
Five acres at Lawndale near station at $1,250; very cheap.
Five acres east of Garfield at a big bargain.
C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—LOTS—TO SECURE A good home in a healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the prettiest suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities of any in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or at No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—$1,850 EACH—10 2-STORY brick houses, foot walls, lake water on each floor, north of Fifty-first-st. and east of Fort Wayne R. R.; three lines of steam cars stop within two blocks of this property; a bargain for any one wanting a home. E. S. HULBURD, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES IN HINSdale, just completed, near depot; best bargains in the market, and terms satisfactory; will enhance in value $500 in two years. Parties wishing to secure a home cannot find a better opportunity. J. HULANISKI, Hinsdale.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—On Calumet River, on Calumet Iron & Steel Co.'s Slip—60 acres admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes. River front and railroad facilities. Ground high and dry. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9:
RAVENSWOOD—The best and cheapest lots now in the market.
LAKE VIEW—A large 2-story frame house on Addison-st., east of Dummy road. Lot 150 feet front. Make an offer.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK ON long time, several houses with fine grounds convenient to stations, good schools, etc. Also houses built to suit. The highest land within twelve miles of the city, or we will not charge a cent for it. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st., agents for the Blue Island Land and Building Co.

FOR SALE—135 FEET; CHOICE LOCAtion; Hyde Park; 265 feet deep; $32.50 per foot if taken at once; street graveled. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT ENGLEWOOD, $2,000, $2,500, $4,000, and $5,000; gas, water, and sewerage; bath-rooms and all modern conveniences. E. N. TILLOTSON.

FOR SALE — IN HYDE PARK—72½ acres lying between South Park and Cottage Grove-avs. Come soon and you can get it cheap. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$40,000—3,460 ACRE STOCK farm, 4 miles from depot and 10 miles from Burlington, Coffee County, Kas. Every acre under galvanized barbed wire fence (3 wires) and cross-fenced into 7 fields; lasting running springs, besides 3 large ponds and windmill with 50-barrel tank; 2 new frame houses, stone foundations; 400 feet of stock sheds; barns for 150 tons of hay; 160 acres under plow, balance pasture and meadow, and not 50 acres of waste land in the 3,460; with 170 head of young cattle, 4 fine bulls, 10 young calves of the finest blooded stock, and 250 tons of hay, all goes with the 3,460 acres for $40,000. Terms easy; 5 or 10 years on deferred payments, at 7 per cent. This is the finest large body of rich farm land in the State (lies in a square body), a bargain seldom offered. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE — THE WELL-KNOWN fruit farm at South Haven, Mich., known as the Cold Spring Orchard. There is on the place about 1,500 peach trees, in bearing, of the best varieties; over 1,500 grape vines, mostly Delaware, Concord, and Salem, in bearing; 100 quinces, and some other fruit trees. There are two fish-ponds well stocked with brook trout. Good house, barn, and green-houses. The owner would wish any parties desiring to purchase a nice and paying place to visit South Haven and inspect it. The crop of peaches this season will be over 6,000 baskets. For price and terms inquire of GEO. HANNAHS, South Haven, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS—
$1,200—320 acres, Greeley County, Nebraska.
$1,000—160 acres, Mason County, Illinois.
$500—80 acres, Mason County, Illinois.
$50—80 acres, Pulaski County, Indiana.
$2,000—400 acres, Jasper County, Indiana.
R. KENNEDY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 100 acres, brick improvements, 27 miles from Chicago on Du Page River, high land, and everything very desirable. Call at our office and examine photographs of same, also specimens of products of farm and orchard. Can be purchased at a very low figure. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LAND — 45,000 acres of the best timber land in Arkansas, in Crittenden, Craighead, Cross, and Mississippi Counties, on railroads and rivers, only $80,000. R. KENNEDY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WHO WANTS A STOCK ranch? I have for sale from 2,000 to 6,000 acres of the best land for stock ranch in the country, where you can keep your stock out in the fields for 10 months in the year; only $1.65 per acre. R. KENNEDY, 90 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT OR VAcant lot, from $2,000 to $7,000; North Side preferred. Address D 40, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—GOOD FLAT OF SIX rooms, comfortably furnished; a bargain. Call at 429 North Clark-st.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE—PRIVATE sale of furniture, carpets, crockery, etc., at house No. 2625 Indiana-av., commencing Friday, Oct. 13.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 505 and 505 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments. Low prices. Easy terms.

WANTED—TO HIRE GOOD SECONDhand furniture (no carpets) for 20 rooms; will pay good rent for good furniture. Address, for two days, E 31, Tribune office.

568 WEST MADISON-ST.—568—HOME FURNITURE COMPANY, Home Block, 568 West Madison, corner Ogden-av. The largest stock of rich house furnishings on West Side. Popular prices. Popular terms. SHERMAN, GANSON & CO., Madison-st., and Ogden-av.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 78, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY and basement brick house at 3641 Stanton-av.; just built; all modern improvements; splendid location; immediate possession; rent cheap. Inquire of E. P. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses—Four new marble-fronts, North Side, 10 and 12 rooms and baths; one marble-front on Michigan-av., with good barn; several flats and large houses to rent, and furniture for sale. B, 153 East Monroe-st., Room 37.

TO RENT — A RESIDENCE OF 20 rooms, and furniture for sale. 235 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—12 GROVELAND COURT.—2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms and bath; $30. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE have well-furnished house in pleasant location on North Side, and would share same for the winter with party of two adults, expense to be divided ($65 to $70 per month). References. Address D 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, No. 250 Bissell-st., near Garfield-av., at $25 per month. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS ON West Madison-st.; furniture for sale at a bargain; house full of roomers; pays $50 per month profit. JOS. W. BROWN, 159 La Salle-st., Room 70.

TO RENT—905 WEST JACKSON-ST., 2-story brick; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, newly papered; price $40. W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—230 OGDEN-AV—2-STORY brick; 8 rooms; all improvements; $40. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—67 CONGRESS PARK—Fine 9-room house in very best of order; $30. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., several nice suburban houses, very cheap.

TO RENT—IN SUBURB—FIVE-ROOM house, $10; 10-room house, $15; 3 rooms, $7; fare, 6 cents. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—8 AND 10 room houses, $25 per month. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT, WEST WASHINGton-st., corner of Green, a suite of six all light rooms, with hot and cold water, bath-room, etc. No children or roomers. $35. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—OCT. 20, A MOST DESIRAble 7-room flat in new building, No. 384 Fulton-st. Every convenience.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR sale cheap—at 360 Wabash-av., 5-room flat; rent low; very desirable. Apply at 5 East Congress-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A 4-ROOM FLAT, 2 BLOCKS from Lincoln Park, $15. A four-room on North Clark-st., in Lake View, $25. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT — A NICELY FURNISHED front alcove; hot and cold water; use of bath; private family. 275 Rush-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—4 AND 6 ROOM FLAT; 15 minutes' ride by steam cars, half block from street-cars; $15 and $20. S. DELAMATER & SON, 150 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—A FIVE-ROOM NEW FLAT, well furnished, two blocks from Hyde Park R. R. Station, $40 per month if rented today. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN—NICEly-furnished double room; also single room. 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 2231 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.; cars pass the door.

TO RENT—FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY, comfortable furnished front rooms, second floor, by small private family on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st. Address E 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 2229 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — BACHELOR'S APARTments, corner room, elegantly furnished. 217 Michigan-av. References required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—ONE front alcove and one back room, with or without board, at 1732 Indiana-av.

TO RENT — 337 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE handsomely furnished front room, with alcove, in private family; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—LARGE HANDSOME ROOMS front and back en suite or single. board if desired. 541 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 217 NORTH STATE-ST., a large nicely furnished alcove room.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS WELL FURNISHed in a 1-story brick cottage flat. 464 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—301 NORTH WELLS-ST.—First floor of five rooms; $25. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM with gas, bath, heat, etc.; private family without children. 242 East Superior-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ON ACCOUNT OF ABSENCE from the city, to a small family of adults, parlor floor and basement, handsomely furnished and complete for housekeeping; also two up-stairs rooms if desired. No better location in the city. Possession given at once. 634 West Adams-st. Rent cheap to the right party.

TO RENT—332 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard, large nicely-furnished room; will permit light housekeeping.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—THE STORES AND FLATS on Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. in the new Seaverns Buildings. Flats complete in every respect, with private halls, bathroom, etc., to each flat. Store, 40x80, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash to rent for dry-goods business; also double store corner State and Twenty-second-sts. Apply to T. E. THOMPSON, on premises.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 246 NORTH Clark-st., near Chicago-av. This is a choice location. Rent, $50 per month. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND LOFT, 40X70, good light, rent low. 171 East Jackson-st.

TO RENT—STORE 864 WEST MADIson-st., with basement; $35 per month. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 76 THIRTY-ninth-st., 21x50 feet; good location for dry goods or groceries. J. L. WEBSTER, 3904 Cottage Grove.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE METHodist Church Block on Washington and Clark-sts., separate or in suites. Inquire of A. R. SCRANTON, Room 13, 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 44 South Clark-st. for office or light manufacturing. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—OFFICE—169 WASHINGton-st., on second floor, 3 rooms, with vault; $40 per month. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE FIRST NATIONAL Bank Building—Superior desk room, $10; finely-lighted office, $25. Address D 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
213 Bushnell-st., second and third floors; $15.
211 Bushnell-st., store and dwelling rooms; $13.
3 Groveland court, basement and first floor, 6 rooms, and bath; $18.
2412 Cottage Grove-av., 2 rooms; $10.
665 North Robey-st., very desirable flat, 11 rooms; very cheap.

TO RENT—FLAT 7 ROOMS ON SECond floor, 861 West Madison-st.; $32.50 per month.
Large frame house, 10 rooms, in rear of 860 West Madison-st.; $20 per month.
Fine residence, with large grounds, at Riverside, near depot, at $20 per month.
HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK BARN AT 434 West Harrison-st. Inquire in basement.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HAVE HAD A brisk inquiry for good houses for thirty days. If you are building new houses don't fail to see us. Will collect your rents promptly and furnish good tenants. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 LARGE, well-lighted rooms or lofts suitable for printing (hand-presses), with sky-light rooms where negatives can be made. Address Photomechanical Printing Company, 105 to 107 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE or large flat in first-class locality; North or West Side; would buy some furniture if good. Address E 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, WEST Side, worth $10,000, where $5,000 South Side lot would be taken in part payment. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE 7 OR 8 room flat or small house, furnished or unfurnished, on the North Side south of Lincoln Park and east of Wells-st. Address JOHNSON & HAYWOOD, Clark-st. and Chicago-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED house on the South Side, not above Fortieth-st. E 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF about 12 rooms; South Side preferred; will buy furniture if suitable. Address, with terms and description, E 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEman of means (family of three) a first-class house of 10 or 12 rooms, with barn, on Michigan-av., between Twentieth and Thirty-first-sts.; rent not to exceed $1,200 a year; lease three to five years. Owners address E 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT A first-class furnished residence. South Side preferred. LOUIS WAHL, 236 Randolph-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALED—
THE
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makers, can be found at the warehouse of W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

A FINE LOT OF SQUARE AND SQUARE grand pianos but little used and lately taken in exchange for uprights, will be sold at very low prices (cash or time payments), as we must make room for new fall stock. Every instrument fully guaranteed, with privilege of exchange at any time for a new one if desired. A rare chance to get a good piano for a little money. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS Sold on installments if required.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND ORGANS ORGANS ORGANS Sold on installments if required.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
ORGAN FACTORY,
Corner Twenty-sixth and Rockwell-sts.
Warerooms,
Corner State and Adams-sts.
Turns out 40 Organs per day
Organs for Church.
Organs for Parlor.
Send for Catalogue.

WM. R. PROSSER, 215 STATE-ST.—Prosser upright pianos; also second-hand instruments in great variety for rent and for sale. Prices never so low.

5 GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR sale cheap; terms cash or monthly payments; new pianos to rent, and money deducted, if purchased at A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

200 NEW PIANOS FOR SALE.
200 New Organs for sale.
Instruments on easy payments.
Second-hand Instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner
State and Adams-sts.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT FROM $25 TO $1,000 loaned on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. 150 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 TO loan at lowest rates on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MOMEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

WANTED—FOR THE ONLY ARTISTic, scholarly work on "Egypt" published, a few intelligent, refined lady canvassers. Read what the Chicago "Tribune" says of it Sept. 30:
"It would be difficult to imagine a more sumptuous and complete work on the subject than Prof. Ebers' 'Egypt.' . . . In type, illustration, and text it amply fulfills all the promises of its prospectus, and the publishers have added a rich, yet appropriate binding."
Liberal commissions to the right parties. Apply after 9.
CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN & CO., 182 and 184 South Clark-st.

WANT A LOAN OF $400 ON GOOD unimproved Maywood property; location desirable. KIMBALL YOUNG, Room 50, 79 Dearborn-st.

WE DESIRE TO BORROW $1,000 FOR one year, secured on valuable patents or merchandise; state particulars. E 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$6,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; cash in hand; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP BUSIness will sell his fine big work mare for $150; she cost $250 in the country last spring; she is 6 years old, weighs 1,200, chunky built, has good bone and muscle; she is a good, reliable work mare for any business wagon, is a good traveler, fears nothing, is acclimated and city broke, works well in single and double harness. Will warrant her sound and kind and give a week's trial. Call at barn in rear of residence No. 1301 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ALMONT JR., SON OF the celebrated trotting horse Almont, of the Fairlawn stock farm, Kentucky; will be sold for $350; he cost $850 in Kentucky last year; he is now 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,050 pounds; is a handsome bay gelding, has flowing mane and tail to the ground; he is a perfect horse in every way, free from fault or blemish; has as good limbs and feet as ever were under a horse; he can go to the track and show all his heats under 2:30; he trotted last month in a matinee race in 2:29, 2:28, and 2:30¼; he is warranted to show the time, and warranted perfectly sound and kind; will give ten days' trial to responsible party and explain to purchaser why I am compelled to offer him so low; have his pedigree and performances; he has no public record; he is well broke in all harness; a lady can drive him; he fears nothing. He can be seen and driven at any time by calling at private stable, 15 East Thirteenth-st., near the lake.

FOR SALE—ONE 5-GLASS LANDAU, good as new; all kinds of carriages; jump-seats, top and open buggies; one second-hand Stiver road wagon; a large assortment of new and second-hand trucks, top delivery wagons, express wagons, new and second-hand; a large stock of new and second-hand harness of every description; also a large stock of horse blankets and robes of all kinds, whips, saddles, etc. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Horses and wagons to let by the day, week, or month. Come and see for yourself. The largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, HORSE, top buggy, new harness, and light road-wagon. At barn rear of 2316 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A BAY TEAM, YOUNG and sound, fully warranted; good single, and for saddle; also carriage and buggy, tongue and shafts for both, harness and saddle, all in good order; can be seen at the barn of T. E. Morris, Thirteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM. Satisfaction guaranteed. For terms and references address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR CASH—Wagons and buggies at the factory, Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. C. J. HULL.

$125 WILL BUY A HANDSOME horse, weighs 1,150 lbs., or business driving horse (sound); can trot in 3 minutes; is a pet; cost me $250; I also have a 9-year-old horse; weighs 1,100; works kind; price $75, and is worth twice that money in any sale stable in city; a sacrifice; owner leaving. Residence, 48 Harrison-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED — ENERGETIC man with a capital of $12,000 to $15,000 in a well established and good paying manufacturing business. Address W 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — WITH FROM $5,000 to $10,000 capital to increase a manufacturing business. None but a good business man and one with the desired capital need apply. Address D 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN INVESTment of $2,000 to $5,000 can be made to pay $5,000 and more if pushed; strictly honorable; can control to suit yourself; will explain satisfactorily why such an inducement is offered. Addres E 26, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER BY A WELL-established jobbing and manufacturing house of a specialty; $10,000 required; full investigation solicited. E 50, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, CLAIRVOYANT and magnetic physician. 255 West Madison-st.

MEDICATED VAPOR BATHS—MAGnetic treatment. MRS. BOWEN, 455 W. Madison.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A VERY OLD and most valuable family painting in perfect preservation, brought from Europe this summer; can be purchased or will trade for eligible suburban lots; no sharks need trouble. Address E 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MOCKINGbird and elegant brass cage. Can be heard at 11 Harmon-court.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A.T.9—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for ladies' and gent's cast-off clothing of all descriptions. P. S.—Please send postal to call. Call or address J. COHEN, 89 West Randolph-st.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TENOR singer. Address E 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG clerk. Address Box 363, Galesburg, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OFfice and outside work; must be a good penman, quick at figures, and must have unexceptionable references. Address E 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 21, as shipping and entry clerk; must have some experience and write a good hand. Address, with references, E 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK—MUST be rapid. Address E 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper to work a few evenings. May be permanent. Address E 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRY-GOODS SALESman wanted; permanent situation to a good man that understands the business. 133 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK AND boys. Address E 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY FOR OFFICE WORK. Must write a good hand and have first-class references. Address D 61, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STEAMfitter, competent to lay out work and take charge of heating buildings; none but a strictly thorough, experienced man need apply; best pay to right man. Inquire of National Tube Works Co., 161 Lake-st., city.

WANTED—A JOB PRINTER WHO UNderstands cylinder presswork; steady employment. Address The Index, Evanston, Ill., 12 miles north of Chicago.

WANTED—TIN AND SHEETIRON workers. 64 Canal-st. MAYPOLE BROS.

WANTED—CUTTER—A FIRST-CLASS reliable man for a Canadian city; must be practical and of good experience in a fine trade. Apply, with reference, Fifth National Loan Office, 186 South Clark-st.

WANTED—PLASTERERS. INQUIRE between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock at the office of the POWELL ROOFING CO., 183 La Salle-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A COACHMAN. MUST BE a good driver and accustomed to working about the house. Address E 61, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR TRACK repairs for the C. & N. W. Ry Co., in Iowa and Michigan; also 100 for grading and station work in Wisconsin; 100 for sawmills, farms, and other work. Free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR WORK ON the Lake Pontchartrain trestle at New Orleans. Bridge carpenters and piledriving men will have good wages and steady work all winter. FLETCHER, WESENBERG & CO., contractors. For cheap railroad tickets and full particulars apply to J. C. NIXON & CO., Agents, 79 Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TRAVEL in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. None but men of experience, having an established trade, and a thorough knowledge of the small ware and hosiery business. Address, giving references, stating amount of goods sold, where sold, and number of years on the road, with any other particulars, Post-Office Box 5112, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A TRAVELING MAN TO handle a well-known brand of oysters on commission; one that travels for grocery or confectionery house preferred. O A 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARCHItectural draughtsman, one that can make detail drawings. Room 31, 151 Monroe-st. E. S. JENISON.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, ON commission, to sell ladies' fur garments for a New York house in the West. Address D 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for C. & N. W. Railroad in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Fare free. 50 coal-miners. Also 500 for work South. Cheap fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OFfice boy in a wholesale house, 16 or 18 years of age, that lives with his parents. Address, stating salary wanted, with references, D 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—ENERGETIC, GENteel men, everywhere, guaranteed permanent and profitable employment handling our goods. $1 samples free. MERRILL & CO., over 19 N. Clark-st.

WANTED—A 1 SALESMAN TO TRAVel; one who has a trade preferred; a good position for right man. Address D 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 TO 18 years, to work in store and deliver packages; must live at home, and not far from business centre. E 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELERS TO TAKE our flour on commission. Easily sold everywhere. Franklin Mills Co., 38 Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO SOlicit for a good selling shirt. M. STRATTON, 117 North Clark-st.

WANTED — A STRONG BOY OF about 14 years, for a wholesale house. Address E 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO travel; one acquainted with grocery and confection trade. State route and reference. Address E 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE canvasser for the City of Chicago, for a new Illustrated History of Mexico. Address Publisher ARMAND HAWKINS, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN EXPERIenced in selling publications of a high grade. C. G. WHEELER, 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE charge of telephones; one who has had some experience and can come well recommended will be paid a good salary. Address E 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at 3222 Calumet-av.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS GIRL, for general housework in a small family; best of wages; washing sent to laundry. 514 North-av., near Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3726 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of three. 178 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT WAITRESS in private family. Apply with references at 402 Dearborn-av.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS WAITress; private house. 1814 Michigan-av.

WANTED—PASTRY-COOK (WOMAN). Must be first-class. Call at 54 La Salle-st. N. G. ROOD.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A FIRST-CLASS cook. 241 Ohio-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO WAIT ON TAble; also one to work in kitchen. Apply at 204 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK and laundress in family of three. Call Saturday after 11 o'clock at 635 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; must speak German. Inquire at 1731 Michigan-av. Ring up-stairs bell.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a small family where other servants are kept. None but first-class cook need apply. Call at 2426 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL TO DO housework and assist in caring for two children. English preferred. MRS. FRED HILLS, 2215 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, BRIGHT girl to do general housework for family of two. No children. First-class wages. Apply at Flat No. 1, Ontario Building, corner Ontario and State-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK AND laundress in a private family; German preferred. 249 South Morgan-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON to take care of child 15 months old and assist in care of other children. Apply at 1200 Michigan-av.

WANTED — A NURSE TO TAKE care of two children. Apply at Room 504 Palmer House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY IN PHOtograph gallery to learn the business. STEVENS, 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES TO fold circulars; wages $3.50 per week. Apply ready for work at Room 10, No. 27 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A LADY CASHIER AT Park Theatre Cafe, 333 and 335 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ALL KINDS OF MASON WORK DONE; boilers and furnace work a specialty; fire grates repaired. 37 La Salle-st.

IF THE PARTY WHO HAS THE DIAmonds taken from Room 21 Brevoort House will return them to the hotel office, they will receive $50 and no questions will be asked.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNION flannels at Dress-Reform Rooms, 41, 75 Madison-st. S. W. PIKE.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND baby carriage. Address E 62, Tribune office.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardiner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.
ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO., 51 Wabash-av., Chicago.
For sale by all druggists generally.

$25,000 TO $50,000—I WISH TO INvest the above amount and take an active interest in an established and paying business in or near Chicago; banking, brokerage, or manufacturing preferred. Address, for one week, A B I, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—IN BANKING house. References. Address C. S. L., 3124 Michigan-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTor by young man with city experience. Good references and security given. Address D 50, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A STORE by a young man (22); good education; small security if necessary. Address E 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A1 clothing salesman who can furnish the best references in a good house in this city. E 7, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of seven years' experience in the office of a wholesale liquor house; understands the keeping of the internal revenue books and bookkeeping. Address CHAS. E. DAVY, 80 North Clark-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced man in grocery. Good references given. Address E 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENOGrapher as correspondent in an office where there is not more than 4 or 5 hours' work a day. Address E 702, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (24 years old) in some wholesale house; good penman; 4 years' experience in dry goods. City references. Address G. S. L., 81 North Curtis-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man with five years' office experience as bookkeeper. Good city references. E 33, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTly first-class coachman. Highest testimonials as to character and ability. E 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged German coachman, with best of references, in a private family. Address D 80, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN and wife; man as coachman, thoroughly understanding the care of horses; wife as cook and general housework; not afraid of work. E 34, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal carriage man, who has had 13 years' experience in the wagon and carriage trade, and who is well acquainted with the West, as traveling salesman for a good, reliable firm. Address B. M. W., Box 525, Leroy, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—OF MOST ANY kind by a young German who doesn't as yet speak English fluently. Address E 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as butler and useful. First-class reference from New York. Address B, 512 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man; can write shorthand. A1 references. E 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class canvasser; long experience in advertising, lithographing, and printing lines. Address E 66, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to do second work. Apply at 3407 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMPEtent girls; one as cook, the other as second girl. Good reference. Please call at 1586 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH girl of 16; strong, and speaks English; in American family; will work cheap. 215 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PASTRY cook. Address MRS. E. EVANS, Oak Park, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman girl for general housework in a respectable family; no other need apply. West Side preferred. Please call tomorrow at 2830 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FINE family cook; also for well-trained waitresses with three years' references. Mrs. WHITTAKER, 246 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELSH girl for general housework or as cook. Call at 102 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERican girl to do second work in private family. Reference. 2732 Butterfield-st., rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMpetent girls in private family for kitchen and second work. Call at 548 Gordon-st., Union Stock-Yards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and seamstress; good dressmaker. Address L, 572 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent cook and laundress. Call at 3813 Langley-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD seamstress and machinist in a respectable private family as sewing-girl. Best of references. Address 31 Groveland Park.

MILLINERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY in a millinery and fancy-goods store; will go in the country if desired. Address E 69, Tribune.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKing in families by the day or week. Terms $1.25 per day. Call or address 1236 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day board, $3.

163 DEARBORN-AV.—WANTED, GENtleman room-mate; large front room; board.

241 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN—Handsomely-furnished rooms with first-class board. References.

438 NORTH STATE-ST. — NICELY furnished back parlor with good board for two gentlemen, within one block from Clark and State-st. cars.

SOUTH SIDE.

470 WABASH-AV. — NEATLY FURnished single rooms; good board.

1303 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT TO gentlemen, large front alcove room, with first-class board.

WEST SIDE.

134 WARREN-AV.—BOARD AND room in private family; terms reasonable.

ROOM AND BOARD IN A PRIVATE family on West Side, suitable for two young men. A 93, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—Newly-furnished and renovated: 150 rooms, from 50 cents per day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week, from $6 to $12.

PALACE EUROPEAN HOTEL, FIRST building north of Sherman House—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or single, by the day, week, or month; elevator in building. 46 and 48 South Clark-st., Chicago. J. G. GRAY.

ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL—PERsons desiring first-class hotel accommodations for the winter, outside of the noise and smoke of the centre of the city and cold lake winds, will find large, elegant, sunny rooms, single or en suite, with open fires and a cuisine equal to the best, in this beautiful hotel, pleasantly located on Elizabeth-st., corner of Washington-boulevard.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair; elegantly-furnished rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, 228 AND 230 Clark-st., opposite Post-Office, has well furnished rooms with first-class board from $8 to $12 per week; transient from $1.50 to $2.50 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 50c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, WITH BATH ON lower floor, by a gentleman and wife; must be in good location on South Side in private family, or where there are few boarders. References given and required. Address E 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR YOUNG COUPLE IN strictly private family; suite of two or three rooms. Address in confidence E 14, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED BOARDing house for sale cheap, on easy terms; poor health reason for selling. C 81, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PHYSIcian. A well-established practice, with office furniture and medicines, for sale on account of leaving the city. Call at once at 377 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE—A COMPLETE shirt manufactory and laundry combined, with improved machinery, at one-third its original cost. Time will be given. H. S. DIETRICH, 167 Washington-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE. CALL at 298 North Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED JOBbing business with line of active accounts; trade $150,000 per annum; can be increased; stock small. Parties going into other business. E 28, Tribune.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A HAT, cap, and furnishing goods store in one of the best locations on the West Side; will take part payment in real estate. J. TYLER, 101 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT-CAN MILK route, with one horse and wagon. Inquire at 2159 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE UPHOLSTERING business with store, only $2,000 to $2,500 cash. Address Z 24, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE CHEAP; best location in the city; good trade; owner leaving the city. Price $1,500. O. M. WELLS & CO., 160 La Salle-st., Room 17.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CIGARstore, or billiard parlor, or any good-paying, respectable business. Will give good outside real estate and $500 cash. Only those anxious to trade and meaning business. Send full particulars. Address D 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND-HAND saloon-fixtures cheap for cash. FRED LAFEVER, 75 South Halsted-st.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
Bankers and Brokers.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
130 LASALLE-ST., Chicago.
17 NEW-ST., New York.
CONNECTED BY DIRECT WIRE.

Telephone Stocks
A SPECIALTY.
CHAS. EDWARD GRAY,
BROKER IN BONDS,
96 WASHINGTON-ST.

EXPORT FLOUR TRADE.
CHAS. J. HELLIWELL & CO.,
51 Chamber of Commerce Building.
MILWAUKEE, - - - - - - WISCONSIN.
Would be pleased to receive communications from millers with offers and samples. Mr. C. J. Helliwell, after an absence of seven years in Europe, is now in the Northwest for a short time, and would be glad to communicate personally, or by letter, with all parties desirous of increasing their foreign business.

Telephone Stocks
EXCLUSIVELY.
L. C. TALLMADGE,
STOCK BROKER,
98 WASHINGTON-ST.

$25 to $25,000
Used judiciously in Grain Dealing yields large profits. For pamphlet and electric-pen reports write to W. T. SOULE & CO., Brokers, 130 La Salle-st., Chicago.

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A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

LETTERS,

Old and New.

New York Times.

With all the improvements of the last fifty years in making and sizing paper and in inclosing and securing letters, still there is a charm about a quaint old letter of half a century ago that is rarely found in one of the telegraphic notes of the present day. Not only is there a charm which might be given by the respectable age and probable associations of an old letter, but there is an air of dignity and quiet style that is commonly wanting in more modern letters, notwithstanding the later adjuncts of calendered paper, embossed crests, and shapely envelopes. The old letter, as it comes out of its trunk in the garret, is almost a patent of respectability for its writer. With its rough surface so full of ridges and uneven spots, one wonders it could ever have been written upon; with its carefully worded address, the Misters and Esquires, and all the titles inserted with great precision; with its old-fashioned stamp, the like of which many a fine old gentleman has licked and grumbled over because it would not stick; and, above all, with its great seal of wax, bearing the heavy impression, perhaps, of a coat-of-arms, perhaps of some family emblem cut in a ring, perhaps only the imprint of a coin—with all these things to recommend it to the present generation of lovers of old things, the old letter is grand, and stately, and attractive. Unfolding the intricate creases that make an envelope of the back of the sheet, the contents keep up the impression created by the exterior. The penmanship is rigid and formal as the style of the letter, and the wording, even when written by a husband to his wife, as dignified as if addressed to his sovereign. The beginning solemnly with "My dear wife," and the courtly ending of "Permit me to subscribe myself your affectionate husband," are so in contrast with the brief and hurried phrases of the modern letter, one can hardly help but wonder what model sort of husband he was, this writer of the old letter with the great seal.

Fashion has carried the style of letters through many stages of show and expense, and at last has brought it back to almost the severe plainness of fifty years ago. Crests, and coats-of-arms, and undecipherable monograms have had their day and have gone to take their places beside the great wax seals. It was in the wax impressions that crests, and shields, and armorial bearings first made their appearance on letters, and for some years he was a very obscure gentleman, even in America, who had not some device to affix to the back of his letters. With the introduction of the envelope and its gummed flap the wax disappeared, and stationers were kept busy embossing the designs of the seal upon the tops of letter-sheets. There were great coats of arms in many colors and gold; crests, always with some appropriate Latin motto; first in the left hand upper corner of the sheet, then in the middle of the top. Birds of the air and beasts of the field were made to do duty as family tokens, till scarcely a living thing was left untouched from the lion of the tribe of Judah down, save only that one animal with prominent organs of hearing. Then followed the era of initials, immense Ws and Rs sprawling over half the page, sometimes embossed, oftener printed in colors, and nearly always with vines and flowers climbing in an impossible way over the character. Initials were succeeded by monograms, the more intricate and undecipherable the better. After the monograms came a deluge of crests. Every artisan and petty tradesman bloomed out with a crest if he could afford to have the die engraved. After the crests, chaos in the form of lillies and roses, sunflowers, and all the gorgeously colored flowers of the garden. This was only a reaction. Zoölogy had been exhausted, and fashion took to botany. Then were brief reigns of many styles, chief among which was the day of the week printed in raised letters across the upper corner of the sheet. There was no beauty in this, but it was at least useful in letting the recipient of an undecipherable note know upon what day it was written.

After all these changes came the sensible style now in use. No crest, no monogram, no gilding—nothing to indicate that the sender is second cousin on his mother's side to the half sister of an Earl, or heir apparent of one of the sovereigns of Ireland. A plain, square, white envelope, without a mark upon it except the address and the postage-stamp. The paper a note-size sheet of unruled Irish linen or the American imitation, which is nearly as good, unsized, and with just one line of lettering to relieve its pure white surface. This lettering is for use more than for ornament. It is simply the address from which the letter is written. "Eleven thousand Fifth avenue, New York," for instance, printed across the right-hand side of the top of the sheet, sometimes in black, oftener in some deep color. This line is usually engraved, and is stamped into the paper so as to make a raised surface, and it is generally done in some appropriate gothic or old English letter. Under this single printed line the date is written. It is the first fashionable design used on letter-paper for half a century that is sure to be understood instantly by every one who sees it, and it is the first letter ornament of the slightest use since the days of the old wax seal. It is a combination of simplicity and utility that deserves a longer existence than has been enjoyed by any of its predecessors in the mode. Written in the large, free hand now affected by young ladies on this paper, without a particle of gloss, and without a suspicion of the perfumed sachet, a fashionable letter of the present day is almost as stately and dignified as one of the old ones written by our forefathers.

A CORRESPONDENCE.

My Dear Miss: If you'll only be mine,
You shall have every Spring a new hat;
And we'll live in the coziest rooms
To be had in the gorgeous new flat.

My Dear Sir: I don't want to be yours,
Though, of course, I should like the new hat;
Yet I never could make up my mind
To inhabit a flat with a flat.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 96 pages, sent for three stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUSINESS.

The Money Market Steady, with Large Rediscounting to the Country.

Eastern Exchange Easier—Illinois Central Strong—Other Stocks Lack Firmness.

The Produce Markets Less Active and Unsettled—Corn Weak—Longs Unloading on the Lambs.

Provisions and Other Breadstuffs Opened Higher, but Weakened in Sympathy with Corn.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was rather less active than on Thursday, though there was still a fair inquiry, with little change in rates. Some quoted the market a shade easier at 6@8 per cent, with most of the transactions at 6@7 per cent. The country applications for rediscounts were rather numerous, indicating but a light movement of produce from first hands in the near future.

Eastern exchange was a trifle weaker. Some sales were made early between banks at 25c premium per $1,000, but the later transactions were mostly at par.

The clearings of the Chicago banks aggregated $8,800,000, being $600,000 less than the previous day.

Sterling exchange was a shade firmer at Wednesday's figures. Posted rates were 481½@486, with actual at 481@485½. Documentary quoted at 478½@478¾. Continental bills were steady as follows: Bankers' francs, 523¾@519⅜; documentary bills, 529⅜@528⅛; bankers' marks, 94⅝@95¼; documentary marks, 93@93¼. The movement was moderately active.

The stock market in New York was generally lower early in the day, except on Illinois Central, which led an advance that was afterwards followed by New York Central and Northern Pacific preferred. Mutual Union was weak later, while Richmond & West Point, Richmond & Danville, Louisville and Nashville, St. Paul, and Allegheny Central also tended downwards. Mutual Union was weakened by the sale of long stock on the prospect of consolidation with the Western Union.

The advance in Illinois Central was said to be on account of a report that there will be a scrip dividend shortly. Well-posted parties say, however, that it was due to an active foreign demand, which in turn was caused by the news that the earnings of the road have recently much increased. They are now fully 12 per cent.

The Louisville & Nashville Company has requested the Stock Exchange to list 30,800 shares of stock held for some time by the City of Louisville, and $3,786,487 of the issue authorized at the annual meeting Oct. 4. It can be stated on good authority that the 30,800 shares were sold some time ago; also, that a majority of the $3,786,487 has been sold. The Louisville city stock was originally 10,000 shares, issued in 1855 as security for $1,000,000 Louisville city bonds loaned the railroad. Scrip dividends have swelled the stock. This stock has never been listed or reported in the company's statement as part of its capital. The loan matures in 1885, and the company has provided for redemption bonds and consequently stock released by the city. Therefore the actual increase of stock at the last annual meeting was $8,786,487.

The latest reported gossip in New York financial circles includes the following points: Prominent brokers say there will be no bull market for thirty days, and if there is one at all it will start from a much lower plane of prices. Others say there may be a bull market the latter part of December, but not before. London bought Illinois Central and Erie very freely on Wednesday, and more sparingly of other stocks. Amsterdam bought Union Pacific, Denver bonds, and Kansas and Texas seconds. Pullman has been in demand on rumors of consolidation with the Wagner interest. President Palmer says that the issue of Denver & Rio Grande and Denver & Rio Grande Western securities, per mile, though the road is built almost entirely in the mountains, is only one-third the amount issued per mile on the Union Pacific from Omaha to Salt Lake. Foreign holdings of preferred Wabash are larger than ever before.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations on local stocks in the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Commercial National	260	Chicago City 7s, 1890	126½
Fifth National Bank	165	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	106⅝
Hide and Leather	125	Chicago City 4s, 1901	103⅝
Hibernian Bank'g Co.	110	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	101
International Bank	160	Chicago City R'y 4½s	99⅛
Merchants' National	300	Cook County 7s, 1885	106
Union National Bank	275	Cook County 7s, 1892	119
Union Trust Co.	200	Cook County 5s, 1899	108⅛
C. & C. C. & D. com	30	Cook County 4½s, 1900	106⅛
C. & C. C. & D. pfd	70	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	106
†Cham. of Commerce	80	N. Chicago City R'y 6s	112
Chicago City Ry	275	South Park 6s	105¼
Chicago City 7s, 1887	106	South Park 7s	109⅛
Chicago City 7s, 1888	110	W. Div. R. reg 6s	106⅛
Chicago City 7s, 1889	110¾	West Park 7s, 1890	113
Chicago City 7s, 1890	112	West Town 5s, 1899	103
Chicago City 7s, 1895	125¼	Mut. Union Tel. Co. 6s	74

Sales on the Chicago Stock Board were:

3000 C, B & Q—Ia Div 4s	84	100 M U Tel	23
5000 C, M & St P M P 5s	89¾	100 Wabash pfd	65¾
1000 C, M & St P C P & W 5s	91¼	100 Mich Cen s Oct	99¼
3000 C & N W S Fd 5s	98½	100 N P	48⅜
1000 W St L & P—C D 5s	82	100 do	48⅜
100 E T & Va s Nov	9¾	100 do	48⅛
100 N P	48½		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Governments were unchanged, except for 4s registered, which are ⅛ lower.

Railroad bonds were irregular on a large volume of business.

State securities were dull. Tennessee old declined 2½ and new 2.

The stock market today was irregular, but in the main heavy, and prices as a rule are lower than yesterday. The market opened generally ⅛@¾ lower than at yesterday's close. Richmond & West Point, however, was 6½ and Illinois Central 1⅝ higher. Immediately after opening there was a fractional advance in the general list, which was followed by a decline of ⅛@1, Illinois Central and Allegheny Central leading therein. There was then a recovery of ⅛@1¼, New Jersey Central, Illinois Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western being most conspicuous in the improvement. The market again became heavy, and about midday prices fell ¼@1½. Richmond & Danville, Louisville & Nashville, Allegheny Central, and St. Paul being prominent in the downward movement, while Richmond & West Point dropped to 34 from 40½, and Mutual Union to 20 from 25¾. Early in the afternoon Allegheny Central and Louisville & Nashville led a recovery extending from ⅛ to 1¾, after which the market became weak, and in late trade a decline took place ranging from ¼ to 2½, in which Omaha common and preferred and Allegheny Central were prominent, while Richmond & Danville fell off 10, to 60, and Richmond & West Point 3 to 31. In final dealings Richmond & Danville rallied 2½, West Point 1½, and the general list a fraction. The market closed firm, but at the decline on the day's transactions of ⅛@1¾, the latter Oregon & Transcontinental, while Richmond & Danville closed 9 lower.

Money, 3@6; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady, 481; sterling exchange, demand, 485½.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, with the amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	1st	High	Low	Last Oct 12	Last Oct 11.
Allegheny Central	9,000	28	28⅝	26⅝	27¼	......
Alton & T. H.	400	44	45	44	45	45
Do preferred	100	86	86	86	86	......
American Dis. Tel.	7	35	35	35	35	40
Canada Southern	5,800	67⅛	67⅛	65⅝	65⅝	67⅜
Central Iowa	100	34½	34½	34½	34½	......
Central Pacific	1,400	91¼	91¼	90⅞	91	91¼
C. B. & Q.	459	131	131	130½	130⅝	131⅛
C. C. C. & I.	100	85¼	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅝
C., C. & I. C.	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Ches. & Ohio	850	26¾	26¾	26	26	26⅝
Do 1st pref	200	39	39	39	39	39
Denver & Rio G'd	10,000	55⅛	54⅞	53⅜	54⅛	55⅜
Delaware & Hud	400	113½	113¾	113¼	113⅜	113⅜
Del. Lac. & W.	24,000	133⅜	134	133	133⅜	133⅝
Erie	16,906	42⅞	43	42⅝	42⅝	42⅞
Do preferred	419	87⅝	87⅞	87	87	87
E. Tenn. & Ga.	1,870	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9
H. & St. Joe pfd	200	82⅝	82⅝	81	81	83
Houston & Texas	100	82	82	82	82	82
I. B. & W.	100	43	43	43	43	44
Illinois Central	6,765	145⅛	146¼	144⅝	144⅞	143⅝
Jersey Central	13,700	71⅛	71⅞	70⅝	71⅛	71⅞
Kansas & Texas	4,650	36¼	36⅜	36	36	36⅛
Lake Shore	5,500	111⅛	111⅜	111¼	111⅛	111⅜
Louisville & Nash	27,100	55⅝	56⅜	54⅜	55⅞	56⅝
Manhattan	200	49½	49½	49	49	49⅝
Mich. Central	3,420	98⅞	99⅛	98⅛	99¼	99⅜
M., L. S. & W. pfd	100	51	51	51	51	51⅛
Minn. & St. L.	500	31⅞	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	31⅞
Do preferred	100	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	73⅛
Memphis & Char	1,200	51½	51½	50	50	......
Missouri Pacific	1,010	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	107¼
Mutual Union Tel.	1,925	25⅜	25⅜	20	22	25
Nash. & Chat	400	54	55¼	53⅛	53⅞	54
N. Y. Central	2,020	133⅛	133⅜	132⅜	133	133
N. Y., C. & St. L.	500	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
Do preferred	600	31⅛	31⅛	31	31	31⅜
Nor. & W. pfd	900	56	56⅛	55	55	56⅛
Northern Pacific	1,940	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅜	48⅝
Do preferred	14,400	98⅛	98⅛	97⅝	97⅞	98⅛
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	310	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	38⅞
Ontario & Western	2,028	27¾	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	27¾
Oregon Trans. Co.	1,900	89⅞	89⅞	88⅞	88⅝	89⅞
Pacific Mail	500	42⅛	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	......
P. F.-C. Co.	204	130	130	130	130	130
Peoria D. & E.	500	30⅛	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	31¼
Reading	3,100	62⅞	62⅞	62⅛	62⅛	63⅛
Rich. & Dan	3,900	71	71	60	62⅝	71⅛
Do term	1,300	40	40½	31	32	......
Roch. & Pittsburg	7,000	24½	24½	24	24	24⅞
Rock Island	400	133⅜	133⅜	132⅞	132⅞	133
St. L. & San F.	100	39	39	39	39	......
Do preferred	100	59	59	59	59	58⅛
St. Paul	39,500	109⅞	110⅛	108⅝	109⅛	110⅛
St. Paul & Omaha	39,250	50⅛	50⅛	47⅞	48⅛	50⅛
Do preferred	12,450	108⅞	109⅛	107	108⅛	109¾
St. P., M. & M.	650	159	159	158	158	159⅛
St. Paul & Duluth	200	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	......
Texas Pacific	13,500	44⅞	45⅛	44⅛	45	44⅞
Union Pacific	24,417	107⅞	108⅛	107⅜	108⅛	107⅞
Wabash	3,000	35⅛	35⅛	35	35⅛	35⅛
Do preferred	7,100	65⅛	65⅛	65	65⅛	65⅛
Western Union	7,080	88⅞	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

3000 Am D & I 5s	93	1000 Mo 6s 1889 or '90	111¼
500 B C R & N 1st	100½	5000 N Pac 1st coup	104
3000 C P M & O con	108¾	10000 do	104⅜
1000 do	108	6000 do	104⅜
9000 Can So 1st	98¼	3000 N Y El 1st	117
10000 C & O cy	54⅛	5000 N Y L E & W n 2 con	100⅛
2000 do	53	5000 N O Pac 1st	90¼
2500 C & O 1st series B	89	7000 do	91
5000 do	89⅛	4000 N W S F 5s coup	99⅛
3000 do	89⅛	2000 do	99
2000 C B & Q (D div) 4s	84⅛	10000 O R & N 1st	110⅛
1000 C B & Q 5s	102	7000 R & D 1st 6s	94
4000 C S L & N O 5s	105⅛	10000 do	94⅛
1000 C P land grants	103½	18000 do	94⅛
2000 D & R G 1st con	97¾	13000 R & D deb	61⅛
2000 E & T H 1st	96	17000 do	62
2000 H & T C 1st (m l)	109⅛	10000 do	62⅛
2000 do	109⅛	5000 Tenn 6s	50⅛
1000 I B & W 1st	90	1000 Tex P inc L G	62
4000 M K & T 2ds	62	4000 do	62⅛
1000 Metn 1st	99⅞	5000 Tex P 1st Rio G	89⅛
2000 M & S P 1st (e div)	110	5000 U P land grants	110
4000 do (S M div)	108	11000 U P 1st	115
10000 Mutual Tel 6s	77	2000 W & St P 1st	107⅛

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 B H & E 1st	54½	2000 Nor Pac 1st	104⅛
5000 C B & Q Ia Div 4s	84⅛	7000 N Orl Pac 1st	91
1000 E & T H 1st	96	10000 Rich & Dan deb	61¾
5000 G Cal & S Fe 1st	108	15000 do	61⅛
5000 Kan P 1st con	106⅛	50000 do	61
2000 do	106	5000 do	60⅛
5000 L E & W inc	52	7000 Rich & Dan 6s	94¼
5000 Long Isl 1st	123⅛	1000 South Car 2d	38
20000 Met Elev 1st	100	10000 St L & I M C & F 1st	106⅛
1000 M K & T gen 6s	85	6000 St L & I M 5s	77⅜
1000 M K & T 2d	61	2000 St P & S City 1st	110
15000 Mut Tel 6s	76½	7000 Tenn 6s new	70
2000 M & S P 1st S M D	108	3000 Tenn 6s old	70
2000 M L S & W 1st	101⅛	10000 Tex Pac 1st Rio	82
18000 Nor Pac 1st	104	5000 U P 1st mtg	115
2000 do	104⅛	10000 U S 4s reg 1907	119⅝
5000 do	104⅛	23000 Wab gen mtg 6s	85

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 B H & E 1st	54¼	10000 Rich & Dan deb	59⅛
5000 C B & Q Ia Div 4s	84⅛	2000 do	59⅛
5000 C & O 1st series B	89⅛	10000 do	60
4000 do	89⅛	15000 do	60⅛
10000 C B & Q 7s	128	1000 St P M & M 1st D Ex	108⅛
45000 East Tenn inc	39	1000 St L & I M 5s	77⅛
1000 I B & W 2d	76	3000 St L & I M 2d	107⅛
5000 Mo Pac 1st cons	107	5000 Tex Pac inc L G	62
15000 Nor Pac 1st coup	104⅛	10000 Tex Pac 1st Rio G	81⅛
5000 Mut Tel 6s	76	5000 do	81⅛
1000 Met Elev 1st	99⅛	8 Met Bank	170
5000 N Orl Pac 1st	91	17 American Ex	95
5000 N J C 1st con assn	109	60 do	95⅛
20000 N Y C & St L 1st	98⅛	15 do	95
10000 N Y L E & W n 2 con	100	10 Wells Fargo	132
4000 Pac of Mo 1st	105¼	12 United States	70

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	69⅛	Tennessee 6s, new	50
Missouri 6s	110½	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joseph, ex int	105¼	Virginia 6s, consols	57
Tennessee 6s, old	50	Virginia 6s, def'd	13

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

5s, extended	100⅝	4s	119¾
4½s	113	Pacific 6s of 1895	130

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	114	U.P. land grants	110⅛
Erie seconds	100	U.P. sink. funds, asked	115
Lehigh & Wilkes, ask'd	104	Tex. Pac. land grants	62
Union Pacific firsts	114⅛	Tex. Pac. R. G.	81⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	United States	70
American	95	Fargo	130

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Central Iowa	200	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
Flint & P. M. pfd	150	96	96⅛	96	96⅛
Wisconsin Central	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Boston & Maine	40	155	155	155	155
Little Rock	50	51	51	51	51
Norwich & West	5	160	160	160	160
Tol., Cin. & St. L.	150	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Catalpa	200	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
Crescent	400	40	40	40	40
Harshaw	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Second board.					
Atchison	150	90¾	90⅝	90¾	90⅝
Central Iowa	100	34	34	34	34
Wisconsin Central	300	17⅞	18	17⅞	18
Mass. Central	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Port Saco & P. G.	20	112	112	112	112
Boston & Prov	1	160	160	160	160
Bonanza Mining	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Osceola	75	36	36	36	36
Quincy	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday:

FIRST BOARD.

1000 No Mexico 7s	112¼	15000 Mex Cent 7s	78¾
7000 N Y & N E 6s	105⅛	1000 Connotton Val 6s	65
1000 Ore Short-Line 6s	99	1000 Con & Pass 7s	115

SECOND BOARD.

2000 Mex Cent 7s	78¾	1000 Wis Con 2d	45
6000 Sonora 1st m 7s	105¼		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 12—5 p. m.—New 5s, extended, 101¾, ex coupon.

Illinois Central, 149½; Pennsylvania Central, 66⅜; New York Central, 137½; Erie, 44¼; do seconds, 103; Reading, 32⅜.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased the past week £292,000.

Amount of bullion gone in, £10,000.

Bar silver is quoted at 51 13-16d per ounce.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Rentes, 81f 62½c.

Specie of the Bank of France decreased the past week 9,350,000 francs gold and 6,050,000 francs silver.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—Sight exchange on New York unchanged; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 481.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Mining stocks were today dull. Robinson sold at 170 to 180, closing at 175. Green Mountain declined from 78 to 58, closing at 61. Alice advanced from 250 to 315, closing at 300. Standard sold at 400, Decatur at 70 to 65, and Consolidated Virginia at 71 and 70. Sales for the day, 63,831 shares.

Caribou	1⅛	Quicksilver, pfd	40
Central Arizona	⅛	Silver Cliff	¾
Excelsior	1	Standard	4¼
Homestake	17	Sutro	⅛
Little Pittsburg	1	Robinson	1
Ontario	36	South Pacific	13
Quicksilver	8½		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Min Co (new)	2¾	Quincy	68¾
Calumet & Hecla	252	Wisconsin Cen. R. R.	17⅞
Catalpa	1⅛	Flint & P. M. pfd	96
Copper Falls	2	Osceola	35½
Franklin	16	Huron	3⅝
Pewabic (new)	12		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 12.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1¾	Mexican	4⅝
Alta	21-32	Mono	5-16
Belcher	21-32	Northern Belle	12¾
Best & Belcher	6	Ophir	3⅛
Bodie	3¾	Oro	5-32
Bullion	7-16	Overman	¼
California	5-16	Potosi	29-32
Chollar	1½	Savage	1⅜
Consolid. Virginia	21-32	Sierra Nevada	5
Crown Point	1⅝	Silver King	12½
Exchequer	5-16	Union Consolidated	4⅝
Gould & Curry	3⅝	Yellow Jacket	1⅛
Grand Prize	11-32	Navajo	5⅝
Hale & Norcross	2	Scorpion	⅜
Martin White	4½	Mt. Diablo	4

Mexican levies an assessment of $1.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Oct. 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Warren av, 26 4 ft e of Francisco st, s f, 48x122 ft, dated Oct. 11 (Isabella and And Young to James Kendrick)	$ 1,650
The premises No. 128 Park av, dated May 11 (Sidney A. Kent to Lucinda D. McCoy)	2,150
Tell court, near North Franklin st, s f, 30x78 ft, improved, dated Oct. 12 (Johann Bender to Katharina Slater and husband)	2,825
West Nineteenth st, 274 ft w of Throop, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 15 (Karel Wavrik to Vaclav Donat)	1,025
Johnson st, 160 ft s of Maxwell, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 11 (Patrick O'Grady to Daniel Egan)	1,075
Osgood st, 275 ft s of Garfield av, e f, 24x123 ft, dated Oct. 10 (Angeline L. Humphreys to Elisha E. Lloyd)	750
Wisconsin st, 108 ft w of North Park av, n f, 21x130 ft, improved, dated Sept. 27 (Olof O. Ostrom to Milton Hicks)	6,250
Leavitt st, near West Congress, w f, 20x120 ft, dated Sept. 29 (John Stewart to John L. Stewart)	1,000
Hubbard st, s w corner Lincoln, n f, 48x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 9 (Master in Chancery to Elizabeth C. Gilbert)	10,819
Bloom st, 72 ft s of Thirty-sixth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 26 (Edwin C. Larned to Joseph Ruppa)	400
Premises 175 West Van Buren st, dated Sept. 29 (Augustine A. and Henry C. Smith to Alton Parkhurst)	2,900
West Chicago av, n w cor of Robey st, s f, 24⅛x125⅛ ft, dated Sept. 9 (estate of Thomas Suffern to Louis Kupp)	1,500
Chestnut st, 56 8-10 ft e of North State, s f, 25x40 ft, dated Oct. 12 (C. and H. F. Slater to Julius H. Huber)	2,000
North Ashland av, 188 ft n of North, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 20 (O. Fenley to E. D. Murphy)	500
North Ashland av, 208 ft n of North, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 20 (W. R. Abbott to E. D. Murphy)	500
North Ashland av, 180 ft n of North, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 20 (W. C. Fenley to E. D. Murphy)	500
North Ashland av, 140 ft n of North, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 20 (Mary E. Fenley to E. D. Murphy)	500
Artesian av, near West Ohio st, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Sept. 23 (James M. Allen to Michael Duffy)	1,250
Milwaukee av, 35 ft s e of Western, s w f, 22x100 ft, dated Oct. 6 (E. L. Gillette to Edwin Austin)	950
Milwaukee av, adjoining above, 22x100 ft, dated Oct. 6 (E. L. Gillette to John Caley)	950
South Port av, n w cor of C street, e f, 25x112 ft, dated Oct. 7 (Charles Wameck to Paul Noack)	600
Hurlbut st, 116 ft s of Webster av, w f, 25x137⅛ ft, dated Sept. 30 (Heinrich Brethouer to Peter Emmel)	6,900
May st, n w cor of Gurley, e f, 21x150 ft, dated Sept. 25 (M. F. and J. Bruce to Philip Dolamore)	1,000
Wendell st, 115 ft e of North Wells, n f, 30x100 ft, dated Sept. 25 (Anna Lamperto to J. F. and M. A. Smith)	2,250
Dania av, 100 ft n of Hirsch st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Oct. 12 (N. D. Byron to D. Moretti)	1,550
West Superior st, n e cor of Lincoln, s f, 14x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (John W. Calkins to Harrison & Watson)	2,800
Ogden av, s w cor Twelfth st, undivided ½ of 48x125 ft, dated Oct. 9 (M. A. and P. Moran to Mary Reilly)	1,900
Douglas av, 247 ft e of Laurel st, s f, 50x145 ft, dated Sept. 28 (A. Judson to Nils O. Hansen)	1,300
Sixteenth st, 44 ft e of Morgan, n f, 22x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 15 (Maria L. Dallam to Louise Liers)	1,000
West Lake st, n w cor Desplaines, s f, undivided half of 60x140 ft, dated Oct. 7 (Henry Schmulbach to J. Nelson Vance)	12,000
West Twelfth st, n w cor Kedzie av, undivided one-fourth of 7½ acres, dated July 13 (Thomas M. Reilly to Thomas P. Phillips)	4,500
West Twelfth st, n w cor Kedzie av, undivided three-fourths of 7½ acres, dated July 13, (Thomas M. Reilly to Michael Reilly)	13,500
Douglas Park boulevard, n w cor St. Louis av, undivided one-fourth of 447½x370 ft, dated July 13, 1881 (Thomas M. Reilly to Thomas P. Phillips)	2,500
Douglas Park boulevard, undivided three-quarters of the above lot, dated July 13, 1881 (Thomas M. Reilly to Michael Reilly)	7,500
Wabash av, 147 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 50x181¼ ft, dated Oct. 3 (Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company to Alexander McIntosh)	6,721
Portland av, 106 ft s of Douglas, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 10 (M. A. and B. Halley to Beartha Geisler)	1,775
Clinton st, 49¾ ft n of Tyler, e f, 24⅝x150 ft, dated Aug. 16 (Orson W. Goit to the Western Electric Company)	5,000
West Taylor st, s w cor of Loomis, n f, 65x106 ft, dated May 22 (Ellen H. Hurley et al. to John Johnston Jr.)	2,850

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Weston st, 293 ft w of Lincoln av, n f, 25x115 ft, dated Oct. 11 (M. and C. Axell to George W. Parkes)	$ 564
Best av, 141 ft n of Wrightwood, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 5 (C. L. Morehouse to M. and J. Buschwah)	1,000
Pine Grove av, n e cor of Addison st, 400x450 ft, dated April 24 (estate of Elisha E. Hundley to Clara S. Mason)	10,000
Diversey av, 416 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 50x120 ft, dated Aug. 12 (George G. Robinson to the Trustees of Schools 40, 14)	1,750
Lewis st, 150 ft n of Wrightwood av, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Sept. 5 (F. H. Doland to James Garner)	1,050
Lincoln av, 236 ft s e of George st, s w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Sept. 4 (Albert Wisner to John C. Bender)	1,400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wentworth av, 50 n of Pacific st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 5 (John W. Macfarlane to Catharine Kearns)	$ 1,100
Hopkins av, 302 ft s of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 25x123 ft, dated Oct. 12 (S. J. Glover to L. J. Herzog)	600
State st, near Fiftieth, e f, 85x104⅝ ft, dated Sept. 23 (John Alloway to Charles S. Bush)	12,000
California av, 200 ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f, 75x125 ft, dated Aug. 10 (M. and J. M. Alison to George C. Hick)	750
Ashland av, 48 ft n of Fiftieth st, e f, 24x122 ft, dated Oct. 9 (James Hood to W. Romoser)	400
Laflin st, 191 ft s of Forty-seventh, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 9 (C. Counselman to John Ryan)	300
Hyde Park av, 87 ft s of Clinton st, w f, 50x130 ft, dated Sept. 5 (Cook County to James McDevitt)	2,275

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Perry av, 440 ft s of Fullerton, e f, 27x103 ft, dated March 1 (E. and J. J. Shutterly to Redfick & Connor)	$ 1,500

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday except corn, and generally tended downwards after a strong opening. Corn was wanted, but was unloaded so freely by leading longs that it weakened badly, and other things fell back in sympathy, though the receipts of grain were light.

Provisions ranged higher, but were dull, with an almost entire absence of outside orders. The tone in futures depended on corn, being strong at the outset, and weakening off when corn turned downwards. Liverpool reported a decline of 3d in lard, and the local hog market was quoted steadier at Wednesday's reduced prices. Pork for this month was sustained and strengthened by a good spot demand, and this prevented other things from receding much, though the feeling was bearish. It is thought that there are not over 20,000 brls of pork in stock now, and that it will be practically down to zero before the close of the month, leaving the October shorts at the mercy of the longs. Pork is being taken very freely for strips, being now much cheaper than short ribs, which leaves the latter dull though scarce and firm. October pork advanced 32½c, and closed strong. November pork advanced 20c, and January 15c, both closing 10c below the top. November lard advanced 10c, and closed 5c below the top, while January lard was about the same as on Wednesday afternoon. There was little doing in other futures either of pork or lard. Meats were dull, but future ribs advanced about 5c per 100 lbs. The afternoon market was easier on pork and lard, while ribs were firmer.

Flour was in better demand, there being some export orders on the floor, and was quoted strong, with only a moderate supply. There has been more export buying for a week past than was reported. Other millstuffs were firmer under a better demand.

Wheat was dull and less steady; it advanced about ½c early, and closed on 'Change ⅛@⅝c lower than the previous afternoon, November being the weakest, as most of the new buying was for December. London reported red 6d per quarter higher, and private advices noted more strength in the Old World, while our receipts were small. But the only export orders apparent were for No. 3, and there were very few speculative orders either to buy or to sell. The early advance was predicted on the small receipts, and the later decline was mostly in sympathy with corn. No. 3 winter was firmer and No. 3 spring steadier under a fair shipping demand. The price of No. 2 spring depended on that for seller the month in the speculative crowd, and No. 2 red was steady, being held up by a Milwaukee firm which is supposed to be buying elsewhere as well as here to fill export sales that were made several weeks ago for October and November delivery. The market declined ⅛@¼c further on the last call, but closed firm at the droop.

Corn was active and irregularly lower. As compared with the latest regular prices of Wednesday, the market for November advanced ⅝@¾c, this month 1⅜c, and the year 1@1⅛c, but ½c of this advance was nominally gained on the curbstone Wednesday afternoon. The market for November then declined 1¾c from the top, and other near deliveries fully 1c, all closing tame. The longer futures only advanced ¼@⅜c, and fell back ⅛@⅜c. The British telegrams said "strong," and our receipts were the smallest of the season, but the weather was fine, and apparently the latter fact led long holders to unload. They did so at a rate which overwhelmed the market on a really good demand, and prices broke sharply when brokers gave the names of well-known men as those for whom they had sold. There was a good shipping demand for the small offerings, but spot prices fell back along with futures. The result of the day's trading was supposed to be to leave the local crowd and country traders long, the two or three parties who still hold considerable quantities being each jealous of the others selling out. Some parties professed a suspicion that our very small receipts only show that the country is holding back its corn to take advantage of the anticipated squeeze in November. The market declined fully ½c more on the afternoon call, and rallied ¼c on the curbstone. The latest "regular" price for November was 65⅝c bid.

Oats were active and sold ½@⅝c higher in the early trading, the strength being due to the demand for spot oats and the light receipts. Later the drop in corn weakened the market, and the advance was partially lost, except on spot, which closed about ⅜c higher than the latest price on Wednesday at 34¼c, after having sold at 34½c in a special house. November sold ⅜c higher, closing at 33¼c, or an advance of ⅜c. Samples were firm and wanted.

Rye was active and steady for spot, futures holding at about Wednesday's prices, with no transactions reported. No. 2 spot sold at 59c. October was quotable at 60¼@61c bid, and the year at 58⅛c bid.

Barley was firm and 5½c higher for No. 2, No. 3 selling 2c higher than on Wednesday. Spot No. 2 sold at 85@87½c, with 87½c bid for November. No. 3 sold at 58@59c, November being salable at 59c. No. 4 was quotable 42@43c. The upward movement yesterday was supposed to be the result of a movement to corner the commodity in Milwaukee, where a squeeze was successfully engineered last month.

Jobbers of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and millinery goods report continued activity, with prices ruling steady. The demand for groceries is of a liberal character, and prices are well supported. Dairy products continue firm under a good demand. In dried and canned fruits there was moderate activity. Prices averaged steady. Fish were active and firm, mackerel and cod continuing in scanty supply. The oil trade was active, with prices firm, excepting linseed. Coal and pig-iron remain firm.

Green fruits were in active demand and generally steady. Broom-corn is moving fairly at quotations, new stock coming forward liberally. Hides are inactive at the prices ruling for the past fortnight. Eggs are firm at 23c per doz. In hops prices are still ruling high, with little prospect of a downward turn for some time. Potatoes slow and steady, with some inquiry from the East, from which section a demand is looked for soon. Wool is reported active and firm at quotations. Hay steady. Timothy seed easier at $1.60 for prime. Flaxseed firmer, selling at $1.21 on track.

They say it was the news from Ohio that caused Wednesday's advance in rye.

One dollar was bid yesterday for 100,000 bu red wheat seller October. Perhaps it was on a bluff, but it was not taken up. They let it down when the receipts were posted. Could they have suspected an attempt to kill them with kindness? It may be, however, that the giving of the names of leading men on heavy sales was the real cause of the decline. Lester and Poole Kent were the largest sellers on 'Change, and Hobbs followed suit on the afternoon call.

A membership in the Board of Trade sold at $4,000 on Wednesday last.

Oats were wanted yesterday for shipment to the seaboard, but the prices named were too far below the market to permit the orders to be filled. Oats are supposed to be the subject of a squeeze for this month, the bears having sold a little more than their involuntary principals in the country are prepared to deliver at the prices.

A cargo of spot wheat in Milwaukee was offered here yesterday at 1c below the Chicago price, and was not taken. A party in the trade remarked that Milwaukee has certainly drawn some Southern wheat this fall for the supply of Wisconsin mills, but seems to have only a poor market otherwise, and finds it difficult to sell what she has on hand. The European demand is light, and wheat requires more pushing this year than usual, most of the push being in Chicago, in spite of Toledo's claim that we have no wheat market here.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range Thursday.	Closed Thursday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
Spot	$22.87½	$23.12½@23.30	$23.12½
October	22.87½	23.00 @23.20	23.12½
November	20.80	20.80 @21.00	20.92½
Year	19.10	19.10 @19.17½	19.10
January	19.05	19.02½@19.20	19.05
February	*19.00	19.05 @19.15	19.05
March	19.02½	19.00 @19.15	19.05
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Spot	*$12.55	$......@12.70	$12.60
October	*12.55	12.55 @12.70	*12.55
November	12.10	12.12½@12.20	12.12½
Year	11.42½	11.45 @11.57½	11.42½
January	11.32½	11.30 @11.37½	11.30
February	11.30	11.32½@11.37½	11.30
March	11.35	11.30 @11.37½	11.30
May	11.40	11.35 @11.42½	11.37½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, loose	$14.25	$......@14.25	$14.25
Do October	13.85	$13.82½@13.95	*13.90
Do November	11.67½	11.72½@11.75	11.75
Do year	10.10	......@10.20	*10.15
Do January	......	9.85 @ 9.87½	9.85
Do February	......	......@ 9.90	9.85
Do March	......	9.85 @ 9.90	*9.85
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, spot	99	....@ 99	99
No. 3 winter	95½	....@ 96	96
Rejected winter	86	....@ 87	87
No. 2 spring	94⅛	94⅛@ 94⅛	94
No. 3 spring	86⅛	....@ 86	86
Regular, October	94⅛	93⅝@ 95	93⅞
Regular, November	95⅛	94⅛@ 95⅛	94⅞
Regular, December	96⅛	95⅛@ 97⅛	95⅞
Regular, year	94⅛	93⅞@ 95	93⅞
Regular, May	$1.01⅛	$1.00⅝@ 1.01⅜	$1.00⅝
CORN.			
No. 2, spot	66¾	66¾@ 68	66⅝
High mixed	70	70 @ 71	70
Rejected	65¼	66 @ 67½	66
October	65⅝	67 @ 68¼	65⅞
November	65⅛	65⅛@ 67⅛	65⅝
Year	57⅛	57⅛@ 59⅛	57⅜
January	52⅞	52⅛@ 53⅝	52⅞
May	53⅞	53⅞@ 54¼	53⅞
OATS.			
No. 2 white	38	...... 38¼	38¼
No. 2 mixed	33¼	34 @ 34¼	33⅝
Rejected	30⅛	....@ 31	31
October	*33	33 @ 34	33⅝
November	32⅝	33 @ 33⅝	33¼
Year	32⅛	32⅛@ 33⅛	32¼
May	34⅛	34⅛@ 35¼	34⅝
RYE.			
No. 2	58¾	....@ 59	*58¾
Rejected	53	....@ 53	53
October	*58¾	....@ 59	*58¾
November	*60	60⅛@ 61	*60
Year	*58¾	....@ 58½	*58¾
BARLEY.			
No. 2, spot	82	85 @87½	87½
No. 3, spot	57	58 @59	59
No. 3, November	57½	....@59	59
No. 4, spot	40	....@42	42

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose (none here)	$ 10.50
Long clears, loose	13.75
Short clears do	14.75
Longs and shorts, do	14.25
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	12.00 @13.00
Do seller December	12.00
Sweet pickled hams (do)	13.75 @14.00
Bacon, shoulders	11.00 @11.25
Bacon, short ribs	15.25 @15.50
Bacon, short clears	15.75 @16.00
Bacon, hams	15.50 @16.00
Mess beef	11.00 @11.50
Beef hams	16.75 @17.00
Winter wheat flour, choice	5.25 @ 5.75
Winter wheat flour, good	4.50 @ 5.00
Winter wheat flour, supers	3.50 @ 4.00
Springs, good to choice	5.00 @ 5.75
Minnesota patents	6.00 @ 7.25
Rye flour	3.62½@ 3.87½

Lake freights were quiet and steady at 2¼c on corn and 2⅜c on wheat to Buffalo, though no local charters for that port were reported up to the close of 'Change. On corn to Midland 2c was paid. Engagements covered 101,000 bu corn and 20,000 bu wheat, mostly to Canadian ports.

Rail freights were nominally steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and 30c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were nominally stronger; no figure was named because there is no room offering, the room from Boston being all engaged.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 304,000 bu. The shipments from the same points were reported at 287,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were only 33,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	21,082	17,013	15,590	14,963
Wheat, bu	109,306	48,910	152,356	26,869
Corn, bu	40,631	273,208	301,128	279,848
Oats, bu	75,308	77,328	72,776	43,088
Rye, bu	15,006	9,291	28,007	4,211
Barley, bu	75,780	40,230	36,041	19,888
Grass seed, lbs	246,743	108,508	161,198	262,132
Flaxseed, lbs	1,880,210	1,367,131	1,201,489	1,978,865
Broom-corn, lbs	129,109	140,700	23,519	118,477
Cured meats, lbs	243,175	277,330	1,365,696	2,168,079
Beef, tcs	......	......	564	45
Beef, brls	......	......	1,351	29
Pork, brls	44	1	3,786	1,156
Lard, lbs	340	53,905	294,050	1,441,432
Tallow, lbs	20,600	69,620	64,815	100,819
Butter, lbs	169,529	113,446	157,950	190,789
Live hogs, No	14,730	18,636	4,551	3,625
Cattle, No	7,042	6,762	1,847	3,560
Sheep, No	4,589	2,436	1,461	161
Hides, lbs	272,921	354,127	255,802	147,990
Highwines, brls	110	......	50	......
Wool, lbs	39,070	64,940	163,805	118,810
Potatoes, bu	7,771	17,396	523	10,815
Coal, tons	17,210	13,357	3,119	3,628
Hay, tons	192	168	......	10
Lumber, m ft	18,849	2,940	3,723	4,106
Shingles, m	11,320	75	8	1,042
Salt, brls	6,042	4,785	5,014	4,484

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 35 cars red wheat, 33 cars low grades winter, 46 cars No. 2 spring, 57 cars low grades (171 wheat); 30 cars No. 2 and high mixed corn, 18 cars low grades (48 corn); 26 cars No. 2 oats, 21 cars rejected; 10 cars No. 2 rye, 4 cars rejected do; 18,000 bu No. 1 barley, 3 cars No. 2 do, 61 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars No. 4 do (76 barley). Total (356 cars) about 230,000 bu. Inspected out: 201,904 bu wheat, 134,347 bu corn, 43,496 bu oats, 10,814 bu rye, 6,341 bu barley.

The following are reported on ocean passage:

	Oct. 7, 1882.	Sept. 30, 1882.	Oct. 8, 1881.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,125,000	2,050,000	2,075,000
Corn, qrs	30,000	55,000	260,000

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The high prices of several of the principal articles of export, together with the scarcity and firmness of freights, are tending to check exports. Last week the total shipments of domestic merchandise from this port were valued at $6,592,524, against $5,536,912 for the same week last year, when the exports were exceptionally small, owing to the previous speculation in grain. At present breadstuffs and provisions are moving outwards slowly, while cotton shipments are increasing, and petroleum is being exported in fair, though lessened, quantities. Since Jan. 1 the total exports amount to $262,152,347, compared with $297,816,054 for the same time in 1881 and $318,316,473 in the preceding year. This is a decrease in two years of $56,164,126, or 18 per cent."

Pioneer members of the Board of Trade were a day or two since comparing unfavorably the flour trade of this city today with that of fifteen years ago, when one firm, as was said, would have dealings in 25,000 brls or more in a single day. The matter is explained to some extent by the fact that yesterday the Western Transportation Steamship Company had fifty-five car-loads, or about 7,000 brls, on the Rock Island track awaiting shipment; and this is about the situation all the time. The flour is coming through in very large quantities, but the Chicago middleman has no hand in the trade. It must also be remembered that hardly one-third as much flour is manufactured in this city as was produced fifteen years ago.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 550 brls and 2,600 sacks springs, partly at $4.25@6.75; 750 brls and 2,200 sacks winters, partly at $4.20@4.62½; 580 sacks low grades at $1.75@3.00; 100 brls rye flour on p. t. Total about 5,160 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 11 cars bran at $11.75@12.00 free on board; 12 cars middlings at $12.50@15.50 free on board; 6 cars shorts at $12.50@13.00 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 35 cars No. 2 red at 99c; 31 cars Nos. 2 and 3 at 96c; 2 cars rejected at 87c; 4 cars by sample at 91c@$1.01 on track; 8 cars do at 90c@$1.01¼ free on board. On call, 20,000 bu seller November at 96¾c, 40,000 bu seller the year at 97⅛c.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 37 cars No. 2 at 94⅛@94⅜c; 22 cars No. 3 at 86c; 28 cars by sample at 70@88½c on track; also 1 car hard spring in store at 95c. On call, no sales.

REGULAR WHEAT—On call, 530,000 bu seller November at 94⅞@95⅛c; 80,000 bu seller December at 95⅛@95⅜c; 270,000 bu seller the year at 93⅞@93⅞c; 25,000 bu seller May at $1.00⅝@1.00¾.

CORN—On 'Change, 65 cars and 35,000 bu No. 2 at 67@68c; 39 cars high mixed at 70@71c; 25 cars rejected at 66@67½c; 7 cars by sample at 64@68c on track; 9 cars do at 67½@68½c free on board. Total about 115,000 bu. On call, 80,000 bu seller October at 66⅜@66⅝c; 960,000 bu seller November at 65⅛@65⅝c; 330,000 bu seller the year at 57¼@57½c; 60,000 bu seller January at 52¾@53⅛c; 405,000 bu seller May at 53⅞@53⅞c.

OATS—On 'Change, 8 cars No. 2 at 34@34¼c; 14 cars by sample at 33½@40c on track; 32 cars do at 32@41c free on board. Total about 40,000 bu. On call, 45,000 bu seller October at 33⅝c; 10,000 bu seller November at 33¼c; 15,000 bu seller the year at 32¼@33c; 10,000 bu seller December at 33⅛c; 20,000 bu seller May at 34⅝@35c.

RYE—On 'Change, 27 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 59c; 1 car rejected at 53c; 5 cars by sample at [illegible] on

No. 3 at 58@59c; 4 cars by sample at 53@77c on track; 24 cars do at 53@75c free on board; 10 cars at 60@63½c delivered. Total about 55,000 bu. On call, no sales.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 500 brls spot at $23.27½; 500 brls do at $23.30; 10,500 brls seller October at $23.00@23.20; 18,750 brls seller November at $20.80@21.00; 5,250 brls seller the year at $19.10@19.17½; 16,500 brls seller January at $19.02½@19.20; 1,000 brls seller February at $19.07½@19.15; 7,000 brls seller March at $19.00@19.15; 500 brls seller April at $19.05; 3,750 brls seller May at $19.00@19.22½. Total, 64,250 brls. On call, 1,500 brls seller October at $23.12½@23.15; 2,000 brls seller November at $20.90@20.92½; 1,500 brls seller the year at $19.10; 6,750 brls seller January at $19.02½@19.05; 1,000 brls seller February at $19.05@19.07½; 750 brls seller March at $19.05@19.07½; 2,500 brls seller May at $19.15@19.17½.

LARD—On 'Change, 18,250 tcs seller November at $12.12½@12.20; 2,500 tcs seller December at $11.47½@11.57½; 1,250 tcs seller the year at $11.47½@11.55; 5,000 tcs seller January at $11.32½@11.37½; 1,750 tcs seller February at $11.32½@11.37½; 13,250 tcs seller March at $11.30@11.37½; 2,750 tcs seller May at $11.35@11.42½. Total, 44,750 tcs. On call, 1,000 tcs seller November at $12.12½; 500 tcs seller December at $11.47@11.50; 1,000 tcs seller the year at $11.45@11.47½; 750 tcs seller January at $11.30; 1,000 tcs seller March at $11.32½.

MEATS—On 'Change, 100,000 lbs short ribs, spot, at $14.25; 1,000,000 lbs seller October at $13.82½@13.90; 400,000 lbs seller November at $11.72½@11.75; 150,000 lbs seller January at $9.85; 50,000 lbs seller February at $9.90; 50,000 lbs seller March at $9.90. On call, 350,000 lbs seller November at $11.75; 50,000 lbs seller the year at $10.20; 100,000 lbs seller January at $9.85@9.87½; 100,000 seller March at $9.85; 200,000 lbs seller May at $10.00.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade was fairly active at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	7 @ 8
Green, self-working	7 @ 9
Red-tipped, self-working	5 @ 6
Inferior and common	4 @ 5
Crooked	2 @ 4
Whisk-brush corn	8 @ 9

BAGGING—A continued good business is doing and prices remain remain steady and firm:

Stark	24	Burlaps	11@12
Auburn, No. 1	20½	Gunnies, single	14@18
Lewistyn	22	Gunnies, double	27@28
American	20	Wool sacks	35@45

BUTTER—Trade is active, the demand, as usual, being principally for good goods. Prices are firm at the advance noted at the beginning of the week:

Creamery, fancy	32@33	Common grades	17@20
Do, fair to choice	28@31	Packing stock	14@16
Dairy, choice	25@26	Inferior	10@12
Dairy, fair to good	21@23	Grease	8@ 9

CHEESE—This market was reported firm for merchantable goods. Hard skims remain under neglect. We quote:

Young America	13½@14
Full cream Cheddar	11 @12
Full cream, flat	11½@11¾
Cheddar, slightly skimmed	8¾@ 9½
Flat, slightly skimmed	9 @10
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 6½
Low grades	2 @ 3

COOPERAGE—Was inactive and nominal at $1.00@1.05 for pork-barrels at $1.20@1.22½ for lard-tierces.

EGGS—Were steady at 23c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a fairly active movement at firm prices generally. Currants were higher. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6¾@ 7
Prunes, Turkish	6½
Raisins, layers, old	2.25
Raisins, London layers	2.50 @2.55
Raisins, Valencia	8¾@ 9
Raisins, loose Muscatel	1.95 @2.00
Zanté currants, new	6¼
Citron	15 @ 18

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	16 @ 16½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	14 @ 15
Apples, sliced	7½@ 8
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @ 7½
Apples, Southern, new	6 @ 6½
Peaches, unpared, halves	5¼@ 5¾
Raspberries, new	33 @ 34
Blackberries, new	8½@ 8¾
Pitted cherries, new	23 @ 25

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	16½@ 17½
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6½@ 6¾
Pecans	18

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	7½@ 8¼
Virginia	8½@ 11
Red Tennessee	6½@ 7

GREEN FRUITS—With a healthy trade, prices were generally steady:

Oranges, per brl	$6.00@6.50
Lemons, per box	5.00@6.50
Peaches, per basket	35@ 75
Apples, per brl	1.00@2.75
Cranberries, per bu	4.00
Grapes, per lb	4@ 7
California Tokay grapes, per crate	4.75@6.00
California pears, per box	3.75@4.25
California plums, per box	2.00@2.25

GROCERIES—Prices ranged about as on the preceding days of the week, and averaged steady. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 7
Rangoon	5¼@ 6
Patna	6¼@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Java	18 @21
Java, choice Mandaling	25½@25½
Maracaibo	11½@13½
Mexican, prime to choice	11¾@12¾
Mexican, fair to good	10¼@11¼
Rio, fancy	12 @12½
Rio, prime to choice	10⅜@11¼
Rio, fair to good	9¾@10¼
Rio, common	8⅝@ 9
Rio, roasting	7¾@ 8

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10 @10⅛
Crushed	10 @10⅛
Powdered	10 @10⅛
Granulated, standard	9⅞
Granulated, not standard	9¾
A, standard	9⅝
A No. 2	9⅛
Extra C	8¾@ 9
No. 1	8⅝@ 8¾
Yellow	7 @ 8⅜

SIRUPS.

Corn	42 @44
Sugar	42 @54
Blackstrap	25 @28
New Orleans molasses	44 @64

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	33 @35
Pepper	19 @20
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	90 @94

HAY—A fair demand was reported at quotations:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$12.50@13.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.50@11.00
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	10.00@10.50
No. 1 prairie	7.00@ 8.50

HIDES—Inactive and steady:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8¾@ 9
Green-cured, heavy	8½@ 8¾
Part cured	6¾
Damaged hides	6½
Green-salted, bulls	6¼@ 6½
Calf, per lb	13½
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—Stocks are light and prices firm:

Pacific coast	70@75
New York choice	70@75
New Wisconsin	55@65

OILS—Trade was reported satisfactorily active, and the market was steady and firm at the prices given below:

Carbon, Elaine	19½	Linseed, boiled	54
Carbon, 175 test	15¾	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	11¾	Sperm	$ 1.35
Carbon, 110 test	10½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white		Neatsfoot, extra	83
and W. W., 150 test	14¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	14¾	Bank	47
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	11¾	Straits	49
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	15¾	Turpentine	55
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12¾	Miners', white	74
Lard, current make	1.00	Naphtha, deo 63deg.	9
Lard, No. 1	77	Gasoline, deo 74deg.	11
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo 87deg.	18
Linseed, raw	51		

POTATOES—Were slow at 40@45c for common by the car-lot on track and $1.50@3.50 for Illinois and Jersey sweets. The stock at the East is below the average, and there is already some inquiry in this market from New York parties.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were firm at 6@11c as the range. Geese held at $7.00@7.50 per doz. Ducks were selling at $3.00@3.25, and live turkeys at 11c per lb. Prairie chickens were selling at $4.25@4.50 per doz. Small ducks, $1.40; quails $2.25; partridges, $5.50; woodcock, $5.00; jack snipes, $1.50; mallards, $3.00.

SEEDS—Flaxseed was firm and higher, the advance being resisted until late in the session, when the market opened 1c higher, most of the sales being made at $1.21½ on track. Timothy seed was weaker, selling at $1.60 for prime. Clover-seed was quotable at $5.10@5.25 for prime to choice. Sales were reported of 2 cars and 670 bags timothy seed at $1.55@1.66; 32 cars flaxseed at $1.18@1.20 for rejected, $1.21⅛ for crushing, and $1.24 for fancy; 159 bags clover-seed on private terms.

WHISKY—Was quoted steady on a basis of $1.18 for finished goods.

WOOL—Is active, with all choice grades well sold up:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Fine medium (1-2 and 3-8 blood)	39@41	Fine medium	27@30
Fine X and XX	35@38	Fine light	24@26
Low med. (¼ blood)	31@35	Fine heavy	20@23
Dingy, washed	27@32	Heavy earthy, dingy	18@20
Coarse and common	25@30	Low medium	22@25
Good medium tub	35@40	Coarse	18@22
Coarse and dingy t'b	30@35	Dead pulled	17@24
Sheep pelts	13@18	Bucks	15@20

Hallowell & Coburn's (Boston) circular, Oct. 9: "A stringent money market, the recent suspension of a prominent dry-goods firm, and the failure of one or two manufacturers tend to modify the hitherto buoyant tone of the wool trade. Buyers are less eager, and, on the other hand, dealers are more cautious. Prices remain substantially unchanged, though to mills of unquestionable credit fractional concessions are made. A succession of adverse influences such as those to which the market has been suddenly and unexpectedly subjected would have caused a serious depression in almost any other branch of business, and the inherent strength of the wool market is emphatically demonstrated by the great steadiness it maintains. We reiterate the frequently-expressed opinion that present quotations, with the slight variations incident to all merchandise, will continue to represent values for some time to come."

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following figures show the state of business at the Produce Exchange call yesterday afternoon:

	Bid.	Asked.	Delivered.
Butter, creamery, extra	32	33	....
Butter, creamery, firsts	28	....	....
Butter, dairy, extra	28	....	....
Butter, good packing stock	13	13	....
Cheese, Sept. Cheddars	10¾	11¼	....
Eggs, Northern	22½	22¾	....
Eggs, fresh	25	24	Oct.
Eggs, fresh	25	27	Nov.
Eggs, ice-house	24¼	26	Dec.
Eggs, fresh	29½	31	Feb.
Potatoes, early rose	44	46	....
Potatoes, choice p. blows	60	....	Nov.
Apples, winter, Southern	$2.50	$ 3.00	....
Cranberries, bell and bugle	....	12.00	....

Attendance large, trading active.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	6,100	8,425	1,405
Tuesday	2,807	13,863	3,909
Wednesday	6,829	14,730	2,543
Thursday	7,500	12,800	5,000
Total	23,236	49,418	12,857
Same time last week	29,012	50,352	10,103
Shipments—			
Monday	2,007	4,781	1,368
Tuesday	1,393	3,650	653
Wednesday	1,746	4,561	1,461
Total	5,146	13,012	3,482

CATTLE—There was not much improvement yesterday in the situation of the market for shipping grades. More cattle were taken for shipment alive than on either of the preceding days of the week, but the number was below the average, and there was not sufficient activity in the demand to impart much strength to the market. No very fine beeves were offered. There were a few good ones, for which $5.75@6.15 was obtained, and a fair number were taken at [illegible] Native butchers' stock and range cattle were again in active request, and although the receipts were pretty full the market was strong at the advance of the day before. In addition to a sharp demand from butchers and canners, dressed-beef shippers bought generously of the better class of range cattle, and in some instances specially desirable lots fetched more money than was paid on Wednesday for like grades. Cows sold at $2.60@4.00 and range cattle at $3.75@4.90. There was a better inquiry for stockers than recently, and feeders also received more attention, both descriptions selling a little stronger. Not many cattle were left over, and the market closed firm for all grades.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$ 6.50@ 6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@ 6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@ 5.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.80@ 5.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@ 4.00
Stock Cattle—Common steers weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.25@ 3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@ 2.75
Texas—Grass cattle	3.00@ 4.00
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.00@ 7.00
Milch cows	25.00@60.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
112	1,432	$6.15	317 Western	939	$4.25
68	1,531	6.00	73 Western	1,043	4.25
38	1,381	5.75	16	1,155	4.25
16	1,344	5.60	257 Western	1,030	4.25
34	1,347	5.90	16	1,068	4.20
31	1,308	5.50	19	1,101	4.20
63	1,336	5.65	50	1,070	4.15
16	1,323	5.25	22	1,104	4.10
17	1,299	5.00	21	908	4.00
24	1,412	5.12½	130	917	4.00
20	1,285	5.00	64 Western	945	4.00
46 Western	1,204	4.90	18 cows	936	4.00
91 Western	1,170	4.90	21 Western	1,041	4.00
57	1,254	4.85	22 cows	917	4.00
48 Western	1,221	4.90	85 Western	906	3.90
85 Western	1,201	4.90	43 cows	983	3.90
75	1,128	4.70	10 cows	890	3.80
57	1,233	4.85	64	1,017	3.75
21	1,218	4.75	27	834	3.50
40	1,190	4.60	12	1,137	3.50
76	1,209	4.60	116	941	3.25
59 Western	1,153	4.60	22 stockers	949	3.60
35	1,278	4.65	21 stockers	967	3.60
31	1,078	4.65	10 cows	817	3.50
65	1,121	4.50	25 cows	785	3.50
53	1,108	4.45	22 cows	864	3.50
208 Texas	821	4.40	28 cows	774	3.25
103 Western	1,046	4.40	24 cows	800	3.25
34	1,227	4.40	24 cows	858	3.25
10	1,223	4.40	22 cows	869	3.25
39 Texas	1,072	4.40	14 cows	876	3.00
21	1,174	4.37½	17 cows	914	2.90
17	1,180	4.30	18 cows	813	2.60
71 Western	1,070	4.35	66 stockers	502	2.60
40	1,153	4.35	28 stockers	691	3.00
21	1,104	4.30	14 stockers	838	3.70
40	1,118	4.25	22 stockers	659	3.60

HOGS—Prices continued on their downward course. They were 5@10c lower than on Wednesday, and trade was sluggish at the reduction. Both shippers and packers operated in an indifferent way, and, although the supply of hogs fell short of 13,000, sales dragged along till a later hour than usual. Poor to prime light went at $7.15@7.90, inferior to choice heavy at $7.25@8.90, and skips and culls at $5.25@6.90. The market finished weak.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
29	270	$8.90	57	218	$7.90	64	203	$7.50
32	314	8.90	110	195	7.90	79	181	7.50
43	306	8.85	46	208	7.85	53	203	7.50
35	249	8.75	72	201	7.80	59	233	7.45
43	267	8.70	63	194	7.80	41	260	7.40
104	278	8.65	43	202	7.75	113	184	7.40
57	264	8.55	75	201	7.75	48	187	7.40
31	250	8.50	53	204	7.85	63	173	7.40
60	287	8.45	42	236	7.80	49	184	7.35
53	266	8.40	54	246	7.80	58	273	7.30
171	232	8.35	53	202	7.80	43	182	7.25
62	230	8.35	68	272	7.75	48	251	7.25
52	242	8.30	48	272	7.70	48	201	7.25
49	254	8.25	59	253	7.70	42	189	7.25
45	303	8.20	55	183	7.70	29	257	7.20
46	278	8.20	55	170	7.70	43	189	7.15
43	276	8.15	34	251	7.65	27	254	7.10
69	284	8.15	64	191	7.65	56	162	7.00
72	236	8.10	48	189	7.60	60	168	7.00
53	261	8.10	30	251	7.60	51	181	6.70
127	248	8.05	43	343	7.60	46	176	6.65
99	258	8.05	50	184	7.60			
54	307	8.00	43	203	7.60			
56	278	8.00	52	232	7.55			

SHEEP—The receipts were heavy—about 5,000 head—but there was a more than ordinarily good demand and the market averaged firmer. Good grades especially were strong, the supply of that class continuing light. The offerings included a good many Western sheep.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
53	91	$3.50	110	99	$4.00	93	107	$3.12½
719	125	3.60	93	105	4.10	234	107	3.10
59	99	4.75	170	111	4.25	192	104	3.20
111	82	3.50	616	126	4.25	155	108	3.20
194	100	5.75	158	101	3.50	93	115	4.35
76	97	3.85	347	106	3.25	71	122	4.45
107	100	4.00	219	82	2.65	150	79	3.10
228	103	4.00	92	71	2.50			

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500 head; very little doing; dressed beef fair trade; Texas sides, $6.00@7.00; half-bred do, $7.00@7.50; native do, $8.00@10.00; 650 qrs Chicago dressed beef arrived sold at $6.00@8.00; shipments, 600 qrs beef, 176 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,300 head; fairly firm at full prices, but not active; pens not cleared; poor to prime sheep, $3.50@5.50; lambs, $5.25@6.50, with carload at $6.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,900 head; rather firmer at $8.00@8.75 per cwt for live hogs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 300; demand fair, but supply only moderate and mostly butcher and canning grades, which sold at $3.30@4.00; some fair to pretty good native steers taken on eastern account at $3.75@5.00; stockers, $2.75@3.25; feeders, $3.50@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 1,000; quiet and unchanged; medium to best muttons, $3.50@4.00; stockers, $2.25@3.00; Texans, $2.75@3.00.

HOGS—Dull; Yorkers, $7.25@7.50; common to best packing, $7.25@8.00; butchers' to extra, $8.10@8.50; receipts, 4,200; shipments, 500.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—HOGS—Quiet; common to good mixed packing, $7.35@8.00; heavy packing and shipping, $8.00@8.50; receipts, 650 head; shipments, 281 head.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 50 head; shipments, none.

SHEEP—Firm; $3.00@4.25; receipts, 250 head; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 612 head; nothing doing for want of buyers; feeling and prices unchanged from yesterday.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,700 head; market slow; Philadelphias, $8.70@9.00; Baltimores, $8.35@8.50; Yorkers, $7.75@8.00; grassers, $4.75@7.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,300 head; market fair at yesterday's prices.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200 head; active and firm; Texas steers, $3.35@3.90; stockers and feeders, $3.35@4.10; native cows, $2.70@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,200 head; active and lower; ranging at $6.65@7.80; bulk sales, $7.35@7.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300 head; steady; $2.75@3.25 for good to choice.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—HOGS—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 390 head.

LUMBER.

A good portion of the large fleet on the market Wednesday was disposed of at quotations, with the exception of cargoes of poor stock, on which prices were shaded:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$10.25@13.00
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Green good inch	20.00@22.00
Boards and strips	12.00@13.00
Standard shingles	2.65 @2.75
Extra shingles	3.00 @3.15
Lath	2.25

Following shows the receipts to date as compared with those of last year in the same period:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	1,642,762,000	671,713,000
1881	1,500,243,000	661,541,000
Increase	142,519,000	10,172,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 7d; No. 2, 8s 5d; spring, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn, 7s 1d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 102s. Lard, 63s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—Bacon—Long clear dull at 72s; short ribs dull at 69s 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull at 63s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 7s 1d.

GRAIN—Corn—Mixed old dull at 7s 1d. Wheat—Winter, new Western dull at 8s 6d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits dull at 39s 6d; at London firm at 39s 3d.

RESIN—Common steady.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12—1:30 p. m.—Lard, 63s 0d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12—Evening.—COTTON—In good demand at 6¾@7 1-16d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,900.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7⅜d.

RESIN—Common, 5s@9.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 63s.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—LINSEED OIL—22s 10d@23s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 39s.

ANTWERP, Oct. 12.—PETROLEUM—19@19¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—Wheat—Not much doing. Corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but firm. Corn strong. To arrive—Wheat and corn quiet but firm; red winter (at London) advanced 6d; demand for wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent moderate. Pork, 102s. Lard dull and 3d lower, at 63s 3d. Bacon—L. C., 72s; S. C., 74s. Tallow, 45s. Cheese, 56s. Beef, 135s.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Corn firm. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but firm. Corn strong. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn firm, but not active. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 42s 3d. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat and corn small.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Winter wheat dealings in the speculative line were brisk, at very irregular prices. Much less interest was evinced by the export interest in stock for prompt delivery, which gave way perceptibly through the later transactions, the severe decline on the option list augmenting the eagerness of holders to place supplies. No. 1 red at $1.12; No. 2 red, $1.08½@1.10, mostly at $1.09@1.09½ delivered, closing at $1.09@1.09½, deliverable 23d to 28th of October free on board at $1.09¼; October, $1.08@1.09¼, closing at $1.08¾; November, $1.08@1.10¼, closing at $1.09¾ bid; December, $1.10@1.11¾, closing at $1.11¼ bid; do year, mostly in exchange, at $1.08@1.09, closing at $1.08¾; January, $1.12⅝@1.13¾, closing at $1.12⅝; February, $1.13⅝@1.15, closing at $1.14 asked and $1.13⅜ bid; March closing at $1.15 bid; do steamer grade, $1.05¼@1.04¼, closing at $1.03½ asked and bids ruling much lower; No. 3 red, $1.04@1.04½; No. 1 white, $1.10½ free on board; November, $1.09@1.09¼, closing at $1.09¼ asked; No. 2 white, $1.05½@1.06¼; No. 1 hard Northwestern spring at $1.20; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat at $1.06; No. 3 spring at [illegible] Corn—Active business reported in No. 2. No. 2 regular inspection, 78@78½c in elevator, closing at [illegible] asked; October, 78¼@78¾c, closing at 78¼c; November, [illegible] at 75@78½c; No. 2 white nominal; white Western, 75c. White oats comparatively scarce and quoted firm, No. 2 white showing an improvement on a moderate inquiry. No. 2 white, new rule, 46¾@47c, closing at 46½c bid; No. 1 October, 40¾@40⅞c, closing at 40⅞c; November, 41@42⅞c, closing at 41⅞c; December, 43@43½c, closing at 43¼c; year closing at about 40½c; January nominal; No. 2 Chicago, 41⅞c afloat. Rye held more confidently, as in reduced supply, but inactive; Western in store and delivered quoted at 70@73c as extremes. Barley weaker on freer offerings and a moderate inquiry; No. 1 Canada sold at $1.00; bright at $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Hog products more active but unsettled. Western mess pork showing rather more firmness on a fair call for early delivery. Western steam lard quoted generally strong. A somewhat lively inquiry noted for mess pork for early delivery, leaving off firmly at $23.25 on a very light offering. October, $22.80@23.00, and November $22.50@22.55. A moderate movement noted in cut meats in a jobbing way, with pickled shoulders in bulk quoted at 9¾c; smoked shoulders, 11c; pickled Hams, 14¾@14½c; smoked hams, 15¼@15½c; pickled bellies, 14¼@15½c, as to averages. Bacon held firmly, but inactive, with long clear quoted at 14½c. Western steam lard in active request for early delivery at stronger prices, leaving off at $13.00; October left off at about $12.95; November, $12.52½; December, $11.90@11.92½; seller remainder of the year, $11.90@11.92½; January, $11.70@11.72½; February, $11.67½@11.70; March, $11.67½@11.70; April, $11.67½@11.70; May, $11.72.

TALLOW—In good request at stronger prices, closing at 8¾@8⅞c for strictly prime.

SUGARS—Raw in moderate demand and steady on the basis of 7⅜@7½c for fair to good refining muscovado. Refined attracted more attention, with cut loaf quoted at the close firm at 9⅞c; crushed, 9⅞c; powdered, 9⅜c; granulated, 9 3-16@9¼c; standard A, 9c; off A, 8⅜@8¾c; white extra C, 8¼@8⅜c; yellow extra C, 7⅞@8c; C, 7⅜@7⅝c; yellows, 6⅜@7⅛c.

FREIGHTS—Less activity noted in the general market, with, in the instance of grain by the steam lines, less firmness. Desirable carriers have been held rather above the views of shippers. For Liverpool, the reported engagements include, by steam, grain at 4¾d (a reduction); provisions, through and local, at 17s 6d@32s 6d, as to routes and dates of shipment; local at 27s 6d@32s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—COTTON—Steady at 11⅛@11 11-16c; futures steady; October, 11.10c; November, 11.01c; December, 10.88c; January, 10.95c; February, 11.06c; March, 11.17c; April, 11.28c; May, 11.39c; June, 11.50c; July, 11.61c; August, 11.68c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 21,500 brls; exports, 11,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat opened weak, afterwards advanced ¼@⅜c, then lost the advance, and declined ⅛@⅜c, closing firmer, with a reaction of ⅛@¼c; receipts, 533,000 bu; exports, 10,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.05; ungraded spring, 96c; ungraded red, 85c@$1.10; No. 3 red, $1.04½; steamer No. 2 red, $1.03¾@1.04¼; No. 2 red, $1.08¾@1.09; certificates, $1.08¾@1.10 delivered; No. 1 red, $1.12; ungraded white, 82c@$1.12; No. 2 white, $1.06@1.06¼; steamer No. 1 do, 94@98c; No. 1 white, sales 2,000 bu at $1.09¼@1.09¾; No. 2 red, October, sales 328,000 bu at $1.08@1.09, closing at $1.08¾; November, sales 640,000 bu at $1.09¼@1.10¼, closing at $1.09⅞; December, sales 720,000 bu at $1.10¾@1.11¾, closing at $1.11¾; January, sales 456,000 bu at $1.12¾@1.13¼, closing at $1.12¾; February, sales 152,000 bu at $1.13½@1.14¼, closing at $1.13¾.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; united, 94c; crude, 7¼@7¾c; refined, 7¾@8⅛c.

RESIN—Steady; $1.85@1.95.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 50½@50¾c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but firm; 26@26½c.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and weak; Western flat; 5@12c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened better, but declined; No. 2 red sold down from 95⅛c to 95⅜c cash, 95c to 94⅛c October 95½c to 94¾c November, 95⅝c December, 94⅛c to 94⅛c year, 97⅜ to 96⅝c January, 92⅛c to 91⅝c May; No. 3 red, 90½c to 90c; No. 4 red, 80c bid. Corn opened higher but turned and sold down to 65½c cash and October, 59⅛@58⅞c November, 52@51⅝c the year, 48⅜@48c January, 49⅛c May. Oats quiet; 33⅛@33⅝c cash, 32⅜c October, 31⅝c November and the year, 33⅛c May. Rye better, at 56⅛@56⅝c. Barley steady; sample lots, 60@90c.

LEAD—Steady at $4.75.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Higher at $1.18.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and slow at $23.50. Dry salt meats quiet and firm; shoulders, $10.00; short ribs, $14.60; short clear, $15.15. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, $11.25; short ribs, $16.12½@16.25; short clears, $17.25. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 77,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 20,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat lower; 94c October and November, 95c December, 93⅜c year, 96⅛c January, 91⅝c May. Corn lower; 65c October, 55⅛c November, 51⅜@51½c year, 48c January, 49⅛c May. Oats quiet; 32⅜c October, 31⅛c year, 33⅝c May.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—FLOUR—In fair demand; Ohio and Indiana, $5.25@5.75; spring patents, $7.25@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn firm; 84@86c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 49½@50c; extra white, 53@55c; No. 3 do, 46@46½c; mixed, 45@46c. Rye dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand; clear and extra clear, 24@25c. Beef steady; family and plate, 15¼@20c. Lard firm; 13¾@14.

BUTTER—Fine grades in good demand at 16@33½c.

CHEESE—Steady; choice firm at 6@13c.

EGGS—Firm; 23@24c.

HIDES—Quiet but firm; Western dry, 17@18½c.

TALLOW—Steady; 8½@8⅝c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls, 6,000 sacks; corn, 10,800 bu; wheat, 6,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls.

WOOL—No change; demand steady, but moderate; holders not disposed to make concessions on account of the tightness of money, as they are confident all the wool on hand will be wanted and tight money but temporary.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—FLOUR—Unchanged and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady and closing firm; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.07¾@1.08¼; October, $1.07¾ asked; November, $1.08¼@1.08⅜; December, $1.09¾ asked; January, $1.10¾@1.10⅞. Corn—Western active and easier; mixed spot 72@72½c; November 72@72½c November or December, 63c asked; November or December, new or old, 62@62½c. Oats higher and firm; Western white, 45@47c; mixed, 41@43c; Pennsylvania, 47c. Rye dull at 65@70c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm at 24c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.18@1.20.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,046 brls; wheat, 38,906 bu; corn, 100 bu; oats, 6,202 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, none.

SALES—Wheat, 326,510 bu; corn, 15,550 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—FLOUR—In fair demand; high grades, $4.70@5.50.

GRAIN—Corn dull; white, 80@82½c; mixed, 85c; Oats scarce and firm; 48c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; $3.75.

HAY—demand fair and prices higher; prime, $18.00@18.50; choice, $19.00@19.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally $25.50. Lard steady; refined tierce, $13.50; keg, $14.00. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders, packed, 11@11¼c; clear rib and long clear, 15c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, $11.25; short rib, $16.50; long clear, $16.75; short clear, $17.25. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce and firm; canvased, ordinary and medium average, 15@16c; choice, 16¼@16½c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6¾@10¼c. Sugar in good demand; fair, 7⅛c; yellow, clarified, off; white clarified, 8⅝@8¾c. Molasses, demand active; centrifugal, 44; fair 60c; prime, 61c; choice, 66c. Rice unsettled; ordinary to prime, 4¼@5¾c.

BRAN—Dull; jobbing, 90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—FLOUR—Demand firm. Rye flour scarce; $4.25@4.37½.

GRAIN—Wheat closed barely steady; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.09@1.09¼; No. 2 red, October, $1.09@1.09½; November, $1.09⅜@1.09¾; December, $1.11@1.11¼; January, $1.11½@1.12. Corn—Options closed steady; local lots advanced 2@3c, owing to scarcity; sail mixed, 82@83c; steamer, 82c; No. 3, 79@81c; sail mixed, October, 79@79½c; November, 74@74½c; December, 64¼@64¾c; January, 59½@60¼c. Oats less active; No. 2 mixed, 40@40½c; good white, 39@40c; No. 3 white, 43½c; No. 2 do, 46c; No. 1 do quoted at 50@53c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Lard steady.

BUTTER—Steady at 20@31c.

EGGS—Firm; light supply.

CHEESE—Active and firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,300 brls; wheat, 10,800 bu; oats, 850 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady at a decline; No. 2, 93⅝c; October, 93⅝c; November, 94⅝c bid; December, 95½c bid; No. 3, 81c. Corn higher; No. 2, 67¼c; rejected, 66½c bid. Oats stronger and more active; No. 2, 34c; white, 37c. Rye steady and firm; No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 58c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring, 80c cash or October; 80c November; No. 3 spring, extra, 57c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $22.90 cash or October; $19.12½ January. Lard—Prime steam, $12.20 cash or November; $11.35 January.

HOGS—Lower; $7.40@8.00.

BUTTER—Steady and firm; in good demand.

CHEESE—Steady and firm.

EGGS—Steady, with a good demand.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; barley, 39,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 2,700 bu; barley, 35,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, spot or October, $1.01¼; November or December, $1.01; the year, $1.00⅜; January, $1.02⅜ asked. Corn easier; high-mixed, 70½c bid, 71c asked; No. 2 spot, 70c; October, 69c; November, 65½c; the year, 54½c. Oats dull; No. 2 spot, 36⅛c; October, 35¼c; November, 36c asked; December, 34½c bid; the year, 34½c bid.

Closed—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red, spot or October, $1.00; November, 99⅞c; December, 99¾c; the year, 99⅛c; January, $1.00¾. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; high-mixed, No. 2 spot, 69½c bid; No. 2 October, 69c bid; November, 63¾c; the year, 54⅜c; January, 50c bid. Oats dull and nominal; no sales.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 75,000 bu; corn, 1,500 bu; oats, 1,600 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—COTTON—Active; not quotably higher.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; offerings light; long berry, 94@95c; No. 2 red winter, 93c; rejected, 75@83c. Corn firm; No. 2 white, on arrival, 72c; No. 2 mixed, 70c; new ear, 48@53c. Oats steady; Northern, 36c; Western No. 2 mixed, 33@35c. Rye quiet.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Lard—Demand light; holders firm; choice leaf, $14.00@14.25; prime steam, $12.00@12.50. Meats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominally unchanged; highwines, $1.15.

EGGS—Steady, with a good demand; fresh, 16@17c.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady; good country, 22@24c; creamery, 33@34c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged at 11⅜c.

FLOUR—Firm; family, $4.60@4.80; fancy, $5.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger; No. 2 red winter, $1.00@1.01 spot; $1.00 bid October; $1.02@1.02¼ November; 99c bid year; receipts, 10,000 bu; shipments, 2,100 bu. Corn strong and higher; 76@78c spot; 69½c bid October; 58⅛@58⅜c November; 52½@53½c year. Oats stronger; Rye firm; 64c. Barley in fair demand and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $24.00. Lard dull; $12.50. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, $10.25; clear rib, $15.00. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, $11.25; clear rib, $16.25; clear, $17.25.

WHISKY—In good demand and higher at $1.17; combination sales of finished goods, 730 brls, on the basis of $1.17.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive; No. 1 white, $1.02@1.02¼; October, $1.00@1.00⅝; November, 98⅝@99½c; December, 99@99⅜c; year, 98⅝@99c; No. 2 white, 94@94½c; No. 2 red, $1.01; rejected, 64c. Corn neglected; No. 2, 68c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 40c; No. 2, October, 37c. Barley, $1.50@1.80.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 5,500 bu; oats, 4,100 bu; barley, 2,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; oats, 800 bu.

Wheat closed inactive and dull; October, 99⅞c; November, 98¾c; December, 98⅞c; year, 98c bid.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Corn scarce and higher; high mixed, 69@69½c; mixed, 69¼c. Oats quiet and irregular; No. 2 white, 37½@38½c. Rye nominal; No. 2 at 57@58c.

HIGHWINES—Firm; $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 34,375 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,650 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 23,825 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat receipts, 18,000 bu; shipments, 27,000 bu; firm; No. 3 red, 77⅛c cash; No. 2 red, 83c cash; 81⅛c bid November; 82⅛c bid the year. Corn—Receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu; firm; 39⅛c bid cash; 41c bid the year; 39c bid May. Oats slow; 29⅛c bid cash; 29⅛c bid November.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 97c. Corn firm; mixed, 65c. Oats firm; 33c bid.

GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 195,000 bu; corn, 87,000 bu; oats, 78,000 bu; rye, 17,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales 5,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 99c; 10,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth year at $1.16⅝. Corn firm; sales 8,000 bu No. 2 at 73½@74c. Oats nominal at 39c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn higher; No. 2, 77c.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 12.—PETROLEUM—Firm and advancing; opened, 94c; highest, 95½c; lowest, 93⅝c; closing at 95¼c. Sales 1,974,000 brls; total shipments Wednesday, 70,234 brls; charters, 65,600 brls.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 12.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 93⅞c; highest, 95½c; lowest, 93¼c; closed, 95⅜c; shipments, 70,224 brls; charters, 65,634 brls; runs, tidewater, 7,525 brls.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 12.—PETROLEUM—The market opened with a rather heavy feeling, but very few were willing to sell short, and the business was light in the forenoon, opening and closing at 94c; highest, 94⅞c. The afternoon session was more active and interesting, reaching 95⅝c and closing strong with 95⅛c bid; highest, 95⅝c; lowest, 93⅝c; sales, 2,370,000 brls; average daily runs in October, 708,000 brls; average daily shipments in October, 65,320 brls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 12.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates firmer; closed at 95⅛c; refined, 8⅛@8⅜c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Oct. 12.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 5,147 bales; exports coastwise, 475; sales, 3,500; stock, 59,465.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 6,740 bales; gross, 8,795; sales, 3,250; stock, 71,178.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12.—COTTON—Steady; fairly active; middling, 11c; sales, 900; receipts, 2,650; shipments, 1,900; stock, 8,200.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 12.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; receipts, 2,108; shipments, 727; stock, 14,136; sales, 1,800; middling, 10⅝c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Market quiet; new business light; deliveries of specialties comprise the chief sales, beyond which any selections have been small and to meet urgent requests.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 12.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 46c.

SPOOPENDYKE.

A Desperate Situation.

Brooklyn Eagle

"My dear!" exclaimed Mr. Spoopendyke dropping his razor and examining his chin with starting eyes—"my dear, bring me some court-plaster, quick! I've plowed off half my chin!"

"Let me see!" demanded Mrs. Spoopendyke, bobbing up and fluttering around her husband. "Great gracious, what a cut! Wait a minute!" and she shot into the closet and out again.

"Quick!" roared Mr. Spoopendyke. "I'm bleeding to death! fetch me that court-plaster!"

"Oh, dear!" moaned Mrs. Spoopendyke. "I put it— O, where did I put it?"

"Dod gast the putty!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke who had heard his wife imperfectly. "What d'ye think this is, a crack in the wall? Got some sort of a notion that there is a draught through here? Court-plaster, I tell you! Bring me some court-plaster before I pull out this side of this house and get some from the neighbors!"

Just then it occurred to Mrs. Spoopendyke that she had put the plaster in the clock.

"Here it is dear!" and she snipped off a piece and handed it to him.

Mr. Spoopendyke put it on the end of his tongue, holding his thumb over the wound. When it was thoroughly wetted, it stuck fast to his finger, while the carnage ran down his chin. He jabbed away at the cut, but the plaster hung to his digit, until finally his patience was thoroughly exhausted.

"What's the matter with the measly business?" he yelled. "Where'd ye buy this plaster? Come off, dod gast ye!" and as he plucked it off his finger it grew to his thumb. "Stick, will ye?" he squealed, plugging at the cut in his chin. "Leave go that thumb!" and he whirled around on his heel and pegged at it again. "Why don't ye bring me some court-plaster?" he shrieked, turning on his trembling wife. "Who asked ye for a leech? Bring me something that knows a thumb from a chin!" and he planted his thumb on the wound and screwed it around vindicatively. This time the plaster let go and slipped up to the corner of his mouth.

"Now it's all right, dear," smiled Mrs. Spoopendyke, anxious to secure peace in the family. "It's all right now!"

"Think it is, do ye?" raved Mr. Spoopendyke, with a fearful grin. "Maybe you've got the same idea that court-plaster has! P'r'aps you think that mouth was cut with a razor! May be you're under the impression that this hole in my visage was meant to succumb to the persuasion of a bit of plaster! Come off! Let go that mouth!" and as he gave it a wipe it stuck to the palm of his hand as though it had been born there.

"Let me try," suggested Mrs. Spoopendyke, "I know how to do it."

"Then why didn't ye do it at first?" howled Mr. Spoopendyke. "What did ye want to wait until I'd lost three gallons of gore for? Oh, you know how to do it! You only want a linen back and a bottle of mucilage up your side to be a county hospital. Stick! dod gast ye!" and he clapped the wrong hand over his jaw. "I'll hold ye there till ye stick, if I hold ye till my wife learns something!" and Mr. Spoopendyke pranced up and down the room with a face indicative of stern determination.

"Let me see, dear," said his wife, approaching him with a smile, and gently drawing away his hand she deftly adjusted another piece of plaster.

"That was my piece after all," growled Mr. Spoopendyke, eyeing the job and glancing at the palm of his hand to find his piece of plaster gone. "You always come in after the funeral."

"I guess you'll find your piece sticking in the other hand, dear," said Mrs. Spoopendyke pleasantly.

"Of course you can tell," snorted Mr. Spoopendyke, verifying his wife's assertion with a glance. "If I had your insight and a pack of cards I'd hire a shot tower and set up for an astronomer!" and Mr. Spoopendyke, who evidently meant astrologer, wore that piece of blood-stained court-plaster on his hand all day long rather than admit, by taking it off, that his wife had ever been right in anything.

He Knew His Failing.

Detroit Free Press.

I used to often wonder whether the proprietor of a railroad eating-house of the third-class order ever racked his brains to imagine what a man thought after having chewed away at a piece of bull-beef, broken a tooth on a sandwich, and disgusted his stomach with a cup of slop, at being told that the charge was 75 cents. The wonder ceased last spring while making a trip through Virginia. The table was covered with flies, the meat and coffee stone cold, and the butter was frowy and the milk sour. Not one of us ate six mouthfuls. I was the first one to pass out, and as I approached the cashier he said:

"Bad dinner—mighty bad."

"Yes."

"Toughest beef and sloppiest coffee you ever saw?"

"Just so."

"Flies thick enough to disgust a rhinoceros?"

"Exactly."

"And a perfect imposition on the public to charge 75 cents?"

"You bet it-is!"

"You'll take care to warn your friends not to stop here?"

"If I don't may I be shot!"

"All of which," coolly continued the man, "is repeated over and over every day in the year, and with all of which I perfectly agree. Seventy-five cents, please."

"For dinner?"

"No, sir—for taking up my valuable time and to help pay my rent to the railroad company."

Those who came after me called his place a "hole," and called him a "slouch," and his table a hog-trough, and he agreed with each one, and collected 75 cents just as easy as rolling off a log.

What's the Use of Talking!

There is no denying that SOZODONT is the best preparation for the mouth and teeth. Preparations, like snow-flakes in number, have appeared, but the public faith is still strong in the virtues of SOZODONT. Its use grows yearly.

MARINE NEWS.

But Little Demand Yesterday for Vessels to Carry Grain.

Iron-Ore Freights Advance to $1.20 to Lake Erie Ports.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

The market for grain freights was quite dull yesterday, the demand for room being light, and the best offerings being 2½ cents for corn and 2¾ cents for wheat to Buffalo. The engagements reported during the day were:

	Bushels.
For Buffalo.	
Propeller Clyde, corn	60,000
For Erie.	
Propeller Lycoming, corn	40,000
For Sarnia.	
Schooner Pensaukee, corn	38,000
For Kingston.	
Propeller Argyle, wheat	20,000
For Midland.	
Schooner Enterprise, corn	25,000
Total capacity	183,000

There was very little inquiry for lumber vessels yesterday, and no change in rates was reported.

The following are the quotations at which charters were made:

From Grand Haven*	$1.50	@1.62½
From Muskegon*	1.50	@1.62½
From White Lake		1.62½
From Pentwater		1.75
From Ludington		1.75
From Menominee		2.00
From Manistee		1.87½
From Alpena		2.25
From Bay City		2.25
From Cheboygan		2.00
From Black River		2.00
From Ashland	3.00	@3.50
From Ontonagon		3.50

*The outside for short stuff. Ten thousand shingles equal 1,000 feet of lumber.

Vessels to carry coarse freights were in poor demand.

An excellent demand for vessels to carry iron-ore is reported, and an advance in rates to Lake Erie ports of 5 to 10 cents per ton. Rates are now quoted as below:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$ 1.50
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.10@1.20
From Escanaba to Chicago	.95@1.00
From Marquette to Chicago	1.10@1.15

The following are the rates paid by shippers of coal for carriers to Lake Michigan ports:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 70
From Toledo to Chicago	70
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.25
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.50
From Sodus to Chicago	1.25
From Ashtabula to Chicago	80
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	70
From Toledo to Milwaukee	70
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Ashtabula to Milwaukee	80
From Buffalo to Racine	90
From Buffalo to Kenosha	85
From Buffalo to Green Bay	92½

Dock and Other Notes.

This morning the schooner C. H. Hackley will be towed to South Chicago to discharge her cargo of lumber.

The steam-barge Olean and consorts arrived from Lake Huron yesterday afternoon with full cargoes of lumber.

The schooner Tom Sims was yesterday measured for a new jibboom, which she will be given today to replace one grown weak from old age.

Barnum's marine circular for October is out, and makes a showing of vessels for sale and to exchange that will be found interesting by vessel men.

In the gale on Sunday last the schooner Fayette Brown lost her foregaff and had her foresail split, and the John Miner lost her mainsail, two jibs, and two gaff topsails.

The schooners Yankee Blade and George Murray were last evening towed to elevators to load grain for below. If the weather is favorable they will get away today.

The hull of Capt. Ed Van Dalson's new tug, which has already been described, arrived here yesterday from Saugatuck, where it was built. The model is comely and the hull is substantially built.

It is said that one of the officers of the revenue-cutter Perry boarded the floating-elevator Marquette, belonging to Mr. Keiderhouse, and demanded the "ship's papers" of the wife of the watchman.

Several vessel Captains yesterday afternoon spoke in very complimentary terms of the management of Rush street bridge yesterday morning by Edward Keaoe, during a vexatious and dangerous jam.

The fine steam-barge John B. Lyon and consorts John M. Hutchinson, Joseph Masten, and Chandler J. Wells, and the steam-barge Jesse Farwell and tow Godfrey and Rutter sailed last evening for Buffalo with full cargoes of grain.

The schooner Tempest, under command of Capt. Smith, has proven a very lively craft recently. Within the past few weeks she has made four round trips to the foot of the lake while several other craft in the same trade have made but two.

A Detroit dispatch says: Capt. Kenyon reports the Canadian steam-barge Lothair stubbornly refused to answer his whistle Monday, and almost caused a collision. The steamers passed so near that a person could step from one to the other.

The propeller Canada, of the New England Line, arrived from Collingwood yesterday morning with a cargo of canned corn, marble, and general merchandise. The propeller Oneida left in the evening for Collingwood with a full freight and a good passenger list.

An employé at the docks of the Joliet Iron & Steel Works, at Bridgeport, whose name could not be learned, was yesterday afternoon caught in the hoisting machine as they were preparing to unload the steam-barge Rube Richards, and was almost instantly killed.

While engaged in shipping the centreboard of the schooner Bertha Barnes at the pier last evening, Capt. Zack Sargerson lost the third finger of his left hand by having it caught in the chain. The Captain sailed with his schooner a few hours later, nevertheless.

The schooner Jesse Hoyt was placed in dry-dock last evening at the Chicago company's yard for recalking and minor repairs. The Miller Brothers had at their yards for repairs the steam-barge S. C. Hall, schooner Jason Parker, and tugs A. Mosher and Tom Brown.

There were few arrivals at the lumber market yesterday, and business was quite dull, an unusually small number of sales being made considering the number of cargoes on. The decline in prices of the previous day was not recovered, which contributed largely to the general dullness.

A sailor on the schooner Lucy J. Clark fell overboard near Wells street bridge yesterday afternoon as the vessel was passing up the river, and but for the timely aid of a brother tar in the yawl astern of the schooner he would have drowned. As it was he escaped with a simple ducking.

The Captain of the steam-barge R. C. Brittain reports not over eight feet of water on the bar outside at White Lake. The last time the Brittain came out she struck very hard, and narrowly escaped sticking. No dredging will hardly be done before next spring, although the necessity is pressing.

The steam-barge George Burnham, which recently came out of dry-dock here after receiving some necessary repairs, has been taken to Milwaukee, where she will be retired for the season on account of a lack of employment. For the same reason the schooners G. Ellen, Reciprocity, Antares, and Annie Laura have been stripped and placed in ordinary at this port.

A well-known vessel owner is responsible for the statement that a 200 m schooner has during the past season made thirty-nine trips between here and Muskegon in the lumber trade, and that when her insurance and the Captain's wages are paid at the close of her present trip it will be shown that she has earned less than $100. She will be laid up here as soon as she returns.

Today the steam-barge Belle Cross, a stranger in these waters, but well-known on the lower lakes, will arrive at this port from Bay City with the barges Stephen Clement, Little Joke, and H. W. Hoag, lumber laden, the Clement and Hoag having hard wood, and the Cross and Little Joke pine. The Cross brought up the barges George H. Waud and Chicago Board of Trade as far as Racine. They had lumber for J. I. Case.

A very necessary and satisfactory change was yesterday made in the tenders of Clark street bridge, one of the most important on the river, Mr. Joseph Kehoe, formerly of State street bridge, being placed in charge of the structure, vice a man about whom the less is said the better. Mr. Kehoe has shown himself to be a careful and accommodating man, and a very radical change in the management of the bridge is expected.

Last evening the officers and members of the Vessel-Owners' Association presented Capt. Frank B. Higgie, the courteous and efficient sailing-master of the association, with a handsome gold watch and chain as an evidence of their appreciation of his services in the position which he has so capably filled. The presentation took place at the office of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, in the presence of a large number of the Captain's admiring friends.

The schooner S. G. Andrews had a very narrow escape from serious disaster early yesterday morning. She was at the North Pier when the tug J. V. Taylor took hold of her to tow her up. The wind was very strong from the southeast, and a heavy sea was running. In her efforts to tow the schooner the line parted three times, and the third time she was driven with considerable force against the pier before she could be secured, tearing away a section of the footwalk leading to the lighthouse and badly damaging her own headgear.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 12—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propeller Fountain City, 3 p. m.; steam-barge R. Holland and barges, 4:50 p. m.; steam-barge Allegheny and barges, 6 p. m.; steamer Flora, 7 p. m.; schooner Donaldson, 6:30 p. m.

Passed down—Propeller Saginaw Valley, 1:30 p. m.; steam-barge A. Birchard and barges, 3:30 p. m.; steam-barge G. Hurlbut with consort, and propeller Montana, 4:30 p. m.; steam-barge D. Luty and barges, 4 p. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 4:45 p. m.

Wind east, gentle; weather cloudy.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 12.—Arrived, loaded and sailed—Steam-barges W. L. Wetmore and consort, Escanaba, and W. L. Brown, and schooner T. Quayle.

Sailed—Schooners T. Parsons and S. L. Watson.

Wind southeast, fresh.

A Gale at Milwaukee—Shipping News in General.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—Early this morning the wind freshened up from the southeast and blew a gale. During the forenoon it hauled around to the eastward and moderated considerably. In the afternoon it got around to about southeast, and tonight back again to southeast, and freshened up again, with a heavy rainstorm. Vessel masters arriving in port report it the worst storm of the season. A number of vessels were unable to make this port, and were obliged to run before it, and probably sought shelter at Manitowoc and under Two River Point. The tugs found it very difficult handling vessels in the harbor and outside. The following vessels ran into the harbor for shelter: Steam-barges Argonaut, bound light from Chicago to Escanaba; Belle Cross, lumber laden for Chicago; Thomas H. Smith, lumber laden for Chicago; St. Joseph, light; schooners Samana, coal laden for Chicago; G. M. Case, coal laden for Chicago; H. A. Hawkins, A. J. Moray, Success, James Garrett, lumber-laden for Chicago; the scow Maria, light. The yacht Idler, which has been on a cruise to Cleveland, and now on her return trip to Chicago, also ran into the harbor for shelter. The barges Clement, Little Jake, and W. H. Hogg, the consorts of the Belle Cross, lumber-laden for Chicago, and the schooner John T. Matt, grain-laden from Chicago, are at anchor in the bay. The Samana had parts of her bulwarks carried away, and is leaking. The G. M. Case lost her flying-jib. The schooner Starlight arrived minus about 600 ties and posts lost from her deck-load. The steam-barge Hilton, which left for Muskegon last evening, ran back this morning. The schooners Surprise and Halloran were the only two sail craft which left port. A large fleet bound from this port down the lake are in the harbor—among them the barge Metacomet and schooner Columbia, bound for Escanaba.

The steam-barge Progress, owned by the Menominee Transportation Company, arrived light from Chicago today. She will be stripped and laid up tomorrow.

The steam-barge D. W. Rust, owned by the same company, which has been at this port for past week having her machinery overhauled, was today stripped and placed in winter quarters.

It is feared that the storm of today has played sad havoc with the schooner C. H. Burton, ashore on Fisherman's Shoal. It is now nine days since she went on. She was exposed to all winds except westerly. The wrecking tug Leviathan, which went to her assistance, has only been able to work on her but a few hours, and only succeeded in turning her around. As she lies in an out-of-the-way place it is impossible to obtain any information from her, but it is believed by some that she must be going to pieces.

Capt. Thomas Rawley, of the steam-barge Nellie Tarrant, was today fined $25 and costs for blowing the whistle of his boat in the draw of a bridge.

The schooner Barbarian, the ownership of which caused a two months' fight between the underwriters and Thomas Hood, has reloaded her cargo of iron-ore, and will leave for Cleveland as soon as the weather will permit. In spite of all Mr. Hood could do, he was obliged to accept the vessel.

The steam-barges Nellie Tarrant and Swallow are in dry dock—the former to have her stern pipes readjusted and the latter for a new wheel.

Cleared for Chicago, steam-barge Enterprise; for Escanaba, schooners H. A. Kent and Acorn.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights Dull—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Lehigh, flaxseed, oats, etc.; propeller Arabia, corn, flour, etc.; schooner G. W. Adams, flaxseed. From Duluth—Propeller S. F. Hodge, wheat, etc.; propeller Badger State, flour, etc.; propeller St. Louis, copper, etc.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Boston, cement, etc.; schooner John Kelderhouse, coal; schooner Oneonta, Galatea, light. For Duluth—Propeller China, cement, etc. From Marquette—Schooner Jura, coal.

Coal freights were very dull and rates were nominally unchanged. There was a fair inquiry for tonnage to Chicago and Milwaukee, but there were no available vessels in port. Engagements—For Toledo—Schooners Mary Lyon and Wabash, coal at 25 cents. For Cleveland—Schooner Dot, salt at 6 cents per brl. For Chicago—Schooner W. H. Vanderbilt, coal from Erie at 80 cents.

Canal freights advanced ½ cent, and were steady at 7 cents on wheat, 6½ cents on corn, 6 cents on flaxseed, and 4½ cents on oats to New York. The movement was fair.

Of the large number of vessels which arrived here with wheat from Toledo and Detroit the past few days, all but one fell short in discharging. The shortages ran from 10 to 100 bushels.

The officers of the Union Steamboat Company are disappointed in the carrying capacity of their new iron steamship, H. J. Jewett, which left Chicago yesterday with 2,300 tons of corn and merchandise, and drew an average of fifteen feet three inches. There are a number of wooden steamers on the lakes of about the Jewett's dimensions which can carry fully as much on the same draft. Iron vessels ought to carry more proportionately than wooden ones. The Jewett is too strongly built, and too much cut away at the ends to be a great carrier. She was built to look well, to run well, and to last well.

Canadian Steamers Carrying More Passengers than the Law Allows—New Lifeboat Stations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—Information has reached the Marine Department of certain steamers which it is alleged have been carrying more passengers than their license permits. It is probable that some action will be taken against their owners.

The Government has established a lifeboat station at Cobourg, and a metallic lifeboat, built by Francis, of New York, has been placed there. It is fitted for four oars and a Captain or steersman, and is also furnished with a wagon, so that it can be conveyed to distant parts of the coast. Arrangements will be made for horses to take it where it may be required. A Captain and a crew of four will be appointed, and they will drill twice a week during the season of navigation. The men will be furnished with the most approved description of cork jackets, and the boat will have life-buoys attached to it. The municipality of Cobourg has agreed to provide a suitable boat-house, where the lifeboat can be kept ready for service at any moment.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Cases of the Asia Victims.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Oct. 12.—The coroner's inquest on the bodies of those lost through the foundering of the steamer Asia, the 14th of September last, which has been going on here for some time, closed tonight. The jury, in their verdict, blame the Captain for leaving Presque Isle when the barometer so plainly indicated the near approach of a severe storm, and censure the Board of Steamboat Inspectors for not notifying the Collector of Customs at Collingwood to detain the steamer until a new certificate had been granted or refused. They recommend that all passenger steamers be compelled to carry life-boats and life-rafts sufficient to save all the passengers and crew they are allowed by law to carry, and that a list of passengers be kept at the principal ports of embarkation.

East Tawas Harbor of Refuge—A Slippery Captain.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 12.—Capt Young, of the steam-barge Burlington, arrested for assaulting one of the crew, asked leave to go for an attorney, which Justice Carpenter granted, supposing him as honorable as other Captains, but he went aboard the barge and anchored in the bay beyond the reach of the officers.

Sheltered—Oakland and barges.

The steam-barge Manistique, aided by the tug Torrent, left with a large raft tonight. The Oswegatchie is here, with the Rice, with lumber. Mears and King are loading salt. The King is for Milwaukee, the others for Chicago.

Port of Cheboygan—The Tow-Barge Waverly Ashore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 12.—The tow-barge Waverly ran ashore at St. Ignace during the recent gale. She has hay for that place. The tug Bennett is rendering assistance.

Cleared—Propellers Oneida and St. Paul.

Wind southeast, fresh.

A down fleet is wind-bound here.

Weather cold and unsettled.

Charters at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 12.—Cleared—Propeller Queen of the West, Fairbanks, coal; propeller Rochester, merchandise, Chicago.

Charters—Propeller Ranney, coal, Lorain to Milwaukee, 75 cents; schooner Ellsworth, Ashtabula to Escanaba, 85 cents; City of Cleveland, Toledo to Milwaukee, 75 cents; Mead, coal to Chicago, 80 cents; Dolt, coal to Detour, 70 cents.

Passed the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 12.—Passed up—Schooner O. Mitchell, Fair Haven to Chicago, coal; propeller Acadia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 12.—Entered—Propeller Juniata, Chicago, grain and merchandise.

Cleared—Propeller Juniata, Buffalo, grain.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Maggie Marshall, Cheboygan, lumber.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Olean, Oscoda, coal.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop E. Shelby, Saugatuck, light.
Prop R. G. Ingersoll, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Rosa Belle, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr F. Simms, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Hunter Savidge, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Golden Fleece, Cleveland, coal.
Schr E. Fitzgerald, Oswego, coal.
Schr Mohawk, Oscoda, lumber.
Schr Keystone, Oscoda, lumber.
Schr Ruby, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr F. A. Georger, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Helen Pratt, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. B. Kitchen, Fayette, pig-iron.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Montague, wood.
Schr Regulator, Ludington, lumber.
Schr C. F. Allen, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lotus, Menominee, lumber.
Schr J. L. McLaren, Ludington, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Siberia, Buffalo, 75,000 bu wheat.
Prop John B. Lyon, Buffalo, 43,000 bu wheat, 55,000 bu oats.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Escanaba, sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Eclipse, Muskegon, light.
Schr John Bean Jr., St. Joseph, light.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, light.
Schr Tricolor, Racine, light.
Schr Wollin, Holland, light.
Schr Grace M. Filer, Menominee, light.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, light.
Schr Green Bay, Cedar River, light.
Schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 35,400 sacks flaxseed.
Schr Evra Fuller, Manistique, 1,000 bu corn.
Schr Atlanta, Muskegon, light.
Schr Narragansett, Manistique, light.
Schr Minnie Mueller, Manistee, light.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Sulcholz Point, light.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Kate Darley, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, Montague, light.
Schr City of Green Bay, Escanaba, light.
Schr Maggie Dall, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, light.
Schr Arab, Arcadia, light.
Schr A. B. C. F. M., Manistee, light.
Schr Evening Star, Menominee, light.
Schr J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, 68,000 bu corn.
Prop Norman, Racine, light.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Red White and Blue, Port St. Ignace, light.
Schr Selt, White Lake, light.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Midland, 21,528 bu corn.
Schr Lucy J. Clark, Port Huron, 21,936 bu corn.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Midland, 26,614 bu corn.
Schr J. Godfrey, Buffalo, 41,102 bu wheat.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, light.
Schr B. Barnes, Frankfort, light.
Schr York State, Muskegon, light.
Schr Hunter Savidge, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, light.
Schr George Murray, Buffalo, 50,000 bu wheat.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, light.
Prop R. A. Packer, Buffalo, 15,122 bu corn, 2,250 sacks flour, and sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Mediator, Menominee, light.
Prop J. H. Farwell, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn.
Prop R. G. Ingersoll, South Haven, light.

A MINING SENSATION.

Lieut.-Gov. Tabor, of Colorado, Arrested on a Charge of Swindling—A Bit of Mining Experience in the Carbonate Belt.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 11.—The *Tribune* of this city publishes the news of the arrest of Lieut.-Gov. Tabor, of Colorado, in Philadelphia, on the charge of having swindled the purchasers or stockholders of the Iowa Gulch Mining Company in the Scooper deal. The Scooper mine is located at Leadville. It was sold to the Philadelphia people in the fall of 1879. The *Tribune*, in commenting upon the affair, says the Philadelphia complainants have made a mistake in arresting the Governor, as he had nothing whatever to be with the transactions, more than to give his son the money necessary to cover the bond and carry through the deal. It was Maxcey Tabor and Maj. Bonta who bonded the mine and sold it. The Governor was never identified with it in any manner. Those in Denver who are acquainted with the affair regard the Governor's arrest and detention more in the light of a good joke than anything else. The Scooper mine was discovered in 1877 by Pete Klinefelter and George Washburne. They worked on it for two years and found nothing. One day in the old discovery shaft a small vein of black matter was discovered, and, upon tracing it, it led up to a full level breast of chloride ore that ran thousands of dollars to the ton. After several tons had been produced and treated, and while the level still exposed an immense body of the ore, Klinefelter and Washburne closed the shaft and opened negotiations for the sale of the mine. Maxcey Tabor and Maj. Bonta bonded and sold it to the Philadelphia people, who are now claiming that they were swindled. The amount realized by them is not known. The owners got $250,000 for the Scooper. Klinefelter returned to his home in Hiawatha, Kas., married, and is now a prominent farmer of California. Washburne married in this city, and erected two magnificent mansions on Capitol Hill, in one of which he now resides, surrounded by a happy family. After the full amount of the bonds had been paid the owners the mine was reopened, but soon disappointed the purchasers. The rich ore petered out, and has never since come in.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

Arrival at Wheeling, W. Va.—The Immense Profits on Lamp-Chimneys—Wool-Growers and Potters.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 12.—The Tariff Commission arrived here this morning from Pittsburg and immediately opened its session at the McClure House.

The interests of the glass-manufacturers were represented by C. W. Brockunier, of Wheeling, and James Gillander, of Philadelphia. The former asked that the duty on glass (cut, engraved, etched, decorated, or painted) be increased from the present rate of 40 per cent ad valorem to 60 per cent, and that the duty on pressed glassware remain as it is. The latter asked that the duty on glass lamp-chimneys be increased from 40 per cent ad valorem to a specific rate of 10 cents per dozen, and the duty on opal lamp shades from 40 per cent to 50 and 75 cents per dozen, according to size. The enormous profits made on lamp-chimneys (which are not made here) were shown in the statement that they are imported at 16 cents a dozen, and are retailed at 5 to 10 cents each. The effect of invention and home competition in reducing prices was shown in the case of plain, clumsy tumblers, which forty years ago cost $1.50 per dozen, and now cost only 25 cents, and of goblets, which had cost from $3 to $5 a dozen, and only cost from 28 to 42 cents now. It was stated that there were forty-three glass furnaces in this country, employing thousands of workmen.

J. H. Atkinson, of New Cumberland, W. Va., a fire-brick manufacturer, asked an increase of duty on fire-brick from 20 per cent ad valorem to $6 per thousand.

The wool-growing interest was represented by J. C. Gist, of Independence, W. Va.; J. C. Palmer, of Wellsburg, W. Va.; J. D. Whitham, of Steubenville, O.; N. E. Sprague, of Bryce, O., and W. N. Cowden, of Quaker City, O. They asked that the duty on unwashed wools, called clothing wools, and on the second-class combing wools be increased from 10 cents a pound and 11 per cent ad valorem to 15 cents a pound and 20 per cent ad valorem, and that the duty on the third-class carpet wools be increased from three cents a pound to nine cents.

Mr. Oliver inquired of Mr. Palmer whether, in view of the large public sentiment favoring a general reduction of tariff duties, it would be politic to recommend an increase of duty on wool.

Palmer thought it would be, and referred to the election in West Virginia Tuesday as a proof that the people were in favor of high protection.

Mr. Oliver intimated that the election in Ohio might prove the contrary.

Mr. Porter called Palmer's attention to the large growth of the carpet industry in the United States, and asked what effect the increase of the duty on carpet wools by 200 per cent would have on the carpet industry.

Palmer replied that it would diminish the profits of the carpet manufacturers. Whether it would increase the price of carpets to the consumers would depend upon the amount of competition.

Mr. Cowden estimated the cost of keeping sheep at $2.95 per head a year, the average yield of wool at about five pounds to the fleece, and the average price of the wool at 35 cents; thus showing that wool-growing was not a remunerative industry in Ohio. Making allowance for the annual natural increase ($40, or twenty lambs to the flock of 100), the calculation showed an annual loss of $80 on a flock of 100 sheep. If the price of wool fell any lower (as it would if the duty were reduced), the wool-growing interest would have to be abandoned.

Mr. McMahon put a series of questions to the witness (Cowden) to show this (his) Congressional district produced only about 1 per cent of all the wool grown in the United States; that in Texas and other parts of the United States the same expensive conditions in the raising of sheep did not exist, and that wool might be grown in Texas profitably with a less duty, and perhaps without any duty.

Mr. McMahon followed up his questions with the remark that he (witness) wanted to tax all the people for the benefit of a district that produced only 1 per cent of all the wool produced in the United States.

Edward M. Pearson, of Wheeling, a potter, argued for an increase of the duty on pottery ware.

The commission at 4 p. m. adjourned to meet at Philadelphia tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

MISS O'BRIEN ON THE STEAMSHIP LINES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—In the almost necessary inaccuracy of an "Interviewer," certain mistakes have crept into your report which may injuriously affect the money interests of the companies mentioned. I especially refer to the Cunard Line, which has suffered apparently at my hands, to an extent far beyond anything I had intended. They are not as careful as other lines about berthing single men entirely separately, but otherwise I believe them to be now working really well, maintaining good order, cleanliness, and comfort. I should be very sorry to be represented as giving a bad name to the line. The White Star alone I consider nearly as perfect as the conditions of migration permit. The Allan I count very good, especially the Liverpool branch of the firm. The National is very careful, not perfect. The Guion and Inman are lines that have rapidly improved, and I trust will improve more. The American has the advantage of great hight between decks. If it were to adopt the White Star reform of married quarters, I should give it a very high place; also I must say to their credit that, to my remembrance, I have never heard a complaint against their lines. I do not think, however, that they carry quite as many stewardesses or doctors as they sometimes require. This is as fair a statement as I can put on paper, of the opinion I have formed of the great lines of which I know most, and I decline to be responsible for any other. I believe any emigrant may be secure of fair treatment on any of these lines. Yours faithfully,

CHARLOTTE GRACE O'BRIEN.

A Bear Caught with Salt.

Wood River (Nev.) Times.

Last Friday night two teamsters coming to Hailey from Vienna camped near the timber above Boulder, one going out for game while the other remained to make bread. As he got out the sack of salt a cinnamon bear approached, and the teamster, knowing about catching birds with salt, held a handful out, which the bear immediately licked clean—then asked for more. The third handful was being appreciated, when the other man returned and immediately took the trace-chains and some rope and bound the bear tightly. His bearship stood the tying with good humor, and was placed in the wagon and brought to Hailey last Saturday.

Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic combines all the elements of nutritious food. Colden's; no other. Of druggists.

Martine's DANCING ACADEMIES, 55 Ada-st., 2138 Indiana-av., 272 Chicago-av., offer advantages to be found in no similar institution. Send for catalogue.

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Schools for Dancing.
South Side—128 Twenty-fourth-st.
West Side, 506 Madison-st.
Will Reopen Saturday, Oct. 7.
Write for catalogue. Residence, 128 Twenty-fourth-st.

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CHESTER. 21st Year opens September 13th. New Buildings. Superior accommodations. Appointments complete. English, Collegiate, Chemical, Civil Engineering Courses. Degrees conferred. Apply to T. A. Cosgrove, Esq., No. 35 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

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247 & 249 Dearborn-av., Chicago.
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BOARD and TUITION $150 to $200 a year. Address MILITARY ACADEMY, Haddonfield, N. J.

HOME SCHOOL for Small Boys. Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	‡ 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	‡ 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	‡ 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	‡ 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	‡ 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Webster City & Algona Express	‡ 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	‡ 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:30 p m	*10:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	‡10:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	* 9:00 a m	* 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Winona & Minnesota	* 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	9:00 a m	
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Passenger	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	* 8:45 a m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Lake Geneva	* 5:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:45 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 4:00 p m	*10:15 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	9:00 a m	6:00 p m
Elgin Express	* 5:45 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	* 6:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Waukesha, Oconomowoc, La Cross	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	* 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Stevens Point & Ashland	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	* 9:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Iowa	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 3:45 p m
Libertyville	* 6:20 p m	* 8:45 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	*10:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton, Council Bluffs & Omaha	‡ 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Elgin Special Fast	* 5:45 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	9:00 a m	10:25 a m
Itasca	* 6:00 p m	7:00 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave at 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 p. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:05 p m
Fast Express	* 3:40 p m	* 7:55 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8 a. m., 3:40 and 10:30 p. m.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	‡ 8:30 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special	‡ 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Watseka Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	*10:00 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:50 a m	b 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:25 a m	b 7:30 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Iowa Express	b10:30 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:30 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:35 p m	b 6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pass'ngr	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	*10:45 p m

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, Foot of Lake-st.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
*b*Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:40 p m
*b*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
*c*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 3:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:30 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 6:20 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:45 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 7:15 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 6:50 p m
¶Theatre Train	11:30 p m	11:00 p m
Church Train	12:30 p m	10:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ||Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 30 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	‡11:30 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
via Chenoa	‡11:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:45 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:00 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	* 9:20 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 9:00 a m	* 6:20 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§ 7:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:00 p m	§ 7:40 a m
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Special Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices, depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Kankakee Line.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Lawn Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Goodrich Steamers.
TIME TABLE.
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee, [illegible]
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, [illegible]
Green Bay, [illegible]

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PRIVATE DISPENSARY
132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.
[illegible]
YOUNG MEN
[illegible]

DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
[illegible]

DAKOTA.

An Excursion Over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road.

Some Facts as to the Agricultural Capabilities of the Territory.

The Greater Part of Southern Dakota Already Taken Up by Settlers.

Mitchell—A Town Which Aspires to Become Ultimately a State Capital.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MITCHELL, D. T., Oct. 6.—Your correspondent reached this place on Wednesday afternoon last about 2:30, having come through on the first excursion-train ever run to Dakota from Illinois and Wisconsin by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. The excursion was in charge of the excursion agent of the road, and was quite a success for the first one. Fortunately, our trip through Western Iowa and Eastern Dakota was by daylight, so that we had an excellent opportunity to view the country as we flew along over the rail; which, I am sorry to say, is a privilege not granted to passengers coming here and going out on the regular passenger-trains, as they pass through the sections named by night.

THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH WE PASSED IN WESTER IOWA

is a beautiful prairie—some of it gently rolling, while other portions are nearly level. The towns along this section show evidences of thrift and permanence. There are many cultivated farms on which are built the houses and other buildings of the sturdy tillers of the soil. Most of the houses, though small, are frame buildings, while others are built of sods and logs. This class of buildings dot the prairies on either side of the railroad as far as the eye can reach, in the western part of the Hawkeye State; and yet there are thousands of acres of untilled land, wild prairie, that can be seen there from the car-window.

As one approaches the Big Sioux River from the east, the land rises in broken and wave-like bluffs to the hight at the summit of seventy-five to 100 feet above the water in the river. These bluffs, which extend back for two or three miles, are covered with a thick coat of grass, indicating that they are well calculated for grazing purposes. Just across the Big Sioux, from Iowa, in Dakota, on the north side of the railroad, is Canton, a growing and prosperous town of about 700 population. The land on this side of the Big Sioux is not at all bluffy, as on the east side, but slopes gently eastward, sometimes appearing almost level, from near Worthing some twelve miles to the river. From Worthing a run of some fifteen miles more brought us to the Vermilion River, which, with its branches, for a distance of some twelve to fifteen miles on either side, drains the land, which slopes gradually toward it, to the Missouri, just above the town of Vermilion.

THE SOIL,

for a distance of thirty to forty miles into the Territory, is a black loam, from a foot and a half to five and six or more feet deep; under this is a clay subsoil for several feet; and together they make a very rich and durable land, which when wild yields an abundance of rich native grasses, and when cultivated produces large returns of almost any kind of crops planted or sown. From near Parker, for several miles west, considerable gravel is seen cropping out near the surface of the ground—although this is mostly covered with the black loam, and rests on a clay subsoil—which is said to make very good land, although not so lasting in richness as that farther east. In the vicinity of Marion Junction and several miles west the land is very flat, and consequently a good many small and shallow lake-beds show themselves; but all around and in them is a luxuriant growth of vegetation, showing that the soil is rich. As we approach the James River, which crosses the railroad three miles east of Mitchell and about seventy-five miles west of the Big Sioux, or the eastern boundary of the Territory, the land is more rolling, and the lake-beds disappear. The soil around about here is after the nature of that described near Canton, but is more sandy, and therefore hardly as rich.

The houses of the settlers—in some instances very neat and tasty, and in others but mere shanties—cover the prairies all along the railroad between here and Canton, but in some places they are good distances apart. Upon inquiry at the United States Land-Office at this place I was informed that very nearly all the land through which we passed, and in fact

THE GREATER PART OF THE LAND IN SOUTHERN DAKOTA,

has been taken, and much of it is already occupied by actual settlers, who located it as homesteads, tree, or other claims. Many of these claims have been "proved up," and the occupants have the deeds for them; while others are just starting to make the necessary improvements preparatory to such action. Comparatively speaking, very little of the land along this route has yet been broken; but when it is borne in mind that only about three years ago hardly any settlers were to be found here it will be acknowledged that the progress made has been wonderful.

I have spoken of the soil in certain localities, but of course I cannot go over the whole Territory in the same way. I am credibly informed that the whole of Southern Dakota is well adapted to general farming purposes, and to the growth of all the grains and grasses raised with so much success in Northern Illinois, Iowa, and Southern Wisconsin. While the northern portion of the Territory is spoken of as the "wheat-growing section," the farmers of Southern Dakota have demonstrated that they can raise wheat

AND LOTS OF IT.

This year the yield of the grain on the sod is about twenty bushels per acre, and on the old land it is about thirty bushels; flaxseed on the sod yielded fourteen bushels to the acre; corn on the sod from thirty to forty bushels, and on the old ground sixty and more bushels. Rye, barley, and other grains are grown here with good results. Vegetables—such as potatoes, beets, turnips, melons, etc.—are grown here to immense size, and the quality of them is excellent. I have seen samples of these, and know them to be as here stated.

Most of the grass on the prairies which has not been burned off is now the color of corn after being frostbitten. Some of it was turned so by frost, while much of it was made so by early maturity, which is natural to it. In consequence of this the country does not present so inviting a picture to the traveler as it did a few weeks ago. The frosts came rather early this year—about Sept. 20—in time to catch the corn in some places, although it was far enough out of the way so as not to be seriously injured.

A GREAT MANY STACKS OF THE WILD HAY are seen all along this railroad, indicating that the farmers have prepared sustenance for their stock during the cold season, although, should the winter be a mild one, very little of it will be used, as the cattle, which are already beginning to be kept in some parts of Southern Dakota in large numbers, seem to prefer the grass standing uncut in the field or on the prairie to the cured hay. This wild grass is so sweet and nutritious that cattle left to run and feed on it all winter long, without grain or hay, have come out in the spring fat and ready for the butcher; in fact, reliable parties have told me that these cattle have been sold for corn-fed cattle in the Chicago markets. It will not do, however, to trust to open and warm winters; which was learned a few years since, to their sorrow, by some people in this part of the country. Some of the above facts go to prove that this country is well adapted to stock-raising. Several large herds of cattle and a few sheep were seen as we were on our way here.

THE PEOPLE

who are settling this country are among the most intelligent that can be found anywhere. A large majority are American-born and English-speaking, and came here from the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa; while a few of course came from other States of the Union, and some from foreign countries; but those of the latter class are very few, compared to the others. There is quite a sprinkling of Germans who were born in this country. Down towards Yankton there is quite a settlement of Russians, and they are a hard-working, money-making class as a rule. Among the first buildings erected in the towns as they spring up through the country is

A COUNTRY SCHOOL-HOUSE,

and generally it is a good one, too. As soon as it is completed and ready for use, a teacher is hired and the children sent to school—if perchance the teacher may not have been previously at work in a private house, which is sometimes the case before the school-building is completed. These are among the best evidences that the settlers of a new country are of the right stamp to make good and useful citizens. Ample provisions have been made by Congress for the education of the young in this Territory. By a special law that body has decided that the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township shall be sold for educational purposes; and that said land shall not be sold for less than a specified price, to be determined by appraisement.

THE WATER

used for drinking and other purposes in a great part of this territory is rather hard, although in many places it is generally clear and good-tasting. Boiling springs are not very plentiful, although they are found in some places. Most of the water—beside that found in the streams and lakes, which are generally clear—is obtained by digging or boring wells to the depth of fifteen to twenty-five feet (in this section).

Although some of the land through here was taken before

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD

came through to this point in the spring of 1880, the railroad came ahead of civilization, and that company deserves much praise for the part it has done in helping to develop this golden country. It came too, unlike many railroad companies, without any land-grants, or without even asking for them—thus allowing the best of bargains in locations to be secured by the homesteaders. Now the whole of Southern Dakota is bound with a network of rails owned by this great company, and still it is building more all the time. The main line of the road extends through this place to Chamberlain on the Missouri, 147 miles into the Territory, and 618 miles from Chicago; and, when the Sioux Indian reservation is opened for settlement, if it ever shall be, it will be extended to the Black Hills without delay, as the line has now been surveyed the whole of the way there.

My letter would not be complete without mentioning something in regard to the Town or

CITY OF MITCHELL,

where I am now writing. Mitchell, the county-seat of Davidson County, is situated 613 miles from Chicago and seventy-nine miles from the eastern boundary of the Territory, on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, as stated above. It is in the James River Valley—one of the richest sections of the Territory—three miles west of the river itself, and one and one-half miles west of Firesteel Creek, which empties into the river a little below here. The county round about is a rolling prairie. The town-site is so situated that good drainage is made very easily. The town was platted in the summer of 1879. The first house in town was hauled here in September, 1879, by teams from the old town of Firesteel, on the "Jim" River, three miles east, which was abandoned as Mitchell was started. The growth of the place has been very rapid, until now the population is estimated at from 1,800 to 2,000, and is still increasing. While the growth has been rapid, indications are that it has been permanent. The buildings erected have mostly been well built. Most of them are of wood, while others are of brick, and several a e of stone. A fair quality of brick, high-colored, is made right here—the soft brick selling at $10 per 1,000, and the hard brick at $20. The stone buildings are mostly built with chalkstone, which is found in abundance along the Firesteel a mile and a half from town. Another and better quality of building-material used is reddish sandstone, very hard and durable, found in abundance some half a dozen miles away. A fine schoolhouse and four churches now grace the city, and another church is contemplated. Two banks are in successful operation, and two more are now being constructed. A $20,000 court-house is well on the road to completion; and, with a commendable spirit of enterprise, a telephone line is now being put in, and will be in operation very soon.

THE UNITED STATES LAND-OFFICE

at this place—of which the Hon. Hiram Barber, of Chicago, is Receiver, and the Hon. William Letcher, of Ohio, is Register—on Sept. 22 closed its business above Township Range 108, and turned all business on its books north of that range over to the United States Land-Office district whose headquarters are at Huron, sixty miles north, where business was first opened this week.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company has surveyed for a road from Yankton up the James River Valley, through Huron and 100 or more miles beyond; but for some reason it is slow about building it. A little piece, sixteen miles north from here to Letcher, has been completed, and trains run out there twice a week—Wednesdays and Saturdays—there is also a small stretch built north and south from Aberdeen; but below here to Yankton the road has not been opened, and will probably not be this fall, although no one seems to know whether it will be or not. For some reason unknown to every one, and much to the disgust of some people, the company has had a party of surveyors running a line in a northwesterly line from Letcher toward Bismarck, on the Northern Pacific, as though it was about to abandon the old route surveyed through Huron, and steer for Bismarck. Of course the Huronites are the disgusted people, as they certainly would be left in the lurch should the road not be built through there.

Before closing it would be well to state that the people of Mitchell are living somewhat in hopes that, when the southern part of the Territory is admitted as a State, this place would be selected

AS ITS CAPITAL.

That matter, of course, however, is all in the future, and cannot be settled for some time to come. With all the rest of the good things in Mitchell, its inhabitants are a wide-awake, go-ahead sort of people, who are bound to be heard from sometime. Society here is good. The weather here for some time before last Tuesday night, when it rained a little, was pretty dry; but quite a heavy rain set in last night, and is still pouring down upon us—a welcome visitor to the land, which, though dry, has not suffered badly.

From here I go to Chamberlain today, and will write you again. G. I. B.

REPUBLICAN REVOLT.

Causes That Aided the Sunday Blue Law to Defeat the Ohio Republicans.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—It is true that the Republican leaders of Ohio blundered egregiously on the Sunday prohibition question, and have suffered terribly therefor; but other circumstances contributed to the late overwhelming defeat of the party.

The Republicans of the whole country were jubilant over the election of Garfield, and their satisfaction grew every day of his Administration until that fatal Saturday when the bullet of the assasin struck him to the earth. Since that horror they have been very sick at heart. The reforms which they had demanded, and to the adoption of which Garfield was not only committed, but enthusiastically devoted, have been stubbornly resisted. The Stalwarts, who bitterly antagonized Garfield living have sneered and snarled at Garfield dead. The dictational part of the Stalwart leaders, assumed promptly upon the accession of the new President, compelled the conviction that they regarded the death of Garfield as a factional triumph. Shameful and humiliating as the fact may be, this conviction has been emphasized by later events. Cameron's attempt to force the Republicans of Pennsylvania to submit to his personal will produced universal Republican disgust. The appeals of the Hubbell Committee to officeholders and laborers on Government works for "voluntary" contributions to aid Cameron in subduing a great Commonwealth to his selfish purposes and to compass the renomination of Congressmen suffering under the displeasure of repugnant constituencies overwhelmed Republicans everywhere with shame.

The fraudulent and brutal manner in which the machine faction in New York usurped control of the Republican Convention in that State by means of forged telegrams and proxies produced a mingled feeling of disgust and indignation in the hearts of Republicans from one end of the country to the other.

It is idle to assume that such outrages as these can be committed within the Republican party without producing damaging results. Republicans love their party much, but they love justice more; they are proud of the history of their party, but their first allegiance is to their country. They reason well when they conclude that the party that cannot hold an honest caucus or cannot rid itself of an arrogant dictator is not worthy of confidence.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania and New York have been split into factions by bossism and fraud. Thousands of Republicans in those States—Republicans as true and devoted as any in the land—declare openly that they will defeat the party rather than permit it to win by dishonest control of the primaries, the corrupting influence of patronage, and the dictation of selfish, ambitious bosses. And the spectacle presented in Pennsylvania and New York is witnessed by the Republicans of the whole country. It cannot but have produced apathy in Ohio. It kept Republicans away from the polls there, and so contributed to the defeat which the Republican party has suffered in that State.

Lincoln declared during the slavery agitation that the Nation could not continue to exist half slave and half free. But he added: "I do not think it will cease to exist." The Republican party cannot continue to exist by machine methods. But it will be purged of machine methods. The Republican party has always been animated by the spirit of progress. It is suffering now from a convulsion caused by its determined effort to cast off boss and machine domination. It will cast off this unwholesome domination and enter upon a fresh career of usefulness.

REPUBLICAN.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Difficulties to Be Overcome—Dangers from Floods and Earthquakes—Greater Advantages of the Nicaragua Route.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—In speaking of the Panama Canal, well has a writer in the *Tribune* said: "There are no inland seas to be found in the hollow of a desert, as at Timsah and the Bitter Lakes"; but instead an extreme elevation of 330 feet above the sea, and for a distance of five miles a mean depth of cut of more than 200 feet to make the sea level canal at Panama. He should have added that, instead of a mean yearly rainfall of less than two inches, as at Suez, there is at Panama one of 124 inches; that, too, over a considerable watershed of very steep slopes, which send roaring torrents into the Chagres, raising that river forty feet or more in a few hours, and making a current of eight miles an hour as low down as the railroad bridge, from foot-hills to foot-hills, with the railroad bed some eight or ten feet below the surface of the water. M. de Lesseps proposes to make a dam across that river, one mile in length and 148 feet high, to restrain this flood, and then to lead it off quietly by means of an outlet. Should the reservoir formed by this dam be insufficient to hold the waters—as it certainly would be were it constructed—two-thirds of the volume of water that pours over Nicaragua would in extreme floods pour over this dam into this canal lying 200 feet below the crest of the dam.

M. de Lesseps asserted that earthquakes were quite unknown on the Isthmus of Panama; yet, on the day he sold his bonds, and for several weeks thereafter, violent shocks occurred, doing great damage along the line of the projected canal and in the immediate vicinity of the proposed dam. Were the dam made, and were an earthquake to fracture it, a deluge would sweep the canal from ocean to ocean that would destroy every living being on the low grounds and every vessel that might be in the canal. The breaking of the mill-dams in New England, some years ago, having a head of only fifty feet, would give some idea of the desolation that would follow the breaking of a dam four times that hight. Then, in the deep cut through rock, with nearly perpendicular slopes, as proposed, five miles in length and more than 200 feet in hight, the rocky sides if loosened by an earthquake would fall into the canal in vast masses.

Col. McAlpine, one of the ablest hydraulic engineers now living, estimates the labor and material on this sea level canal at $500,000,000. Incidental expenses would double this sum; and, were the canal actually made, instead of being permanent, the causes above named, that the silt from floods in the many streams falling into this line of drainage, would make it impossible, in the opinion of Sir John Hawkshaw, to maintain this sea level canal in a navigable condition. M. de Lesseps should be let alone and spend or hold all the money that ignorant or silly people may give him, and should be allowed to dig without let or hindrance as long as he can find unwise men who will go to Panama.

At this time in Paris they talk of making a canal with locks. If they adopt Sull's plan, which is probably the only practicable one, they will have to lock up ten feet higher than the Nicaragua route, and will then have nearly double the amount of excavation to make, as shown in detail by the two surveys made by the same officers. But double the amount of work cannot be executed at double the amount of cost. There is no material for construction on the Isthmus of Panama, while the best of stone, hydraulic and other lime, timber, etc., are to be found on or near the line of the Nicaragua Canal. The estimate of the cost of a lock canal at Panama made by Sull is $75,609,108, and on the Nicaragua route $41,130,000, on a common basis for labor and material.

M. Blanchet, now in Paris, and some months ago on the Isthmus of Panama, publishes that Bionne, Blanchet, Etienne, and Bertrand, men of distinction, and 150 others, engineers, superintendents, and clerks, had died previous to May 1, 1882. The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states that ten officers of the Panama Canal Company died on the isthmus during the month of August last. M. de Lesseps has subsidized the entire press of France, he pays enormous commissions to place his bonds; and, until he fails to obtain money, he will be styled "the greatest engineer living." When he can no longer sell his bonds, no epithet will be considered too vile to bestow on the man who will have financially ruined thousands of ignorant persons, deceived by published statements.

An intelligent person who chooses to do so can establish the truth of the following propositions from reliable surveys supported by the opinions of the ablest engineers:

First—That a sea-level canal at Panama is not commercially practicable.

Second—That a lock canal at Panama is practicable, having nearly double the amount of labor for a canal via Lake Nicaragua to be executed in a region where yellow and other deadly fevers constantly exist, with the disadvantages of having to carry to the isthmus all of the material for construction; as building stone, hydraulic and other lime, timber, etc., and the laborers from wherever they may be obtainable.

Third—Should the canal be constructed it would probably have a deficient water supply for two months per year for three years out of a period of ten years.

Fourth—That no sailing vessels would attempt the transit.

Fifth—That this canal must come into competition with one constructed via Lake Nicaragua at certainly less than one-third of the cost, which would at all times have a superabundant water supply and so favored geographically and by other physical conditions as to give a free transit for sailing vessels.

DANIEL AMMEN.

Where Do the Hats Go?

Providence Journal.

The question is asked about this time: What becomes of hats? One-half of the population, 25,000,000 of people, may change hats at this time. That leaves 25,000,000 new old hats to be added to countless millions of old old hats tucked away in garrets, hung on rafter nails, thrust into broken windows to keep the rain out, and sent in charity boxes to the hat-destitute. It has been observed that when a box or barrel of clothing is wanted for a benevolent purpose, old hats are not lacking. An old dilapidated hat in a charity box is like a punched penny or a leather button in the contribution box—both help to fill and make a show, but neither are of much value.

At the close of a season or several seasons hat-dealers have a collection of out-of-style hats that are disposed of at the buyer's price. Large quantities of old hats, old in style only, are sold to Southern dealers. If one collection of putby hats is sold in the same place the street-promenade must invite the sketching-pencil of the artist in search of the grotesque. A tall man with a tall felt hat with a tapering crown, and a short man in the later saucer-hat, would be a notable sight in an Indian camp, where the best man, the boss dignitary, is satisfied with a silk hat smoothed the wrong way, earrings, and a blanket. Country dealers nearer than those in Southern cities are suspected of buying hats at the close of seasons in cities to begin their own seasons with the latest in hat styles.

As to straw hats, their usefulness is at an end when the season closes, unless it be a costly Manila or Panama. Some are repressed and whitened, but such a process makes them brittle, and they seem to soil sooner and easier than when new. Such a hat is an eyesore to a man. It is too good to put in a broken window, but not good enough to wear, and becomes in time a cat's cradle or an herb basket. Strange as it may seem, straw hats were sold as late as two weeks ago. They are not all put to flight till snow flies.

Many ladies who had scarcely enjoyed the luxury of feeling well for years have been so renovated by using Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that they have triumphed over the ills flesh is said to be heir to, and life has been crowned with the added charm of a fresher beauty.

CHRISTIANS IN COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Second Day's Session of the Evangelical Alliance.

Addresses by Prominent Divines on a Number of Interesting Subjects.

A very large audience assembled in Farwell Hall at the opening of the second day's session of the Christian Convention. At 9 a. m. the ministers held a Bible meeting in the parlor on the fourth floor, which was led by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Peru, Ill. Promptly at 10 o'clock Mr. E. W. Blatchford opened the convention. The Rev. W. C. Willing, D. D., and the Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D. D., led in prayer. Mr. Blatchford read a cablegram from Mr. D. L. Moody, now in Paris. It was: "Christians here are praying for the convention. See Acts, i., 8."

The Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., of New York, spoke of

"OUR MARCHING ORDERS."

He referred to the institution of the church by Christ and the command to go forth and preach. Its growth was like that of man from childhood—like the stream which swelled to a magnificent river. Christ's marching order was, "Go forth, and I will be with you always." God had opened the way for His people to carry the Word to the heathen in all lands. The heathen needed above all things the preaching of the gospel, and there was no need to apologize for the missionary work of the church. He believed in a supernatural religion in this day as of old. Some claimed that there were heathen enough at home needing care, but the speaker did not believe this was true. Knowing both New York and Chicago very well, he did not believe that there were any heathen, properly socalled in either city. There were many wrecked men, but they were not heathen. They knew what was right, but they refused to do right. If a dozen murderers were selected from the station-houses and jails, it would be found that they had a better knowledge of God and of the gospel than was possessed by any dozen heathen that ever lived, even though Aristotle, Plato, Confucius, and other heathen philosophers were included in the twelve. It was not true either that the heathen were too far away to be reached, for by means of the telegraph the money subscribed in America for a mission in Hindostan could be delivered to the mission the day before it was subscribed. The objection that it cost so much to convert the heathen was not well founded. All the money ever subscribed by Christian nations for foreign missions had been returned to them a hundred-fold in commerce, for the gospel had opened heathen lands to commerce as well as to religion. England had done more for the heathen than any other nation and had met with its material reward.

Dr. Fowler quoted statistics to show the wonderful development of missionary work this century. In the second decade only $200,000 was subscribed, but from 1820 to 1830 over $900,000 was given. In the succeeding decade this had swelled to $5,000,000, in the next to $8,000,000, and so on until in ten years, 1870 to 1880, they gave $48,000,000.

"Hallelujah, 'Tis Done" was sung by the congregation, after which the Rev. Marcus Rainsford, of London, spoke on

"OUR LORD'S PRAYER FOR HIS PEOPLE."

He dwelt at length on the great unity which existed between God and His church; personal union between Christ and His followers. Without this vital union, there could be no Christianity. Dr. Rainsford made a fervent Biblical address, appealing most earnestly to his hearers to accept the salvation so freely offered them.

The Rev. Aaron Gurney led in prayer, a collection was taken up, and the noon prayer-meeting was begun. The Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., spoke on "The Holy Spirit as Related to Service." He said that Christ always reminded His disciples of the work He had to do. "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" He said, and again, "As my Father sent me so I send you." Jesus Christ was qualified for His work by being anointed of the Holy Spirit. Every deed He wrought was wrought of the Spirit. In the Scriptural conception men were to be qualified of the Spirit. The speaker believed that the Holy Spirit was promised for a comforter for all time.

The remainder of the noon session was devoted to a prayer and praise service.

The Rev. W. X. Ninde, D. D., presided at the afternoon meeting, and in his opening address took occasion to denounce a tract which was being distributed at the door by a firm of advertising publishers. Its title was "Our Responsibility as Christians," and the convention did not consider it orthodox. After singing and prayer it was voted to send a reply to D. L. Moody's cablegram as follows: "Have united in prayer for Paris. See Ephesians, iii., 20-21."

THE REV. DR. MACKAY,

of Hull, England, a Scotchman of the Scots, spoke on "The Christian Living on Earth." He held that Christian living must be based on the Word of God and inspired directly from Heaven. He read a number of passages of Scripture in support of his views, and implored his hearers to come to the foot of the Throne with supplication.

The Rev. William Fawcett, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, Chicago, spoke on "Evangelistic Forces." He said that the mantle of infidelity and cold indifferentism overshadowed the evangelistic church. But he believed that a better day was coming, and the remedy for this state of things was the spread of evangelistic truth. They were ready to confess that their holy Christianity had made but little progress, but they hoped for better things. They looked for the coming of the Deliverer. The evangelistic church looked forward to a time when Christ would be recognized as the victor. This spirit animated the church of today. No sunflower or esthetic Christianity would suit the needs of this time. Peter was told to preach the gospel as it was given unto him—the power of God unto salvation to those who believed. All the stories of the alleged scientific men could not stop the work of the gospel. None of the new inventions had one trophy to show—none had ever saved a soul or even led a sinner to a moral life. Not only must Christians preach the gospel, but they must feel it. Preachers and laymen alike must have a vital Christian experience, for no man could describe the way to repentance unless he had himself experienced repentance. They must know the way before they could lead the people. Experimental religion and experimental baptism of the Holy Ghost was needed now more than ever. Luther wrestled with the devil, and in his wrestle succeeded in downing the Evil One. The only sword in the hands of infidelity today was the confessed ignorance of agnosticism. At the recent infidel convention the whole gathering got up and shouted because one woman confessed that she did not know whether there was a God or not. One earnest soul—one Bartimeus—would break up any such convention.

The remainder of the afternoon session was filled up with three-minute talks by gentlemen in the audience and on the platform, and by singing and prayer.

At the evening session the hall was filled before 7 o'clock, and for nearly an hour afterwards the approaches were blocked with enthusiastic men and women anxious at all hazards to press into the meeting. Over 3,000 people were in the hall when the evening work was begun by the singing of gospel hymns. A message of sympathy and congratulation from the Minnesota Association of Congregational Ministers was read, and Elder Willing called for a collection.

Mr. J. S. Smithson, formerly of Dublin, Ireland, but now of this city, spoke on

"THE WORLD FOR CHRIST."

He said that the evangelization of the masses could never be carried out except by the efforts of the church as a whole. The aim of this convention was the world for Christ, not for any denomination or sect. Too often they spent their strength over denominational questions and quarrels instead of laboring for Christ. The different "isms" could never convert the world, and this end could never be achieved except by the power of God. In the old country, at any rate, it seemed to be impossible for the Methodists to inaugurate a revival without the Presbyterians starting an opposition revival. Young men should show in their business and young women by their attire that they are for Christ in all things. Fortunes were spent by business-men on advertising, and he wanted men to be equally energetic in the work of saving souls. They should not smother the gospel with ecclesiastical gentility. There was too little interest and too little liberality among Christians. They boasted that they owed all to Christ, and then they put sixpence in the contribution-box. Some treated religion as if it were a poor relation. Neither business-men nor social gatherings must be interfered with by religion. There was too much division in the church, and a divided church meant an open field for Satan. Christians, like coals, burned the brighter when in heaps. The Lord might not show them the semi-annual balance-sheet of the state of religion; but He knew it. Scoffers might put flippant headlines at the top of their newspaper columns, but he had often heard dogs bark at the moon, yet never knew that luminary to stop shining for that reason.

The congregation rose and sang "Hold the Fort," and Maj. Whittle begged of the congregation to refrain from applause, however much their hearts might be stirred by the words of the speakers. Mr. James Balfour, of Scotland, led in prayer.

Mr. C. Spurgeon, of London, followed with a discourse on

"BATTLING AND BUILDING."

Their weapons were the sword and the trowel. Too many Christians were cursed with the original sin of laziness, and the work of the Lord fell upon a very few in the churches. Christ went about doing good, and Christians should follow His example. In the Book of the Kings it was said, "They slew every one his man," and every Christian should labor to slay his man for Christ. Every member of the army of the Lord should feel that the entire success of the work was bound up in his own individual effort. They should strike blows like those of a battering-ram against the walls of infidelity, and they must have pluck—courage and bravery to do for God what no others would dare to do. By faith they could do all things, and if they believed in God and in Christ the world would be the brighter for their faith. There was nothing impossible for God, and those who believed could accomplish all things in His name. Individual endeavor was needed, and the individual encounter of every worker with the foe. They should "collar" souls for Christ. He was a great believer in button-holing sinners and demanding if they knew Christ. Preaching should be adapted to special cases, and he had often preached a sermon directed especially to one sinner.

On the section of his discourse relating to building, the speaker quoted from Nehemiah, where those who repaired the walls of Jerusalem "builded every man over against his house." God help the church that had a lazy minister. [Cries of "Amen."] He knew of one in England whom he found at 11 o'clock in the morning in dressing-gown and slippers, and he believed there were others in the United States. Goldsmiths, apothecaries, and merchants helped in the rebuilding of Jerusalem, and business-men should help in the work of the Lord, not leaving it all to the ministers. God would never let one of His true-hearted servants suffer in His service. Women could help as well as men; the poor as well as the rich.

The services closed with singing "Stand Up for Jesus," and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Collison.

Today's program includes addresses by the Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Dr. Mackay, Bishop Payne of Virginia, Bishop Charles E. Cheney, Maj. Whittle, Dr. Brooks of St. Louis, and the Rev. C. Spurgeon.

MARYLAND.

The Independent Political Movement at Baltimore—Opposition to a Ring of Court-House Bourbons.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10.—Such a revolution as is now taking place in political circles here has not been seen for many years, and the Independent "bombshell" about to be thrown into the Democratic "ring" has so frightened the bosses and the court-house clique that they are becoming utterly demoralized. At last the long-looked for Independent Citizens' movement has been started, and the business-men, regardless of their respective political views, will join in one united movement against the one-man power, fraudulent primaries, packed conventions, and machine politics.

Ever since ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte was elected Mayor of this city he has been seeking to restore the old city "ring" which for a time was broken up. He made a very clean sweep in the departments, and appointed his own henchmen. He and George Colton, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and one of the oldest and trickiest politicians in the State, have united as against the other wing of the party, led by the Hon. Arthur P. Gorman. The other members of this city ring are an ex-Warden of the penitentiary; a notorious gambler; and a Clerk of one of the courts—making five in all who control all the election machinery, nominate whom they please, and elect them.

The people have patiently endured with this ring for some time; but the fraudulent method employed by them last Wednesday for manipulating the primary election which selected the packed Democratic Judiciary Convention that nominated the old Judge combination ticket, aroused the indignation of the legal fraternity and the people generally to the highest pitch, and the discontentment which had been gradually developing burst out in open revolt. The renomination of the old Judges of the Supreme Bench met with the strongest opposition; but one of the Judges is a brother to the Mayor, and not only did the latter arrange for the renomination of his relative, but also for the entire ticket. The four Judges were named by the ring, and the State was also "fixed" long before the time for the election. Mr. William A. Stewart and several other prominent lawyers, who had been requested by hundreds of voters to enter the contest for the nominations, had at first decided to do so, but on finding out the plan of the bosses withdrew their names from the primaries, much to the regret of their friends.

Although the polls were apparently deserted—the majority of the voters keeping away, well knowing how the election would result—there were over 15,000 votes counted. At one precinct a gentleman counted but seven votes put in the box by voters, while the returns from the same precinct showed over sixty votes. Out of the 180 delegates elected to the convention, sixty-nine were office-holders under Mayor Whyte. In an up-town ward one of the delegates had served a term in the penitentiary for stealing, and two of the judges of election at the polling-place where he was voted for had at different times been arrested for stealing. Several of the down-town polls were run by men notorious as "roughs" and low characters; and a large proportion of the delegates were second-class politicians and ward-rounders. This was a fine set of men to select the Judges of the Supreme Bench of the city. The Judges they nominated are able and efficient, have distinguished themselves upon the bench, and no objection can be made to them personally; but the methods by which they were nominated are generally condemned.

The outcome of this farcical convention has not been satisfactory even to all the "workers," and there is bad blood in more than one quarter. The crack of the whip of the Mayoralty boss was heeded, but orders were not obeyed willingly in every case. The son of a janitor of a public building was elected a delegate; and just before the convention his father had a summons to the City-Hall, where he was told that if the son voted for Stewart, as it was reported he had expected to do, the father would be bounced from his position. It will thus be seen that it was only with threats and menaces that many of the more respectable of the delegates were made to vote for the "old Judge" ticket.

The very next day after the convention many of the leading business-men and members of the bar inaugurated the Independent movement, which in a few days has gained great strength. The Republicans, having not yet made their nominations, will unite with the Independent Democrats—providing they are allowed to name two of the four Judges. The Labor party, numbering several thousand votes, will also likely unite with the movement; and with this combination the ring will be unable to cope, as at the general election there cannot under the new system be any cheating or ballot-box stuffing. The Independent ticket will no doubt be William A. Stewart Sr. and Charles E. Phelps (both leading Democratic lawyers), and Edward Duffy and ex-Judge King (Republicans). There is no doubt of the Republicans and Democrats uniting on this ticket; and a committee of 100, representing the business interests and legal fraternity, will be formed and a great mass-meeting of the people be held in a few days, when the Independent nominations will be made. The Attorney-General of the State is with the movement, and the Hon. A. B. Gorman will probably play a silent but winning hand in the game.

The leaders in the Independent party appear to be deeply in earnest, and mean business. The majority of the people are with them; and, if the two parties will speedily unite on a good ticket, like the one that has been named, there will be one of the liveliest campaigns between this and the middle of November that have ever been seen around Baltimore. A prominent ring politician admitted to your correspondent that there was a strong possibility of the ring being smashed. "We are in close quarters," he declared. "Mayor Whyte has got us in this fix; but if we ever get out of it, he will never get us into such a blunder again. We are going to have a hard fight; and, to tell the truth, I am afraid the old machine has gone up."

Nearly all the Congressional candidates have been nominated by both parties, and in the selection of their nominees the Democrats have been harmonious; but several of their candidates have a very weak constituency and the Republicans will give them a hot fight, with a good chance of victory.

AN ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT.

Messrs. Brown, Durrell & Co.'s New Store.

From the Boston Journal.

On Monday next Messrs. Brown, Durrell & Co., wholesale dealers in gloves, hosiery, and small wares, will open for business their new and elegant store in the handsome granite building just erected by Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co., on the corner of Kingston and Bedford streets, to which they have removed from their old stand, No. 83 Summer street. The store occupies the three floors of the building above the ground floor, which are each 200 feet long by 125 feet wide, the total floor area being 75,000 square feet, or nearly two acres. Entering the building through a fine entrance on the corner, the principal salesroom is reached either by the elevator or by a broad marble stairway. On reaching the first floor the visitor is at once impressed by the spaciousness, complete arrangement, and cheerful aspect of the place. Abundance of light and the most perfect ventilation are features which are quickly perceived. The immense space is lighted from all sides and from two large openings in the ceiling, through which light is admitted by means of great skylights in the roof. On the Kingston street and Bedford street sides of the room are sixteen beautiful windows, each composed of three plates of glass. The central plate is ten feet two inches high by five feet six inches wide, and is set in a frame which swings upon a central pivot, which permits of the window being easily opened. The plates on each side are four feet five inches wide, and are set in fixed frames. On the Columbia street side and also in the rear the apartment is well lighted. The finish and fittings of the apartment are very neat and pleasing, and every arrangement has been made for the most convenient transaction of business. On the Kingston street side there is a cheerful waiting-room for lady customers. Pleasant offices for the members of the firm are found in another place on the same floor, and connected with these is another waiting-room, where customers will find every provision made for their comfort. By means of a handsome stairway, centrally located, access is had to the next floor, which is also finely lighted and admirably fitted up. One thing to be noticed about the establishment is the excellence of the sanitary arrangements, which are principally on this floor. The third floor is devoted to the packing department, entry department, and sample-room. The main portion of the floor will be occupied for packing, and goods will be brought to and sent from it by means of a large freight elevator. The sample-room, where the traveling agents of the firm will arrange their packages, is ample in its proportions and conveniently located. In the entry-room the clerks will have admirable facilities for the rapid transaction of their business. With the facilities they now possess, the firm will be able to fill the largest orders with dispatch and to the full satisfaction of their customers in all parts of the country. Considered in its entirety their establishment is a perfect one. It is one of the largest of the kind, if not the largest, in the world, and will fully repay a visit on the part of those who wish to see how small wares are handled in immense quantities. Messrs. Brown, Durrell & Co. are to be congratulated upon their acquisition of such desirable quarters as they now possess. The firm has been a prosperous one, and has been favored with extremely rapid and solid growth in its business. Just after the great fire of ten years ago they opened in a house on Chauncy street, and within a year were obliged by the increase in their trade to remove to larger premises, taking No. 60 Summer street. Four years later another removal became necessary, and the store on the corner of Summer and Kingston streets was taken. This in turn was outgrown, and in a short time the adjoining store was leased and connected by an archway being cut through. It is from these quarters that the firm has just removed. The members of the firm are Messrs. Joseph A. Brown, O. H. Durrell, and T. B. Fitz.

HUMOR.

Nothing annoys the keeper of a railroad restaurant more than to have one customer ask in a rather loud tone of another: "Have they ever tried plating war-ships with this kind of sandwiches?"—*Boston Post.*

The ruling passion strong in death: "John," feebly moaned a society lady, who was about shuffling off this mortal coil, "John, if the newspapers say anything about my début into another world, just send me a dozen marked copies."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A gentleman from Dallas is paying a visit to a family here in Austin. A few evenings after his arrival his attention was called to the baby, who was kicking and howling at a fearful rate, showing a fearful temper. The stranger remarked that when she grew up she would be a perfect virago. "But it is not a girl at all. It is a boy." "Oh, well, in that case he will be a statesman and abuse people on the stump," replied the stranger, who had heard Judge Ireland address the suffragans on the issues of the day.—*Texas Siftings.*

"And you love me, Jared?" "That's about the size of it, Mary." "Fortune has not smiled upon you—you are poor?" "Rich in your love; poor only in purse." "Yet all hope is not lost. Father is President of a bank. He will give you a situation." "Then I am yours eternally. We shall be married in three months. In six months the bank will be in the hands of a receiver. We shall seek a home beyond the St. Lawrence where the old man can live with us under the name of Smith." "Oh, Jared!" "O, Mary!"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Fogg had allowed no opportunity to escape where he could poke fun at his milkman. The thing had become wearisome to the vender of the lacteal liquid, and he said one morning: "It's all very well for you to talk that way, Fogg, but supposing you had to get out of your bed at 2 o'clock in the morning? You're a fair man, Fogg; what d'ye say? Don't you think you'd put a little water in the milk occasionally?" "No, sir," replied Fogg, drawing himself up in conscientious pride; "no, sir, I wouldn't, but I might put a little milk into the water—just to give it a color, you know, but not a drop more." —*Boston Transcript.*

Arithmetical: James and Henry go fishing and agree to divide. James has two nibbles and a bite from a dog, and Henry gets two duckings and loses a 12-shilling hat. What is the share of each?—Six men put in their capital to start a coöperative store. What was left after the manager got into Canada was valued at $250, and this represented one-fifth of what each man put in? How much did the manager get away with? —One person out of every five in the United States has one or more corns, and the cost of effecting a cure is $1.30. What is the number of corn-victims, and what would be the cost of placing every person on a sound footing?—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Case of Fighting First and Explaining After the Fisticuff.

Detroit Free Press.

Some eight or ten years ago a silvery-tongued chap who claimed to be a fruit-tree agent swindled the farmers of this county in a shameful manner, and one resident of Nankin was so mad about it that he came to Detroit, searched the rascal out and gave him a pounding on the street. After he got through his work he told the fellow that he would lick him twice as bad if he ever put eyes on him again, and it was a threat to be remembered and nursed. About three weeks ago the Nankin man was traveling in Washtenaw County, and as he journeyed along the highway he met a traveler who so closely resembled the fruit-tree swindler that he halted and called out:

"Here you are again, you bold-faced rascal!"

"Yes, I'm here," was the calm reply.

"Well, so am I; and I'm going to lick you until you can't holler! I said I'd do it, and I always keep my word. Climb down here!"

The stranger "clumb" without a protest, shedding his coat as soon as he struck the ground, and a fight begun. In about two minutes he had used up the farmer and was coolly replacing his coat.

"See here," said the man from Nankin, as he wiped his nose with a burdock, "you fight better than you did eight years ago?"

"Well, I dunno. This is my first affair with you."

"Didn't I wallop you in front of the Detroit Post-Office eight years ago?"

"No, sir; I was in Australia up to a year ago."

"And you never saw me before?"

"Never!"

"And was never in Nankin?"

"Never!"

"Well, I'll behanged! Come to look at you I can see that you are not the man. Why on earth didn't you explain, or ask me to? You must have thought me mistaken."

"Oh, yes, I knew you were mistaken, but I had just discovered that I had driven seven miles on the wrong road and was wishing some one would come along and give me two words of sass."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

He Was Born in 1837.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Please give in "Voice of the People" the age of John McCullough, and oblige one of his admirers. ROMEO.

Red Ants.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—In reply to the inquiry of H. F. W. in this day's TRIBUNE I will give a sure remedy for the "red ant nuisance." While upon a visit last summer to a friend in Kansas I found the pantry filled to excess with them. I placed "gum camphor" in small pieces all over the shelves and on top of the sugar-box and inside on bits of paper, and in less than three days not an ant could be seen or found. As the strength departs from the gum add more.

MRS. SWANE.

Henry VIII. or Henry V.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Please inform me if the spectacular drama "Henry VIII." was written by Shakspeare, or is there more than one play of the title? M. S.

[Shakspeare wrote Henry VIII., but it has never been produced in this country as a spectacle. It is a great acting play. Possibly the correspondent is thinking of Henry V., also by Shakspeare, which was brought out with spectacular effects at McVicker's Theatre several years ago, with the English actor Rignold in the principal part.]

The Ownership of Found Property.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The answer to the letter under the foregoing heading in today's paper is erroneous. Chap. 50, Sec. 27, Rev. Stat., 1881, provides that found property of unknown owner of the value of $5 and upwards shall be taken before a Justice of the Peace of the county and a required affidavit made and a description of the property entered in the estray docket, and Sec. 28 provides for advertising, and if the property does not exceed in value $15 and is not claimed within twelve months from time of advertising the same shall belong to the finder. Whenever the property exceeds in value $15 it goes to the county after proceedings specified in Sec. 28. X.

Ceding the Canal.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 10.—For nearly forty years the leading statesmen of the Northwest—such as Benton, Cass, W. B. Ogden, Wentworth, Arnold, and of late date all of our Senators, Congressmen, and leading editors—have been warm and active supporters of an enlarged waterway between the lakes and the Mississippi River via the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Illinois River. The first practical result of their labors was an appropriation several years since by the General Government for the Illinois River, which in a few years will be improved to the highest point engineering skill can attain. The next step or link in this great work (its head resting on the great chain of lakes) is the proposed enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

The State constitutionally cannot and ought not to do this work, but the General Government ought, inasmuch as it has control of the lakes, the Illinois River, and the Mississippi, and as the proposed enlarged Illinois & Michigan Canal is a link between these great systems of natural waterways, and is to be forever free; hence the proposition and the necessity to cede the canal to the General Government. In this the State has everything to gain and nothing to lose. Unless the canal is ceded the whole project practically fails. It is idle to recount the commercial advantages and benefits to flow from the improvement. They are National and inestimable. The local advantages resulting to Chicago alone in the line of drainage or sewerage ought to enlist at least every citizen there in behalf of the proposition. J. L. CAMP.

Pew Renting.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—There is no single sin or wrong that can be named that is such a "stumbling-block," such a hindrance to the prosperity of the churches, and to the evangelization of the world, as the practice of pew-renting. Through this wrong the Christian Church and the Christian ministry are becoming perverted and diverted from the object of their institution and calling, the first virtually into fashionable club-houses and the latter into esthetic lecturers. By it our industrial population are excluded from religious instruction and blessings. The system sifts out and casts out from our churches all but the well-to-do. By this practice a false testimony is borne by the professed followers of Christ, in that what was intended to be free to all, without money and without price, is held for those who can pay money for it. Hence those who are thus excluded are becoming disaffected toward our Protestant churches. This wrong is provoking the anger of God, it is causing spiritual declension, and driving the masses into irreligion.

Now would it not be eminently proper and timely for the Christian Convention now in session in this city, which convention professes to be auxiliary to the church, to consider this question? Here is an issue, with allegations definit, intelligible, and tangible, which, whether true or not, are held by very many people, and which, if true, nothing can be of greater importance. If true, there can be no great and abounding work of grace in the land until this evil is put away. If, however, after due consideration and discussion, pew-renting be found right and proper and in accordance with the will of God, let the convention so pronounce. If found wrong, let it be equally pronounced. Let us not "halt between two opinions. If the Lord be God, let us follow Him; but if Baal, then follow him." Then, again, if pew-renting be found wrong, it can only be abolished by concerted action among the churches. Therefore this convention, though self-constituted and without authority, yet being professedly "for the promotion of harmony and unity among the various branches or denominations of Christians, and to intensify the revival spirit among the churches," how can it more effectually accomplish those objects than by action to that end? J. M. H.

A Tenant Farmer on the Tariff.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

EPPARD'S POINT, Livingston Co., Ill., Oct. 11.—I am, like thousands of others, a tenant farmer, living on rented land, having to deliver to my landlord one-third of the crop I raise as payment for the use of the land for one year. I also raise some hogs and an occasional calf. I have a wife and four children to support, and for the last ten years, though I have worked hard, I have averaged but a very ordinary living. Reading THE TRIBUNE, which I often do, I have had my attention called to the question of protection, and I agree with THE TRIBUNE in pronouncing it a fraud. I am a producer, but where is a tax levied by the Government for my benefit? I am also, with some fifty millions of others, a consumer, and why does the Government put its hand into my pocket and take my money and give it to a protected manufacturer?

I have got to enter into competition with the world's grain-raisers and pork-raisers, and take the prices for my products which they will give me: why should not the producer of manufactured articles be obliged to take the prices which the world would place on his goods? Is it fair in a paternal government to protect one branch of industry and not another? If, in consequence of protection, I am obliged to pay $30 for a $15 plow, $125 for a $75 reaper, and $20 for a $12 suit of clothes, why should not the Government compensate me by putting a tax on my products to remunerate me for the money it has obliged me to pay to some Eastern manufacturer?

The Tariff Commission has been having plenty of protection arguments, but it ought to hear of the wrongs of us, the thousands of tenant farmers of the West, who, as consumers, are obliged to pay out of our small incomes money which ought to be kept at home to make our wives and children comfortable.

It is strange that the delusion is so prevalent which supposes that a nation is benefited by its Government taking money out of the pockets of the consumer and handing it over into the hands of the producer. It may take a hundred years, but I believe the time will come when all tariffs will be abolished and when taxes will be raised by direct taxation, as it is in counties now. The Assessor comes and we are requested to schedule our real and personal property and swear to the statement we make. The Collector in due time comes around and informs us what the amount of our taxes for State, county, town, school, road, and bridge are; then, instead of a tariff to be collected at a custom-house, why could there not be a column for United States tax? and let us pay according to that we have, throwing our ports open to a free, unrestricted intercourse with the whole world, so that we could purchase goods on the same terms as we farmers are obliged to sell ours at—viz.: their market value.

Thanking THE TRIBUNE for its many able articles written in favor of a just tariff, I am

A CONSTANT READER.

Old Facts About Potatoes.

A correspondent of the London *Times* thus throws light upon the potato: "In 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' (act v., scene 5), Shakspeare says, 'Let the sky rain potatoes,' so that the potato was considered native in his day. In 1597 Gerard says he 'bought these roots in the exchange, in London, and planted them in his garden, where they flourished until winter, at which time they perished and rotted.' He adds, 'They were roasted in ashes, boiled with prunes, and used with salt, vinegar, and oil.' The writer whom I quote (Lettson, 1787) says Sir W. Raleigh's vessel was obliged to put into Ireland, and his potatoes were first planted there. Hence the name 'Irish potatoes.'"

Not a drink, not sold in bar-rooms, but a reliable non-alcoholic tonic medicine, useful at all times and in all seasons, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

VOLUME XLI
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